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1560-1561.

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PREFACE.

The present volume chiefly concerns the history of Scotland and France.

The letters and papers of which an abstract is given in the present volume relate for the most part to the transactions which occurred during the year 1560, between England and Scotland on the one side, and England and France on the other. In addition to their great interest as the contemporaneous record of current events, they possess the yet higher importance of exhibiting the first moving causes of transactions which at a later period assumed an unexpected magnitude in the history of Europe. The siege of Leith led to the Treaty of Edinburgh, and the Treaty of Edinburgh was the origin of the life-long hostility between Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland. From the struggle for ascendancy which sprung up between the Houses of Guise and Bourbon during the successive minorities of Francis the Second and Charles the Ninth, a struggle which was fed and fanned by the English Ambassador in France, ultimately arose the so-called Wars of Religion by which that kingdom was devastated during the remainder of the century. The documents here analysed enable us to trace, step by step, and day by day, the gradual development and expansion of these events, until they attained the proportions in which they now stand before the world. In their onward course they absorbed within themselves the politics of many of the smaller European states, whose history for the time becomes merged in the wider interests of France and England. By the aid of these papers we may fathom the motives by which these actors were severally influenced, the plans which they adopted, and the ends at which they aimed. I now proceed to lay before the reader an outline of these transactions as far as they are recorded in this Calendar; and I resume the narrative of the Scottish campaign at the point at which I was compelled to leave it in the Preface to the former volume.

The campaign of the English in Scotland.

2. The Duke of Norfolk, whom the Queen had appointed her Lieutenant-General on the north of the Tweed, arrived at Berwick in January 1560, and immediately took command of the English expedition which was about to march into Scotland. Ostensibly his object was to provide for the security of the Borders, the unsettled condition of which was notorious;* but in reality he was instructed to encourage the Lords of the Congregation in their attempt to expel from Scotland the French troops who were stationed in that kingdom. If necessary, he was to offer them open and effective assistance, and the power which the Queen placed at his disposal appeared to be more than sufficient to overcome all opposition. Soldiers in considerable numbers were hurried from nearly every county in England, and waited impatiently at Newcastle for the order to march northwards. A naval force upon an equally extended scale was fitted out at the same time, and the two contingents were to effect a junction as near Leith as possible. All the necessaries for the siege or assault of a fortified town were in store at Berwick. The Earls of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Rutland, the Lords Dacre, Talbot, Evers, and Wharton, Sir Henry Percy, Sir George Howard, and Sir Thomas Gargrave were appointed by the Privy Council to act in conjunction with the Duke of Norfolk as his military advisers in the con-

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* See the Preface to the previous volume of this Calendar, pp. lxii., lxiii.

duct of the expedition; and the Queen so far overcame her habitual parsimony as to warrant the outlay of more than 65,000*l.* upon the expedition before a single English soldier had crossed the Border.*

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* See No. 916. It appears from a notice contained in the present volume (No. 374), that the charge for the army alone in Scotland, between 16 Dec. 1559 and 31 July 1560, amounted to 181,886*l.* 4*s.* But we can arrive at a nearer estimate of the cost of the whole expedition :—

In the twelve months preceding the expedition into Scotland (viz., from Mich. 1558 to Mich. 1559), the expenses were as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Navy - - - -	16,875	17	8
„ Ordnance - - -	1,707	12	10
For Ingoldsby, Treasurer of Berwick -	13,428	5	0
„ Edward Hughes, taken to Berwick	20,100	0	0
	£52,111	15	6

The expenditure for the following year (Mich. 1559 to Mich. 1560) was as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the Navy - - - -	88,098	2	8½
„ Ordnance - - -	19,810	11	7
For Ingoldsby, Treasurer of Berwick -	48,001	16	2
„ Valentine Brown for the north -	24,479	0	0
„ Edward Hughes do - -	104,120	7	8½
	£284,509	18	2

There occur besides entries of 2,236*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 1,061*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, paid to G. Deacon, Cuthbert Vaughan, and others, for conducting soldiers to the north, and 2,000*l.* were paid to the Duke of Norfolk for his allowance as Commander-in-Chief.

Various sums were also paid to different officers as captains, muster masters, armourers, &c., of which it is almost impossible to take separate notice.

The preparations for equipping the fleet and preparing for the campaign by land commenced about Michaelmas 1559. By comparing the expenses of the twelve months succeeding with those of the twelve months preceding this date, a tolerable idea may be formed of the total cost of the expedition. The difference in the naval and military expenditure for these two periods amounts to 232,398*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, which very nearly tallies with the difference in the total national expenditure for the same periods. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the above-mentioned sum pretty closely represents the price which Elizabeth paid for her interference in the affairs of Scotland.

Upon what grounds did Elizabeth interfere?

3. Such an announcement appears to require a little explanation, when we consider the condition in which affairs then stood between the future belligerents. The treaty of Câteau Cambresis, so recently and solemnly executed, was supposed to have given a long tranquillity to Europe. By virtue of that treaty England was at peace with France and Scotland, and no cause for the renewal of hostilities with either power had occurred. Yet, under these circumstances, an English general holding the Queen's commission was marching at the head of a powerful army into Scotland, and a numerous fleet of English ships of war was cruising in Scottish waters. In doing this Elizabeth had a twofold object in view. She had undertaken to assist certain of the Scottish nobility in their attempt to depose the Regent appointed by their Sovereign for the government of the realm during her absence; and, secondly, she sought to prevent the arrival of troops sent from France for the preservation of their Sovereign's authority. But these designs necessarily implied a struggle in which the Scottish insurgents were unable to engage. It was essential to the success of the design that such French soldiers as had already gained a footing in Scotland should be removed, and Elizabeth intimated to Mary of Guise that she insisted upon their expulsion.

4. Arbitrary and unreasonable as such a demand as this may appear to us now, it is just to state that it was not regarded in that light by the majority of Elizabeth's Councillors. After long and anxious deliberation the step was urged upon her, not only as a matter of ordinary prudence, but of simple necessity, upon the acceptance or rejection of which depended her own personal safety and the independence of the realm of England. Nor were arguments wanting to prove that she ought to adopt this course. Let the French but secure a firm footing in

Scotland, it was said, and they will soon find their way across the Border. The moment they pass the Tweed they will be joined by the English Catholics, who will rise in a body, and Mary of France will be proclaimed Queen of England. It is therefore wiser, safer, cheaper to anticipate this movement by helping the Scotch Lords to drive every Frenchman out of Scotland. Why wait until their plans are matured and their arrangements completed? We must admit that there was some reasonable amount of probability in such apprehensions as these; sufficient at least to warrant the adoption of defensive precautions, or even, as Cecil believed, to demand an armed intervention. Results show that these fears were premature, but Elizabeth could not anticipate results, she could only balance probabilities; hence her hostility towards the Queen Dowager of Scotland, hence the resolution to dispatch Norfolk's army towards the Border and Winter's fleet into the Firth of Forth.

Elizabeth conceals her plans.

5. It was scarcely to be expected that preparations so extensive should escape the vigilance of the King of France and the Queen Regent of Scotland. Both were alarmed, and they demanded an explanation. The unhesitating answer was invariably given, that they had no cause whatever for apprehension. They were told that England was at peace with both her neighbours, and had no hostile intentions against either. When Mary of Lorraine inquired in the name of her daughter, Mary of Scotland, as to the continuance of the amity existing between that realm and England, she was haughtily assured by Elizabeth that her doings were always agreeable to honour, and that she was as well inclined at that time as ever to keep the peace.* In conformity with this statement the English Ambassador was specially instructed to inform the French

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* No. 332, § 2.

Court, upon his return to Paris, that at his departure from London, a few days before, the Queen had no intention whatever of aiding the insurgent Scots.* For a time this policy was successful, and Cecil prided himself upon the skill with which he had "practised," as the phrase was among courtiers. But as soon as her preparations were complete the Queen threw off the disguise. Proclaiming that "the foundation of all her doings were laid upon "honour and truth, which she esteems above all things," she formally intimated to the Queen Regent that unless she sent home the French troops which were at that time garrisoned in Scotland, it would become the duty of England to expel them by force.

France appeals to Spain.

6. France lost no time in invoking the aid of that power of which Cecil and his fellow councillors stood most in dread; and Philip of Spain was invited to stand forward as the guardian of the peace in Europe. He would gladly have avoided the responsibility, but he could not. Elizabeth's waywardness and self-will had already very nearly compromised him with France; if she persevered in her aggressive measures against Scotland a war might be the result, and for such a contingency he was not prepared. With the view, therefore, of preventing a quarrel between his neighbours, into which he might possibly be drawn, he offered to mediate; and he intimated to Elizabeth his design of sending a special envoy to confer with her upon the subject. Philip's intervention professed to be friendly, but it alarmed and annoyed the Queen more than the undisguised hostility of France. She instructed her Ambassador at Toledo to evade the King's offer, but at the same time he was to enlarge upon the danger which would ensue if the ambitious designs of the Guises remained unchecked.† She assured the Spanish Ambas-

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* No. 524, § 8.

† No. 66.

sador resident at her Court that her affection for his master was so strong that if he were to return to Flanders, she would cross over in disguise in order to enjoy the pleasure of an interview. But when the Ambassador pressed for an answer to Philip's offer of mediation, she avoided the question; he could easily perceive, however, that Philip's suggestion was most unpalatable, and that, if pressed, it would be rejected.*

7. But if the intervention of Spain was dreaded and disliked by the English, it was devoutly prayed for by the Court of France. The Bishop of Limoges reminded Philip that it was his duty, as the conservator of political order in Europe, to punish the disobedient Scots, who had rebelled against their rightful Sovereign. And besides this, there was imposed upon him, as the most Catholic King, the higher obligation of crushing the avowed Calvinism with which this Scottish movement had identified itself.† Against his better judgment, Philip gradually permitted himself to lend a willing ear to the suggestion. He had no affection for the English; they had treated him with an indifference approaching to contempt, and the Queen had slighted his matrimonial advances. England was entering upon a line of policy the most opposite to his own favourite theory of absolutism, and had openly adopted a form of doctrine, discipline, and ritual which he had always regarded with undisguised hostility. The two Sovereigns were direct antagonisms. Philip was conservative and Catholic, Elizabeth was progressive and Protestant. Every measure adopted by the Queen of England was interpreted by the King of Spain with reference to the effect which it might produce upon the government and the faith of Europe. He watched her proceedings with increasing jealousy and

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* Teulet, i. 540–544.

† Id. i. p. 558.

dislike, for he was persuaded that the growing discontent of his subjects in the Low Countries was encouraged, if not by the direct interference of England, at least by the example of her liberalism. To him the matter had a direct and personal application. If the Scotch were permitted to deal as they were doing with Queen Mary, why might not the Flemings act in the same manner towards himself? If Elizabeth encouraged the one, why should not she assist the other? The parallel ran too close to be agreeable, and he resolved to check a movement which, if successful, could not but form a dangerous precedent.

Philip hesitates to interfere.

8. Fortunately, however, for Elizabeth there existed in the calculations of Philip a conflicting interest which could not be disregarded, and by which his wish to interfere was balanced and controlled. By preventing England from interposing between France and Scotland he might possibly thereby give the preponderance to a rival even more dangerous than Elizabeth herself. Her deposition, (a contingency by no means impossible, and all the more likely to occur when it should be known that he had interfered,) would place Mary Queen of Scotland and France upon the vacant throne, a result which would be fatal to the supremacy of Spain. The Duchess of Parma, Governor of the Low Countries, placed the matter before Philip strongly, but perhaps not too strongly, when she declared that the ascendency of the French in England would be as crushing a disaster for Spain as the conquest of Brussels itself.* She suggested a middle course. It appeared to her, she said, that her brother had a duty to perform towards the Courts of Paris and London; to the former, by announcing that he would not permit one single French soldier to set foot in England;† to the latter, by warning her in general terms that the course

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* Teulet, i. 463, 469.

† Id. p. 472.

which she was pursuing was fraught with danger. Thus he might so work upon her fears that she would be driven to place herself and her realm under the protection of Spain. The Duchess thought that this result was by no means impossible. Philip might easily convince her of the utter insecurity of her position, and persuade her that she existed only by his forbearance. A number of her most influential subjects looked upon her as little better than a usurper, and were ready to transfer their allegiance to one whom they regarded as their natural protector. The Irish had made the same offer to him through the Bishop of Aquila.[*] He had but to speak the word, and the Pope would pronounce the sentence of excommunication against her, after which it was impossible for Spain to help her.[†] At all events, continued the Duchess, whatever might be the ultimate fate of Elizabeth (and she seemed to have found out the road to ruin), it most assuredly concerned Philip to insist that the peace of Europe should not be endangered by her unwarrantable proceedings in Scotland.[‡] Were she to involve herself in hostilities with France, she was too weak to carry it on single-handed, and she would assuredly apply to him for assistance.[§] If granted, it would be the signal for a rising of the unruly Flemings;[‖] and if withheld it would unite England, Scotland, and Ireland with the crown of France in the person of Mary Stuart.[¶]

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[*] Teulet, p. 465. [†] Granvelle, vi. 33. [‡] Teulet, i. 474.

[§] She had already given him sufficient warning of her intention to do so. Teulet, i. 497.

[‖] The finances of Spain were so crippled that they could not bear the expense of a war, while those of Flanders were in such a critical condition that a crash might occur at any moment. Such were the conclusions at which Granvelle had arrived, and he told Philip plainly what he thought. See his Correspondence, vi. 27, 40, 41.

[¶] Teulet, i. 468, 469; Granvelle, vi. 93.

Glajon's unsuccessful mission into England.

9. After his usual delay and deliberation, Philip admitted the wisdom of these considerations, and dispatched M. De Glajon into England. He reached London on 5th April, and having discussed his mission with the Bishop of Aquila, he had an interview with the Queen on the 7th. He found that in the meantime she had compromised herself more decidedly than either his master or the Duchess of Parma had anticipated, and that consequently there was the greatest difficulty in accomplishing his object. She tried to avoid the discussion of the question, and threw the blame upon Philip, who had delayed to answer the letters which she addressed to him some time back. Glajon remarked that since the dispatch of these letters she had adopted a new line of action without consulting his master, consequently that his answer could in nowise have influenced her recent decision. He pushed her too closely, and she turned upon him with a firmness which he had not expected. She told him with warmth that her troops had already entered Scotland, that she would not withdraw them, that it was now too late to talk of any compromise with the French, that she would treat only with the sword in her right hand; but that she would most willingly listen to any proposal which her good brother had to offer. Glajon rejoined that the French had complained to Philip, and had just cause so to do. In the King's opinion she was identifying herself with the malcontents of Scotland, and had already encouraged them to persevere in their rebellion against their rightful Sovereign. She denied that they were rebels; they were the true friends of Scotland; and she took credit to herself for having assisted in a work which entitled her to the gratitude of all true-hearted Scotchmen.* The same decision was conveyed to Glajon yet more resolutely by Her Majesty

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* Teulet, i. 511.

on 9th April in the presence of her Privy Council. She recapitulated her grievances against France, peremptorily refused to suspend her proceedings against Leith, and ended by asking Philip to join with her in formally demanding the restitution of Calais.

10. This unexpected firmness upon the part of Elizabeth surprised and disconcerted the Spanish envoy; he had come to intimidate, and he was intimidated. If she continued to demand the restitution of Calais, a war with France was inevitable, and of necessity Spain would be involved in it. Glajon saw that his master's wisest course was to withdraw secretly from the negotiation, and to leave the Queen to end her quarrel according to her own fashion; and he comforted himself by reflecting that the longer the strife was continued between France and England the better for Spain. So having kept the letter of his promise by formally and publicly remonstrating against the Queen's invasion of Scotland, he encouraged her to persevere. Such at least is the statement of Cecil, who records in his diary how Glajon came "privately to "my Lord Admiral and me, the Secretary, and counselled "us to the contrary."*

Elizabeth is resolute.

11. We are not required to speculate as to the manner in which Philip would have resented this affront, for before he had time to come to a decision the question had been decided for him. His navy sustained a crushing overthrow at Gerbes, from which he did not recover for many years. He there lost thirty-eight galleys and twenty-seven great ships, with 5,000 or 6,000 men. Gresham saw the bearing of this defeat upon the fortunes of England, and he adds, "Whereas King Philip sent word that he would "help the French King in Scotland, now he will be fain "to seek succour from the Queen. They say that God

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* See Murdin's State Papers, p. 750, under date of 10 April 1560.

" has blessed the Queen for her religion, and plagued the " other Princes for their papistry and idolatry; and considering the noble army she has by sea and land, she " need not fear the Kings of Spain or France."* Elizabeth was thus at liberty to pursue her designs, whatever they might be, unmolested by Spain; and we probably do her no great injustice if we believe that the threatened intervention of that power had embittered rather than mollified her feelings of hostility towards France. At all events her preparations were continued with increased activity, and she declared more firmly and loudly than before that she would drive the whole of those foreigners out of Scotland.

Position of the Queen Regent of Scotland.

12. Measures so hostile and a tone so peremptory left no room for either delay or hesitation. Mary of Lorraine was a woman of spirit and determination, and she inherited her full share of the remarkable talent of her family. She united in her character much of the military daring and the diplomatic skill of her brothers, the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine. It was no fault of hers if this suddenly revealed action of the English Court found her comparatively unprepared for the conflict thus forced upon her; but when she calmly surveyed her position, she saw no good reason to despair. The troops at her disposal consisted of only a small body of French,† but they were highly disciplined and admirably equipped, while one and all were animated by that spirit of nationality which secured them against the weakness arising from divided counsels and opposing interests. Their leader, D'Oysel, was a man of courage, promptitude, and

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* No. 194, § 5.

† Maitland of Lethington, who had the best means of knowing the truth, thought that the whole number of the French in Scotland, immediately after the arrival of the English, did not exceed 2,200 men. No. 910, § 2. Cecil's calculation was a little higher; see the present volume, No. 474, § 2, and 497, § 6.

energy, whose long acquaintance with Scotland and Scotchmen well qualified him to conduct the approaching campaign. He was deficient in cavalry and artillery, and absolutely without shipping, yet upon the whole he thought himself a match for the entire force which Scotland could bring into the field against him. He had but to entrench himself within the walls of Leith, and there await the arrival of the reinforcements which he daily expected from France; he would then chastise the rebels, and reduce the country to its former allegiance to its Sovereign. He could not conceal from himself, however, that the success of this design depended upon the success of two contingencies. In the first place he must have aid from France; in the next place that aid must arrive before the Scottish Lords of the Congregation could effect a junction with the English troops, which were advancing under Norfolk.

Position of the French troops in Scotland.

13. D'Oysel's plans, however judicious and feasible they might be in themselves, were rendered nugatory partly by Cecil's far-seeing prudence, partly by a succession of disasters. The first object of the English Privy Council was to prevent the arrival of additional troops from France; and with this view we have seen that they had already dispatched a powerful fleet with instructions to blockade Leith. It is necessary that we should trace its voyage to the north, for here dates become important. Admiral Winter sailed from Gillingham, near Chatham dockyard, on the 27th of December; but the wind was so unfavourable that he did not reach Harwich until the eighth day afterwards. Here he was caught in a storm which detained him in Orwell haven from the 4th till the 11th of January, and at the same time seriously damaged several of his vessels. When at length he could put to sea he hastened onwards as speedily as possible, and on 22nd of January he took up a position in the Firth of

Forth which effectually commanded the approach to Leith from the shore. The French garrison viewed with alarm this formidable armada; but they speedily encouraged themselves into the conviction that within a few days they would witness the arrival of their own gallant fleet, under the command of the Marquis of Elbœuf, the superior power of which would assuredly sink every ship that dared to oppose itself. Thus the blockade would be broken and the garrison would be reinforced.

14. In these anticipations they were doomed to be disappointed, for the French squadron was signally unfortunate at a juncture when a check was ruin. Early in December four men-of-war, laden with stores and provisions for Scotland, were driven upon the sandbanks by which Zealand is surrounded, and at least 1,000 soldiers were drowned.* Of the entire number of troops which embarked at Calais only 300 reached their destination.† Still it was not too late, the loss might yet be supplied; and another fleet was manned and dispatched from France. Scarcely had D'Oysel and his companions recovered from the disheartening effect produced by the former calamity when tidings yet more alarming reached him. The same storm which treated Winter so roughly had caught the second squadron, which had sailed from France about a month after the first, and six or seven vessels, carrying about 2,000 men, perished upon the Danish coast.‡ Destitute of ships, troops, and stores, the Court at Paris was compelled for the time to abandon the hope of being able to reinforce their scanty army in Scotland; and D'Oysel was given to understand that he must hold out for the next six months as he best might. He had

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* No. 427, § 3; Teulet, i. 381.

† No. 393, § 2.

‡ No. 575, 590, § 2. The Bishop of Arras writing to Philip from Brussels on 16 January had already heard of this disaster, which he describes as being calamitous. See Papiers du Card. Granvelle, vi. 8.

now no alternative but to shut himself up in Leith, there to await the attack which he knew to be impending on the arrival of the troops under the Duke of Norfolk.

Arrival of the English before Leith.

15. Upon the 30th of March the English army, consisting of 6,000 foot and 1,250 light horsemen, well armed and fully provided with all the stores necessary for a long campaign, marched out of Berwick on their road to Leith.* They had come, they said, to help their gallant Scottish allies to depose the Queen Regent and to expel the French from Scotland. Passing by the garrison within Dunbar on the next day a skirmish took place; it was of no greater importance than that it gave Lord Grey the opportunity of recording his son's good conduct.† On the two following days they were met by the chief of the Scottish nobility, among whom were the Duke of Châtellerault, the Earls of Arran, Argyll, Glencairn, Sutherland, Menteith, and Rothes, the Lords James Stewart, Ruthven, Ochiltree, and Boyd, together with a multitude of the lairds and inferior gentry. We learn from the Journal in Stow's Chronicle‡ that upon April the 4th the English and Scottish leaders "had long conference together" at Pinky House. Grey tells us somewhat of their conversation, which to him was neither encouraging nor agreeable, for he had begun to discover the true nature of their position, and already anticipated the difficulties of his own. "The "Scottish Lords," he writes, "had been in hand with him "for the loan of money, which he could not spare."§

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* Journal in Stow, p. 641. Churchyard writes thus:—

From Berwick walls they marched through the plain
With banner splaid, with carriage haile and tent,
All fit for war;
And, as I know, the number was so small;
Six thousand and five hundred men were all.

† No. 934. ‡ P. 642. § No. 944, § 2.

Their offers of assistance were coupled with too many exceptions and limitations to be satisfactory. They had told him that he might calculate upon being joined by 5,000 men, who would serve for twenty days at their own charges, after which time 2,000 footmen and 300 or 400 light horsemen would continue to serve;—but they must be paid by the English treasury.* As for munitions and ordnance the Scottish Lords had none;—but they pledged themselves to find horses to draw the English artillery, when landed, from the sea shore to Leith. They thought they could furnish 300 or 400 pioneers;—but the Queen must give them their wages. Possibly oats for the horses might be obtained;—but the English purveyors must come "furnished with a convenient sum of "money aforehand." They had no scaling ladders, no fascines, no gabions, all of which would be required for the assault of Leith;—but their friends were welcome to help themselves to as much wood and broom as they could find in the neighbourhood. They had no shipping whatever. Grey discovered that the English would have to trust to themselves if the assault were given, "for the Lords of the "Congregation think it not meet that they be put to any "assault." The troops which the barons and landholders brought with them would not serve longer than another week, after which time the campaign and siege would rest with the English alone. This was no very flattering prospect, and matters speedily grew more unpromising still. "Through the extremity of the cold and sickness the "men began to drop away daily, and the English horses "for lack of forage decayed in strength." Worse than all, the Queen exhibited her wonted irresolution when the time for prompt action had arrived. She talked of withdrawing her navy out of the Firth; she would not permit Edinburgh Castle to be besieged, out of reverence to the person of the Queen Dowager and for avoiding offence to the Scots; she wished to have the matter accorded rather by communication (that is, by treaty), than by force or bloodshed. Divers great causes now moved her "not to reject any "reasonable offers that may be made by the Dowager." The whole expedition was paralysed by this sudden and unexpected change of plan. The commander found such contrary matter that he knew not which way to turn. Things wore such a discouraging aspect, became so beset with doubts, difficulties, and dangers, that "by the advice "of others" Grey halted upon his march.* Mary of Guise had thus far secured an important advantage; she had gained a delay, and for the success of her cause a delay was most precious. While the English deputies, Croftes and Howard, were discussing with her,—for they had already gone to Edinburgh Castle for that purpose,—the terms upon which she and the Lords of the Congregation would terminate their disputes, she knew that the Scottish troops would steal off homewards, that the leaders would become suspicious and discontented, and that the garrison of Leith would have a little additional leisure to strengthen their defences, which at many points were so weak as to be nearly untenable.

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* The Scottish Lords
Had brought with them two thousand men at least,
(Few more I guess) that were in order set;
But still in hope a greater power to get
They put us in.

Churchyard, however (from whom these lines are taken), was premature in his calculation, for we have Grey's authority for knowing that these 2,000 men had not arrived on April 5. See No. 948, § 2. The History of the Estate of Scotland in the Woodrow Miscellany, p. 82, raises the number to 5,000 horsemen and 4,000 footmen.

The first skirmish.

16. Yet whatever may have been the designs of the Regent, they were speedily frustrated by the impetuosity of the French. Issuing from their intrenchments they

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* No. 948, § 2, 956, 956 *note*.

marched towards the English army, and when Lord Grey ordered them to keep back, they answered that they were upon the soil of their lawful mistress, and knew no reason why they should obey the orders of a stranger and an armed intruder. They ended further discussion by abruptly opening fire, and the skirmish became general. The English were taken at disadvantage. It was difficult from the nature of the ground to bring them up to the front; they were beginning to fall into disorder, and it might have fared ill with them had not a timely charge of cavalry turned the fate of the day. After holding their ground for four hours, the French were driven back into Leith, but they retired without disorder or confusion, having sustained a loss of twelve officers and about 150 common soldiers.* Further negotiation was at once broken off, the national feud between France and England revived in its ancient bitterness, and the besiegers and besieged now entered upon the warfare in the spirit of the men who fought at Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt.

Progress of the siege of Leith.

17. On the following morning the first trench was cut, and two pieces of English artillery opened fire with considerable effect. Day by day the pioneers advanced their works, and the garrison within the town was harassed by nightly alarms. The siege continued for some weeks, yet the French gave no token of surrender.† The blockade however was beginning to produce its terrible results, and the soldiers and townspeople of Leith suffered greatly. The English light cavalry intercepted the supplies which might have reached them from the neighbourhood, and Winter's fleet, always upon the alert, cut off the

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* Churchyard is precise in his statement as to the result of the skirmish; the French lost twelve "men of name" killed; five were taken prisoners, and seven score common soldiers were slain. Knox calculates their loss at 300. Hist. ii. 59.

† Vol. iii., No. 13.

arrival of stores and provisions by sea. Still they held out firmly and gallantly. On May 5, as certain "French gentlemen came forth to discover the English "trenches, Captain Read commanded one of his soldiers to "shoot at them, but through mishap his piece burst, and a "shiver thereof brake the arm of the said captain."* One of these gentlemen contrived to escape from the town, and on his arrival at Montreuil-sur-Mer he addressed a letter to the Duke of Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine which informs us how matters stood within Leith on the day of his departure. The siege, he said, had continued for more than a month; but the garrison was in the best of spirits, for they had repulsed every attack hitherto made upon them by the English. They were not dismayed by the inequality of numbers, although they were beleaguered by about 5,000 or 6,000 men, horse and foot; while eighteen ships of war lay in the Firth, and about 150 smaller vessels of various sizes were employed in the conveyance and escort of provisions from Berwick. If Francis could send a reinforcement of 2,000 or 3,000 troops and forty ships, the English would be compelled to retire, and their departure would be the signal for the rising of a large body of the Scotch, who at heart were opposed to the English alliance. The garrison in Leith, he thought, could hold out until the end of August, possibly a little longer. The Bishop of Valence had attempted to negotiate, but had failed; probably they were already acquainted with the result of his mission.†

The French offer to treat.

18. The Bishop's report, which arrived very shortly afterwards, afforded little comfort to Francis and his Councillors. The writer detailed his proceedings at some length, and the information which he furnishes blends so harmoniously with the correspondence here published that

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* Stow, p. 644.

† P. Paris, p. 373.

we can form a very accurate estimate of the whole transaction. He tells us that his journey from London to Berwick occupied six days. He did not know that he was purposely delayed on the road by his companion Henry Killigrew, who, professing to act as his guide, in reality played the part of a spy. "We rode but forty miles a " day," writes Killigrew to Cecil, "whereas the Bishop " would have ridden sixty. I could not 'linger' our " journey as much as I would, without evident cause of " suspicion." * The delay was precious to the English and hazardous to the French; it enabled the former to dispatch reinforcements to the camp, and at the same time compelled the latter to consume their scanty store of provisions. The Duke of Norfolk pursued the same policy. He could not undertake to warrant the Bishop's safety one hour after he left the walls of Berwick.† The old man declared "somewhat hotly," that he would risk the venture, if he might but have the escort of one of the English trumpeters. Norfolk refused, upon the plea that he had no control over the Border thieves, who cared neither for Scotch, English, nor French. How could he venture to face Queen Elizabeth if any mischief should befall the sacred person of an ambassador? He would do thus much, however, he would permit one of his own men to accompany the Bishop's servant to the camp, and the Duke of Châtellerault would doubtless forward a safe-conduct.‡ The Lords of the Congregation adopted the same system of procrastination; and having obtained the letters sent by Francis to the Regent of Scotland, they opened them. Norfolk was shocked at this violation of the laws of courtesy, and he indignantly remonstrated, protested, and threatened. His remonstrance was of course effectual; but these lengthened discussions had

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* No. 961, § 1. † No. 959, § 1. ‡ No. 939.

already involved the loss of another fortnight, and that delay implied the surrender of Leith, and the English knew it.

The Scotch urge on hostilities.

19. It would have been no disappointment to the confederates before Leith had the old Bishop of Valence, relying upon the nature of his mission, crossed the Border without the protection of a formal safe-conduct, and thus fallen into the hands of those who wished to drive the quarrel to the last bitter extremity. Maitland writing to Killigrew significantly "hoped that the Bishop would "adventure himself." * Sadler is more outspoken; in his opinion if the Dowager would not remove the French from Scotland, the Duke of Châtellerault might well stay the Bishop as a pledge for his son in France, and use him as they further think convenient.† But whatever might be the intentions of some of their number respecting him they had no opportunity of resorting to such extreme measures, nor had he any reason to complain of his reception when at last he rode northwards. A hundred light horsemen met him at Haddington, and as he neared the camp Sir Henry Percy with an escort of 600 men conducted him into the presence of Lord Grey. After an interchange of civilities he was permitted to visit the Queen Dowager, who then resided in the castle. His report respecting her is brief, but interesting, and her daughter when she read this paper must have been deeply touched. "The health of "the Regent has failed her," he wrote, "so has all else, "save the greatness of her heart and the clearness of her "judgment. She dreads these troubles as little as if she "had all the forces in the world at her back." After a short conference with her he returned to the tent of the

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* No. 983.

† No. 961 *note*.

Duke of Châtellerault, where the confederate Lords were assembled, and the negotiations for peace began.

20. The Bishop spoke first. After a few conciliatory remarks he laid before the meeting, as the basis of his mission, the three following articles in the name of the King and Queen of France and Scotland. Their Majesties, he said, were content to forget all misdemeanors hitherto committed by the insurgents; in the second place, to preserve inviolate the ancient laws of the kingdom; and in the third place, to remove the French troops, with the exception only of the few required for the service of Leith, Dunbar, and Inchkeith; and in order to prevent delay, the Queen Dowager had authority to give effect to these arrangements as soon as they had received the approval of the Lords.* The terms were so favourably received by the meeting that when it broke up the Bishop was inclined to believe that his mission would be successful. In this, however, he was doomed to be disappointed.

21. We have the authority of Grey, Croftes, and Sadler for affirming that, as far as they were concerned, "they "pressed the Scottish Lords to be content to fall to some "accord;"† but during the evening Maitland exerted himself to thwart the compromise which apparently was about to be effected. Reunion with France was inconsistent with the wishes of Cecil; it would overthrow the designs of the Lord James, it would be fatal to the schemes of Maitland himself. Accordingly, when the conference was resumed on the following day, the latter spoke at considerable length against the Bishop's proposal, and advanced reasons why the people of Scotland should not permit one single French soldier to remain within that realm. The Bishop rejoined, but his remarks

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* That the Queen Dowager had such power appears from the instructions given at No. 887, § 4.

† No. 1054, § 1.

were unfavourably received, and he was informed somewhat abruptly that nothing short of the total demolition of Leith and the withdrawal of its entire garrison would satisfy the demands of the Congregation. Unless the power with which he was invested by the King and Queen of France enabled him to grant these terms, further negotiation was useless, and he was told that he might return homewards without further delay.* As the evening was now somewhat advanced, the Lords would not indeed insist upon his immediate departure, but he was handed over to the care (or the custody) of the Master of Maxwell. His position, if not actually dangerous, was anything but agreeable. He and his attendants were guarded by twenty or thirty soldiers, they were shut up in a room which they were forbidden to leave on any pretext, and they had to listen to remarks and answer questions the opposite to polite. On the morning matters mended a little, and the conference was resumed. Certain demands were made by the Scottish Lords which the Bishop had no authority to concede, but at his suggestion they were referred to the Regent. When they were presented to her she refused to accept them; they afforded no basis of negotiation, and they were insulting to her daughter's position as the Queen of Scotland. The conference had failed. Hostilities were resumed with increased animosity, and it was declared on both sides more bitterly than ever that the dispute admitted of no compromise.

22. This feeling of rancorous hostility was kept alive by the Lords of the Congregation, who held the heaviest stake in the bloody game. Although they had signally failed in the fulfilment of their contract respecting the number of troops they would furnish, they steadily held the English to the terms of the treaty of Berwick. Every attempt to negotiate with the Dowager was frustrated by

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* No. 1076, § 3.

their veto. They insisted that she should be deprived of her authority and deposed, and that every French soldier should be expelled from Scotland.* When she again refused, they pressed Grey to resume the siege; and if he hesitated, their importunity admitted no delay. He did hesitate; for his position was anything but enviable. He had been selected to conduct the campaign as England's best soldier; a considerable force had been assigned to him; he was supported by a powerful fleet, and what had he done? He had failed, and he feared that he would fail once more. In self-defence he informed his superiors that he was not strong enough to take Leith by battery and assault.† Maitland, after apologizing for his ignorance in military affairs, next ventured to ask Cecil to send down a reinforcement of 20,000 troops at the Queen's expense. The success of the entire undertaking depended upon it, he said, and he hinted that England was now too far compromised to recede, or even to hesitate.‡ The Scottish Lords adopted the same tone, but they were more explicit, for while they prayed the Queen to fight their battle with France, they reminded her that she had opened a communication with them through her accredited agents; that in reliance upon her assistance they had taken up arms against the tyrant; and that if she now deserted them, their blood would be demanded at her hands.

Elizabeth orders the prosecution of the siege.

23. These various considerations, appeals, and remonstrances, supported as they were by Norfolk and Cecil, at last had their desired effect with the Queen. She spoke her decision, and it was for war. She approved of the expulsion of the French and the deposition of Mary of Guise. It was her wish, she said, that the siege should be more earnestly prosecuted, and the treaty less regarded. The Scots should be encouraged by the intelligence that

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* No. 968, § 1. 970, § 1. 979, 981, § 1.

† No. 968, §§ 3, 4.

‡ No. 961, § 1.

her force by sea and land was about to be augmented. Nor did she scorn to employ other measures less creditable than undisguised violence. In outward appearance she would not that any reasonable offer made by the besieged within Leith for accord should seem to be neglected, "yet, " indeed, the more hardly handled the Frenchmen were " in the siege, the better it would be," in her opinion.* She saw no reason why the Scottish Lords should be prevented any longer from besieging Edinburgh Castle, in which resided the Queen Dowager, "who does more harm " than 500 Frenchmen,"† although a short time previously she had been shocked by the suggestion. In accordance with her new resolution, a reinforcement of 2,200 soldiers arrived in the camp, while a supplemental fleet of twenty-seven or twenty-eight ships passed northwards with stores and provisions. The trenches were pushed nearer the walls of Leith by the employment of an extra body of pioneers,‡ who laboured day and night without intermission, and Grey was told that he might hire more if he wanted them. He might also take into her service 2,000 Scottish soldiers. The Queen's energy communicated itself to the besiegers. " The mariners offered that, if they might have " the spoil, they would enter Leith or die."§ The Scottish Lords, casting aside their former timidity, were equally ready to devote themselves; they vowed that rather than this enterprise should fail, they would spend lands, lives, and all,‖ and the general feeling throughout the camp pronounced that "whoever had any thought other than the " utter expelling of the French was no less the enemy of " the cause than if he had cut 500 throats."¶

24. It was evidently Grey's wisdom to strike while the iron was at the hottest. He could not tell how long the Queen and the Privy Council might remain in the same

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* No. 1005, *note*.

† No. 1032, § 1.

‡ No. 1008.

§ No. 1075, § 3.

‖ No. 1049, § 1.

¶ No. 1009, § 1.

mind, nor how long the Lords of the Congregation might be inclined to serve in the English ranks. His own reputation was in peril. He might be censured by the Duke of Norfolk, he might even be superseded in his command should an enemy at Court remind the Queen that the siege was costing her 20,000*l*. a month, exclusive of the expenses of the fleet, and that both were held at bay by 4,000 gaunt and ragged Frenchmen. He prepared himself, therefore, for a grand effort and a crowning success. For some days and nights twenty-four pieces of heavy artillery had been playing upon the town,* and now the fire was augmented by the opening of two new batteries. The Scotch, who hitherto had adventured little for the cause, joined the English camp, and Winter's sailors were invited to take their share in the approaching assault. To each officer was assigned his own post, and the plan of attack was settled at a meeting of the council of war. Grey's arrangements were complete, and the moment had arrived when they should be put into execution.

The assault of Leith.

25. Before daybreak on the morning of Tuesday, May 7, the united forces of England and Scotland were drawn up in front of the walls of Leith, and were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the attack. Lord Grey and the council of war who acted with him were confident as to the result.† It ought to have been successful, for the assailants far outnumbered the utmost power which the half-starved and worn-out defenders could oppose to them. As the early day broke upon the beleaguered fortress the signal was given, and 10,000 men rushed forward. Each division struggled onward towards the point to which it was led by its commanding officer. The whole body crossed the ditch without much difficulty, and having gained the base of the rampart attempted to enter

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* Teulet, i. 548.

† No. 14, § 1.

the town. The plan of assault was simple, and is distinctly intelligible from the reports and correspondence here printed. A storming party consisting of nearly 4,000 men was pushed on towards two breaches which the engineers had declared to be practicable, and these they were expected to carry under cover of the fire of the English artillery. At the same moment another division of the troops was employed at different points in scaling the walls, for which purpose they had been provided with ladders. In these attempts the assailants sustained a heavy loss, partly from the fire of the garrison, partly from the stones and other missiles, which the wives and children of the French soldiers hurled from the ramparts.* They had expected these dangers and did not shrink from them, and so far they did their duty as gallant soldiers. But it was different when it was discovered by the one column of assault that neither of the breaches was practicable, and by the other that the scaling ladders were at least six feet too short. The men wavered, broke, and retreated, leaving at least a thousand slain behind them in the ditch. As they fled they were hotly pursued by a portion of the garrison, which inflicted a still further loss upon them and spiked several pieces of their artillery. Of the English army upon this occasion the number of the killed was reckoned at little short of 1,500 men.†

26. A repulse so ignominious and so decisive could neither be concealed nor disguised. The responsibility rested, in the first instance, as a matter of course, with Lord Its repulse.

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* "The Frenchman's harlots, of whom the most part were Scottish whores, did no less cruelty than did the soldiers; for besides that they charged their pieces and ministered unto them other weapons, some continually cast stones, some carried chimneys of burning fire, some brought timber and impediments of weight, which with great violence they threw over the wall upon our men, but especially when they began to turn backs." Knox, Hist. ii. 67.

† Teulet, i. 544.

Grey, the commander-in-chief; and the papers contained in the present volume show that the failure was due to his reckless mismanagement. He attempted to shield himself by inculpating others. He accused the Duke of Norfolk of interfering with the plan of attack, which was untrue; and he insinuated that the storming party were cowards, which was ungenerous. Someone however must be found to appease the Queen's indignation, and by his sacrifice restore confidence to the panic-stricken army. Sir James Croftes was selected as the victim, the failure of the assault was ascribed to his neglect or unpunctuality; he was arrested, deprived of his command, and committed to the Fleet Prison. Some vague accusations of treachery were circulated against him, but he was never brought to trial, and after an imprisonment of no long duration he was discharged and restored to favour.*

Negociations by Cecil and Wotton.

27. The Scottish expedition now entered upon a new phase. Elizabeth had attempted to expel the French by force and had failed, she now tried what she could effect by diplomacy. It was a less dignified and a less impressive mode of action, but it was cheaper and safer. The arrival of a new Commissioner from Paris furnished her with an excuse for this change of plan, of which she

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* The charge against Croftes originated with the Duke of Norfolk, by whom he was personally disliked (No. 150, 243). No accusation was made against him at the time of the failure, either by Grey or his counsel. The Scottish Lords and Maitland did not believe him guilty, and they wrote to the English court on his behalf (No. 217). There were reasons, however, which made it expedient that even if guilty, the malpractices of Croftes should be dealt with gently. He had taken an active part in Wyat's insurrection, and if pressed too hardly could have told ugly tales. The Marquis of Northampton knew more about Croftes and his antecedents than he dare to express, but his letter to Cecil is singularly suggestive when taken in connexion with the Wyat affair (No. 180). Be that as it may, the facts are notorious that after a short confinement he was discharged untried, and was afterwards appointed to the office of Controller of the Royal Household, which he held until his death.

gladly availed herself. Instructions were issued to Cecil authorizing him and Wotton to proceed to Edinburgh, and there, in conjunction with Sadler, Percy, and Carew, "to treat for the pacification between the two kingdoms." These instructions, the negotiations to which they led, and the treaty founded upon them, are all strangely inconsistent with one plain matter of fact; they proceed upon the assumption that England and Scotland were at war with France, whereas the treaty of Câteau Cambresis was in full force. Into this point, however, we are not called upon to enter. It would be a task at once irksome and unprofitable were we to follow the Ambassadors of the belligerent parties through the tangled mazes of diplomacy into which they now entered; an outline, however, of the general bearing of their proceedings is essential to the correct appreciation of the events which followed.

28. Cecil and Wotton arrived at Newcastle on the 8th of June, and there had a short preliminary conference with the Bishop of Valence, who again appears before us as one of the French Commissioners. Cecil's practised eye detected danger at the outset. He had been informed that the garrison at Leith could hold out for some weeks longer, and that the sudden intervention of Spain from the side of Flanders was not an impossible contingency. Randan, the Bishop's fellow Commissioner, told Wotton that nothing could be finally determined by him or his colleague without the express sanction of the Queen Dowager, and the unbending resolution of her character was no secret.* So, "for diverse respects, as it were "by stealth," Cecil met the Duke of Norfolk at Alnwick in the course of the following night, and returning to Newcastle early in the morning he resumed, after his ride

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* No. 191, § 1.

of sixty miles, his unsatisfactory negotiations.[*] Five days afterwards matters were in the same untoward condition. Cecil and Wotton declared themselves so traversed with this French Bishop that they could make no certainty of their proceedings. One entire day of their precious time was spent in the framing of articles touching their entry into Scotland, their manner of treaty, and the cessation of hostilities.[†] But this diplomatic skirmishing was interrupted by the arrival of intelligence which, although not entirely unexpected, most materially affected the fortunes of England, France, and Scotland.

Death of the Queen Regent.

29. The effort which was being made in Scotland to preserve the crown of that realm for its young Queen was sustained chiefly by the energy and resolution of her mother, Mary of Lorraine. She it was who directed the Scottish Council, and animated D'Oysel and his troops to hold out to the last. An asylum had been afforded her in Edinburgh Castle, the Governor of which generously undertook to secure her against any danger which might threaten her upon the approach of the Anglo-Scottish army. Her position was one of extreme desolation. The greater number of her subjects were either in arms against her, or were indifferent alike to her success or her ruin. Few of the nobility encouraged her with their presence, and fewer still offered her any active assistance.[‡] The Archbishop of St. Andrew's was the only member of the First Estate who continued to attend her Privy Council.[§] Still she held her post, unwearied and unwavering; there was no irresolution as to her line of conduct, no want of confidence in the fidelity of the garrison in Leith, no doubt as to the ultimate success of her cause. But her bodily strength was unequal to sustain this long-continued

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[*] No. 177, *note*.

[†] No. 189, *note*.

[‡] No. 737, § 1.

[§] No. 738, § 1.

effort, and symptoms of a disease which she knew to be fatal exhibited themselves. As her malady gained strength she applied for medical assistance from the French surgeons within Leith, but her letter was intercepted by Lord Grey, and he burnt it. Knox tells us that it contained intelligence written in ink which became legible when held to the fire, but this circumstance is unsupported by the letters now printed. The account which she herself gave of her disease leaves no doubt as to its character; she was suffering from dropsy, and she knew its unavoidable result. "My health is better than it was wont to be," she writes, "but I am still lame, and have a leg that "assuageth not from swelling. If any lay his finger upon "it, it goeth in, as into butter. You know there are but "three days for the dropsy in this country."* As she had anticipated, the malady ran the final stage of its course with its wonted speed. On June 8, Randolph, then at Edinburgh, thus reports upon her condition: "This "morning, at 8 o'clock, the Duke, the Earl Marshal, and "Lord James went into the castle to the Queen. They "found her worse than she was yesterday; her lips, hands, "and legs very cold; her tongue and wits failed her very "greatly, and she herself without hope of life. Her mind "was well disposed towards God, and willing to hear "anything that is well spoken."† She died upon the 11th, before 1 o'clock at midnight, which was the thirtieth day of her sickness,‡ and when the intelligence of her decease reached the French Commissioners, then at Berwick, they felt that they were deprived of the benefit which they expected to have derived from her sound judgment and just appreciation of the true position of affairs in Scotland.

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* No. 1093, § 3.

† No. 172, § 4.

‡ No. 206.

Preliminaries for a peace.

30. It was impossible for the French Commissioners to hold out any longer against such a combination of disasters. The intelligence, when it reached Leith, depressed the spirit of the garrison, and the besiegers at last assured themselves of their success. Even Bacon, the Lord Keeper, who hitherto had warned the Council against involving the nation in a war with France, urged Cecil to accept no half measures, and to agree to no end but such as would deliver Scotland clearly rid of the French.* Cecil needed no such exhortation, but he was too wary to throw away the least of the many advantages which this unexpected combination of events had placed within his grasp. His difficulty arose from a different quarter; the commanding strength of his position might become in itself an element of weakness unless managed with discretion. It would be impolitic, he well knew, to drive the garrison of Leith to despair; they might be pushed too far, for they were the men who must and would preserve intact their national honour. If assaulted, they would fight it out to the last; and even if they surrendered to an overpowering force, a war between England and France (which the latter could not sustain for a single year) would be the inevitable result. Writing to the Privy Council, Mr. Secretary admits the existence of many crooked points to be amended, points which he would gladly keep in the background. He felt that it was a delicate matter to interfere between the Queen of Scotland and her subjects, especially to interfere on the side of men who had risen against their Sovereign and by force of arms had deposed the Regent.† Nor did the conduct of the French Ambassadors afford a fair ground of complaint, for they declared that they were willing to accept any reasonable terms. They for their part, such

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* No. 203, § 1.

† No. 208, *note;* 246, *note.*

was their desire for peace, would undertake that henceforth Queen Mary should cease to use the arms and style of England, and would revoke all documents in which they had been employed. They would arrange for the immediate departure of the French troops out of Scotland, and for the demolition of the obnoxious fortifications at Dunbar. When Elizabeth claimed as compensation for past injuries the immediate restitution of Calais and the payment of 500,000 crowns, they answered that the demand should be referred to the arbitration of their mutual friend King Philip. She urged the decision of certain points which they had no power to settle, in consequence of the death of the Queen Regent; but upon these matters they replied that they would consult the pleasure of their master, by whose decision they would be guided.* Men could not act more reasonably or more justly; there was no ground here for complaint or harsh dealing.

31. The French garrison was equally moderate, conciliatory, and good tempered. Whilst the diplomatists were busy with their offers and objections, their protocols, proposals, and rejoinders, the besiegers and besieged took advantage of the cessation of hostilities to meet with gentle words and to eat and drink together. Randolph, one of the liveliest and most picturesque of our letter writers, describes the interview and the extemporised repast by which it was followed. Sir Andrew Corbet, Sir Edward Felton, Captain Vaughan, and others of the English camp, met the officers of Leith upon the sands, and each brought such victuals as he had in store. The English brought beef, capon, chickens, wine, beer, and such stuff as they had. The French (to signify what difference there was between the assiegers and assiegees) brought with them a cold capon

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* No. 210, 211, 218, *note*, 228, § 2.

roast, a pasty of a baken horse, and six rats well roasted; giving the English to understand that these were the best fresh vivers they had; and that of such as these they lacked no store. They departed kindly, adds Randolph; whatsoever their next meeting shall be. The French necessities were known to be great; their doings hitherto had been such as became valiant soldiers; "it would be "no small loss to the French King to have so many slain "as were like to be if they attend the fury of the black "bill."*

The treaty of Edinburgh.

32. It was to avert the dire extremity at which Randolph had glanced in these last few words, that the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan were at length driven to accept the terms offered them by Cecil. In a letter which they addressed to the Queen Mother of France† they enumerated the difficulties of their situation. They were far removed, they said, from the possibility of obtaining advice how to proceed; they were compelled to act solely upon information which was possibly false, certainly imperfect; they had to be guided by their own unaided judgment; their instructions referrèd them to the decision of the late Queen Regent, to whom a wide discretionary power was given; and they were prevented from deliberating with their countrymen in Leith. More than this, they felt that the fate of 4,000 brave men hung upon their decision, who must either starve during the blockade, die in the assault, or surrender at discretion. With these considerations before their eyes we cannot wonder that the French Ambassadors accepted the Treaty of Edinburgh.

33. The terms of the treaty were sufficiently stringent if we bear in mind the exceptional position of the contracting parties. Upon what plea does the Queen of England send her army and fleet against a kingdom with

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* No. 218, § 1, 2.

† No. 280, *note*.

which she has just concluded a solemn treaty of peace? Upon what grounds does she associate herself with a party which is waging war against its lawful sovereign? While professing to hold friendly relations with France, she besieges a town occupied by a French garrison, how are these acts to be explained or defended? To each of these questions she had a simple and a ready answer, she did it from a wise expedience, from an unavoidable necessity, from the instinct of self-preservation. Norfolk and Grey used the convincing argument of the stronger hand, and then Cecil and Wotton stepped forward and reduced the campaign into the legal formula of a treaty. It was bargained on the one side and conceded on the other, that the French troops should return home, that the fortifications at Leith should be demolished, that the King and Queen of France should refrain from using the arms and style of Elizabeth, and that the injuries sustained by her through this assumption should be considered in a conference, to be held at London, and the ultimate decision referred to Philip. A clause was added to the effect that the treaty should be confirmed within sixty days. To Elizabeth this document was of the highest possible value. It recognized her title to the crown of England, as of right as well as of fact; and its confirmation by Mary would for ever silence any claim which that Sovereign might otherwise have advanced. Cecil, who fully appreciated its importance as affecting the relative position of the rival Queens, regarded it as a diplomatic triumph, and boasted how "having possessed "the kernel, he had yielded the shell to the French to "play withal."*

Future plans.

34. Thus ended the siege of Leith and the campaign of the English in Scotland. The Lords of the Congregation

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* No. 311, *note*.

had so far been successful; the French were expelled, and the government of the realm was vested for the time in the hands of the Scottish Parliament. Yet all these reforms were only the preliminaries to a revolution yet more radical; the next step was intended to effect a change of dynasty. According to the programme originally drawn up by the Lords of the Congregation, it was intended that the Stuarts should be superseded by the Hamiltons, and the Earl of Arran, having established his claim to the throne of Scotland, was to unite that realm with England by making himself the husband of its Queen. How the wooing proceeded, and how Elizabeth dealt with the advances of her northern suitor, will be noticed hereafter: in the meantime we must cross the channel and make ourselves acquainted with the state of affairs on the continent; and here France has the first claim upon our attention.

State of parties in the French Court.

35. The factions, political and religious, which gradually had acquired strength in France throughout the reign of Henry II., but which had been repressed by the energetic zeal of that Sovereign, developed themselves with unexpected rapidity during the brief administration of his successor. The entire reign of Francis II. is a period of turmoil and agitation, the history of which becomes a matter of special significance when we bear in mind that hence arose the great Wars of Religion, the details of which will occupy a prominent place in our subsequent volumes. From the moment that Francis II. had ascended the vacant throne, a struggle for the possession of the supreme authority had been going on in the French Court. Although the young king had attained his legal majority (he was sixteen years old), it was obvious that he would be influenced by that party which should first secure his confidence. At the period with which we are now more immediately concerned the question had received its solution. The Princes of the blood had been thrust aside

by the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, with whom Catherine De Medicis, the Queen Mother, made common cause; while the old Constable Montmorenci and the Duchess of Valentinois, both so powerful during the reign of King Henry, were dismissed from the Court, and had retired into obscurity.* Thus the whole power had passed into the hands of three individuals. The Duke of Guise assumed the command of the army; the administration of justice and the command of the finances was intrusted to the Cardinal, while the management of the internal affairs of the realm occupied the attention of the Queen Mother.† To give themselves ampler scope for the execution of their plans of government, they proceeded without hesitation and without delay to free themselves from the presence of the obnoxious Bourbons. The Prince of Condé was sent upon an embassy to the King of Spain,‡ a mission particularly disagreeable to an impoverished spendthrift such as he was. The elder brother, Anthony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, after being treated with marked discourtesy, withdrew himself from the Court; and thus the entire management of affairs was in the hands of the Guises. So far indeed they had succeeded; but from this period may be dated the commencement of the Wars of Religion in France.

Elizabeth encourages the Bourbon party.

36. It suited Elizabeth's policy to foment the elements of discord thus introduced into the Court of Francis the Second. She opened a communication with the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, and encouraged them in their opposition to the party headed by the house of

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* Vol. i. No. 958, § 3.

† Immediately upon the death of Henry, Throckmorton felt convinced "that the Constable and his shall even now at the first be excluded from "all doings, and that the house of Guise is like to govern all about the "King, who is much affected towards them." See Vol. i. No. 972, and more fully 1080.

‡ No. 1075, § 14. 1077, 1121.

Guise. Her agent in France at this time was still our old friend, Sir Nicolas Throckmorton, who not only entered very warmly into her designs, but urged her onwards whenever she appeared inclined to delay or hesitate. It was his conviction (and he repeated it with a frequency which became irksome,) that the Guises were the irreconcilable enemies of herself and realm, and that both were in danger so long as the Cardinal and the Duke were permitted to be dominant in France. Through Throckmorton's agency the various and conflicting interests which were opposed to the family of Lorraine were brought into harmony and united under the secret protectorate of Elizabeth, and it was understood that when the moment for action arrived this newly constituted opposition might depend upon substantial assistance from England.

Tremain's mission into France.

37. In accordance with this understanding a secret mission into Bretagne was fitted out on the English coast, the command of which was entrusted to one Captain Tremain. He was exactly the man adapted for the management of such an expedition. Although deeply implicated in Wyat's rebellion in the previous reign, he had been so fortunate as to escape into France; and as long as Mary was upon the throne the exile had occupied himself in plotting against her government.* Upon Elizabeth's accession he "and others of the like "sort" were encouraged to return. She was not unwilling to recognise her sense of his past services, and to reward the dangers to which he had exposed himself in time past for her sake; but she had satisfactory reasons for declining to let it be known that she favoured him openly. Hence we find that when she intimated to Throckmorton that Tremain might return home, she

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* See the Calendar of Domestic Papers, Mary, vol. vii. No. 58, and Turnbull's Foreign Papers, Mary, pp. 238, 294.

caused to be appended to that permission the significant remark that "herein caution is to be used."* Early in 1560 he was employed to co-operate with the disaffected French, who were planning an insurrection in Normandy and Bretagne, and he spent some time in these localities.† The result of the movement soon showed itself, and some information respecting its progress and results may be gathered from Throckmorton's correspondence given in the present volume.

Tumult of Amboise.

38. Stimulated into action by the countenance of England, the French insurgents held a meeting at Nantes and deliberated as to the course which they would pursue. After some discussion it was resolved that they should proceed in small parties and by separate routes to Blois, for the ostensible purpose of making their grievances known to the King; and that, while the Court was occupied in listening to these complaints, the palace should be surrounded by troops who had been instructed to assemble in the neighbourhood. They contemplated a complete revolution in church and state. The established religion was to be remodelled, the Guises were to be executed as traitors to the nation, and the Prince of Condé was to be placed at the head of the provisional government.

39. It need excite no wonder that intelligence of a plot of such wide dimensions speedily reached the ears of the French Court. After some deliberation the Queen Mother, the Duke of Guise, and the Cardinal of Lorraine resolved upon awaiting the attack and converting it into

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[*] See the document in the present series, dated 17 July 1559. Tremain was subsequently employed as an officer of cavalry in the expedition into France, and was killed in a skirmish before Dieppe.

[†] On 3 Feb. 1560 the Bishop of Aquila writes from London to Philip informing him of Tremain's intended expedition. The original letter is preserved in the State Archives at Brussels.

an opportunity for crushing the outbreak in all its ramifications. Accordingly they removed the Court from Blois to Amboise, and there adopted such measures as completely disconcerted the plans of the conspirators. When La Renaudie, the chief of the rebel soldiery, came up he was killed at the head of his troop; the various divisions were attacked severally, as they reached the place of rendezvous, and were cut to pieces; and the headsman and the hangman made short work with such prisoners as had the misfortune to be taken with arms in their hands.*

40. During the whole of these incidents Throckmorton was in attendance upon the French Court, and had frequent interviews with the royal family; his narrative therefore comes down to us with all the freshness and the authority of the testimony of an eyewitness. From what he states it appears that the Court at Amboise at first used their victory with moderation, and would have continued to do so but for the stubborn pertinacity with which they were attacked by the insurgents. Upon March 16 about fifty persons, chiefly labouring men, were taken prisoners; all of whom, excepting four, were dismissed and pardoned. To each of the others the King gave a crown, because they had been plundered by their captors; and to one who was hurt in the head he gave five crowns. A proclamation was then made by which the offer of pardon was held out to the rest of the insurgents, if they would quietly retire and disperse, "except to such as were "preachers and had come in armour towards the King." Next day, however, matters assumed a more alarming appearance, and the fear and wrath of the royalists increased in proportion. A party consisting of 150 armed

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* Hist. de l'Estat de France sous François II., par La Planche, i. 129, 130. Ed. Paris, 1846.

horsemen approached the Court for the purpose of attacking it; but they were repulsed by the King's troops. Two of their number who were unhorsed and taken, were forthwith hanged, "and two others for company, and afterwards divers more were taken, and nine men hanged." Many were drowned in sacks, and some were appointed to die on the wheel. One of the King's generals on the same day, finding that twenty-five of the rebels had taken refuge in a house, set fire to it, and succeeded in capturing all but one, who preferred being burnt rather than surrender. Twenty-two of these miserable wretches were drowned the same night, and on the night following twenty-five more shared the same fate. Eighteen of the bravest captains in France were taken among the insurgents. On March 20 La Renaudie, the leader of the expedition and its orignator, was hanged on a gibbet before the Court gate at Amboise; and thus the whole conspiracy was broken up and came to nothing.[*]

Condé compromised.

41. Yet although the immediate danger had passed, the Guises and their adherents were persuaded that they had not yet fathomed the full meaning of the conspiracy, nor had they traced it to its origin.[†] The Cardinal of Lorraine informed the English Ambassador that the design had its beginning in Geneva,[‡] and a letter from Mundt, Elizabeth's agent at Strasburg, tends to confirm the accuracy of this impression. Some weeks before the plot was discovered, he was asked, under promise of secrecy, whether the Queen would assist the French in abating the persecutions of the Guises; and he answered that, under certain circumstances, in his opinion she would not be wanting in kind offices.[§] Throckmorton himself, immediately after the discovery of the insurrec-

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[*] No. 881, *note*.

[†] No. 971, § 5. 992, § 4.

[‡] No. 859, § 7.

[§] No. 780, § 2.

tion of Amboise, recommended that a proclamation calculated to animate the people against the Duke and his brother should be circulated throughout Bretagne and Normandy by means of the English merchants who traded in these provinces,* and the hopes of the insurgents were kept alive by a report that the Earl of Arran might be expected to make a descent in France.† Who was the mover of these agitations? Suspicion from the first had pointed to the Prince of Condé, but he had played his part so well, and acted with so much caution, that although he was confronted with at least one of the prisoners at Amboise he steadily denied his complicity, and no direct proof could be adduced against him.‡ Emboldened by his escape he speedily resumed his negotiations with the Germans, and once more endeavoured through Mundt to obtain the promise of assistance from England.§ But the jealous vigilance of the Guises never slumbered, and in the course of the following year they had completed a chain of evidence sufficiently strong in their opinion to warrant his arrest upon a charge of treason.

Condé's arrest and the death of Francis II.

42. About the middle of October the French royal family proceeded to Orleans, attended by a considerable military force, and several pieces of cannon.‖ The inhabitants of Orleans and of the neighbouring towns, who were supposed to be disaffected, were disarmed.¶ Unfortunately Throckmorton was unable at first to accompany the Court, consequently for a time he was not an eyewitness of the incidents which occurred, and his information is defective and inaccurate. He was aware that the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, his brother, had been summoned to attend upon the Court at Orleans, and that

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* No. 954, § 9. † No. 994, § 2. ‡ No. 919, § 1.

§ See the present vol., No. 119. ‖ No. 665, § 2. 673, § 3.

¶ No. 716, § 21.

they were on their way thither; but he believed (so skilfully had the dominant party concealed their intentions) that a reconciliation had been effected between the Houses of Bourbon and Guise. So far from this being the case, the King of Navarre on his arrival was placed under the care of the royal guard, who watched his movements day and night, as if he were a criminal; while the Prince of Condé was thrown into prison,* and immediate steps were taken for his trial. He was interrogated by virtue of a commission signed by the King and the Chancellor, but he refused to answer, and demanded to be tried by the Court of Parliament of Paris.† His application was rejected, and the process was pushed onwards with indecent haste by the Cardinal of Lorraine, whose constitutional timidity saw in the death of Condé the safety of himself personally and the future stability of his family. He overpowered as childish the natural scruples of the young King, and he imperiously silenced the remonstrances of the Queen Mother. Observing how completely disorganized and terror-stricken was the reforming party, which of late had been so united and defiant, he was encouraged to persevere, and he resolved by one well-directed blow to obtain a complete success.‡ But an incident occurred, when the axe was almost suspended over the neck of his victim, which changed the whole current of events, not only as affecting the rival houses of Bourbon and Lorraine, but the whole realm of France. The young King died after a few days illness, and the sway of the family of Guise came at once to an end, as complete as it was unexpected. They were fully aware that now they could not stand against their opponents. The long minority which necessarily must ensue (for the next heir to the throne was little more than nine years old), afforded a tempting opportunity for the exercise of boldness and intrigue; and long before the corpse of Francis had reached St. Denis the Queen Mother, the Constable Montmorency, the King of Navarre, and the junior Princes of the family of Bourbon were eagerly disputing over the future administration of the government. In one respect, however, they were unanimous, the hated foreigners (as they named the Guises), must be expelled from the Court.

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* No. 716, § 18. † No. 737, § 8. ‡ No. 721, § 2.

Throckmorton's opinion of Mary of Scotland.

43. Throckmorton, who seldom indulged in pious reflections, gave way to a burst of religious joy and thankfulness, in which he invited Elizabeth to join with him, when he contemplated the advantages which would result to England from the decease of Francis the Second.* He remarked that the unexpected death of Henry was a blessing, for he meant mischief towards her, in favour of his daughter-in-law, Mary of Scotland; but the unexpected death of Francis was even a greater token of God's favour, for it annihilated the power of the Guises, and consigned the reins of government into the hands of the Protestant princes of the family of Bourbon. It was a juncture the like of which had never before occurred, he observed, and he urged her to take advantage of it for the purpose of making a large and sure seat for herself and her posterity for ever, to God's glory and her own unspeakable fame.† His first thought was about the young widow, and her husband had scarce ceased to breathe ere the far-seeing Ambassador was speculating how she was to be disposed in marriage. He had ascertained that she esteemed the continuation of her dignity more than the gratification of her fancy, and that in the course of the ensuing spring she would leave France for Scotland.‡ The estimate which

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* No. 771, § 2. 775, § 1.

† No. 771, § 3.

‡ No. 773, § 2. 789, § 1.

he had formed of her intellect and character deserves notice, and his impressions are all the more deserving of attention from the fact that this keen observer of human nature had been in frequent communication with her during the whole of his long residence in France. She has hitherto, he says, lived so entirely under the control of the Guises that her real capacity was not yet recognized; but now, when her widowhood compels her to think and act for herself, she begins to be better understood. She has already showed that she possesses great wisdom for her years, great modesty and judgment, which when matured by experience could not but tend to her own reputation and the benefit of her country. He commends her general behaviour, her wisdom and good sense, "in " that she thinketh herself not too wise, but is content " to be ruled by sound counsel and wise men," and he sums up his estimate of her with a remark to the effect that her future proceedings might possibly cause some anxiety to England.

44. With her usual undignified disregard to Mary's feelings, Elizabeth sent no condolences to the young widow upon the death of her husband, and Throckmorton knew his mistress too well to present himself without being specially authorized. We gather from his letters, however, some particulars as to Mary's behaviour at this trying period of her history. Immediately upon the death of Francis she changed her lodging and withdrew herself from all society. In compliance with the etiquette of the Court, she became so solitary and exempt from all worldliness that for forty days she saw no daylight. During the first fortnight of her widowhood she admitted no man to come into her chamber, but the King, and his brethren, the King of Navarre, the old Constable Montmorency, and her uncles. A few days afterwards some bishops and a few of

the elder knights of the order had leave to enter, and lastly the ambassadors, all of whom, save Throckmorton, came to condole with her. The visits of the Ambassador of Spain attracted notice in consequence of their length and frequency, and it was already surmised that a marriage between the Queen of Scotland and Don Carlos was not improbable.* On the fortieth day after her husband's death she celebrated a solemn service for him, immediately after which she removed to a short distance from Orleans and its sad memories, and began to deliberate in earnest upon the affairs of her own kingdom. One of her first acts was to despatch thither a commission of four gentlemen, by whom the Estates were requested to stay further proceedings in matters of religion until her return;† but she shortly afterwards revoked this request, because it appeared to imply a want of confidence in the loyalty of her subjects. At the same time she wrote severally and kindly to all the nobility, among the rest to Lethington, Balnavis, and Grange, promising oblivion of all things past; whereas, according to our ideas of law, she might have proceeded against them for treason. The Earl of Arran, the ostensible leader of the Scottish outbreak, was treated with even greater forbearance; "she used such "words in kindness and good usage of his messenger as it "is not a little to be marvelled at."‡ Her policy at this time was clearly established and plainly enunciated, and it was a policy of conciliation. In the letters which she addressed to the Estates she told them that she threw herself upon their loyalty and affection; she was confident, she said, that their devotion would equal that which their ancestors had always exhibited to hers, and she concluded with the assurance that for her part the memory of past kindnesses rendered by them and theirs to her family and herself should entirely erase from her mind all impressions of a less agreeable nature.*

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* No. 883, § 3, 4. 919.

† No. 889, § 1.

‡ No. 919.

Elizabeth's advice to Mary.

45. It was not until the 18th of February that Elizabeth's condolences (such as they were, for they appear to have been of the briefest and coldest) reached Mary. They were presented by the Earl of Bedford, who took advantage of his interview to explain to her how she ought to conduct herself towards her subjects in Scotland. Herein he acted according to his instructions. Mary accepted the advice with much self-possession and forbearance, thanked her sister for this friendly counsel, which, as she remarked, she needed much, considering the state in which she stood. For her part, she would use all good offices to move Elizabeth to think her an assured friend, trusting to find the like on the Queen's part. Encouraged by her docility Throckmorton produced the Treaty of Edinburgh, which he desired her to sign. She excused herself upon the plea that the Cardinal of Lorraine, her uncle, being absent, she was without counsel and would not venture to deal with a matter of such importance according to her own unaided judgment. One after the other, Bedford and Throckmorton plied her with arguments and solicitations, but she steadily and good-humouredly kept her ground; she promised them, however, that at their next interview she would treat of the subject with them more fully. Two days afterwards they again waited upon her and renewed their application, and once more she asked for delay. The ratification of the Treaty of Edinburgh, she said, did not affect herself alone, it was a national question, and ought to receive the express and formal assent of the nation. They were aware, she believed, that certain of her nobility

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* Labanoff, i. 83.

were on their road to France; on their arrival she would discuss the matter with them, and Elizabeth should then be informed of her decision. She added some kindly words expressive of her desire to live upon affectionate terms with the Queen, whom she hoped soon to have the opportunity of seeing (evidently contemplating a visit on her journey homewards through England), and prayed that the two Ambassadors would procure that she might have a portrait of her good sister in return for one of herself which she had already sent to Elizabeth.

Bedford's mission into France.

46. But in truth Mary for the time occupied a very secondary place in Elizabeth's attention; her more immediate concern was how to secure an influence in the party which would henceforth control the destiny of France. She was aware that there was now impending a struggle which ere long would bring into sharp collision not only individuals but principles; and she sought to make common cause with that party, the ultimate predominance of which would most conduce to the advancement of her own interests. The opportunity was tempting; providential, as Throckmorton interpreted it. Bedford was despatched to survey the French Court, to make himself acquainted with the actual state of the parties into which it was divided; to thwart every coalition which should include the dreaded Guises, and to promote the formation of a government which would act in conformity with the policy of England. The report which he drew up at this time details the result of his mission, and by the light which it affords we can obtain a tolerably accurate idea of the characters and designs of some of those personages who shortly afterwards exercised such a powerful influence upon the destinies of France.*

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* No. 1030.

His report upon the parties in the French Court.

47. After the formal presentation of their credentials to the young King and the Queen Mother, Bedford and Throckmorton, according to their instructions, had a private interview with the King of Navarre. It was important that Elizabeth should secure him to her interests. His position in the Court as chief of the family of the Bourbons made his adhesion to the party which he might embrace a matter of considerable political weight; but at the same time his personal influence was comparatively of little moment. The defects of his character were already well known, and Bedford's letter shows us that these defects were inveterate. He was timid and irresolute, without principle and consistency; he was professedly a Calvinist and practically a Catholic; while he was in frequent and friendly correspondence with the Genevan ministers, he conformed to the doctrine and rites of the Established Church. It was to arouse him from this state of lukewarmness and indecision that Bedford was instructed to wait upon him in private. If he showed any tokens of activity, then the Earl might proceed to unfold to him what Elizabeth expected at his hands. Through her Ambassador she advised him to thwart the progress of the Council of Trent, to further religion (as she understood the term) in the realm of France, to the prejudice of the usurped authority of the Pope; and to promote the ratification of the Treaty of Edinburgh, which was assumed to be comprehended in that of Câteau Cambresis.

48. Anthony received Elizabeth's message with respect, and admitted that it corresponded with his own private wishes and convictions, but as usual he temporized. To his mind there were difficulties in the way, he said, the magnitude of which she had not duly calculated. The larger proportion of the inhabitants of France was opposed to the true religion, the Queen Mother was not so earnestly

minded towards the good cause as could be wished, there were few in the Council who were well affected in the matter, and in his opinion it was a great thing—as much as they could at present reasonably expect — to have caused all persecution to cease, and that all prisoners for the sake of religion should be set at liberty. Throckmorton attacked him on the only assailable point when he reminded him that his greatest enemies were at the same time the enemies of religion, and that his own interests were equally those of the Queen of England. One part of their conversation hints at some design too delicate to be reduced to writing. Speaking of Mary of Scotland, the English Ambassador asked the King whether there was any truth in the report that she had already been sought in marriage by the Prince of Austria. Anthony did not scruple to reveal to the Ambassador of a foreign power the information which he had acquired as one of the royal counsellors, and he answered the question in the affirmative. Hereupon Throckmorton reminded him that this match would be ruinous to his designs. This the King admitted, and said he would do his utmost to hinder it. " But," added he, " I have told you, M. l'Ambassadeur, " of a remedy against this mischief, whereunto you make " me no answer. You know what I mean." What did he mean? What was this mysterious remedy? What was the suggestion to which Throckmorton would make no answer?

49. Annoyed and disappointed the English Ambassadors turned from the King of Navarre and sought a private interview with the Queen Mother. It was scarcely more satisfactory. She defended the expediency and the political wisdom of the intended meeting of the Council of Trent, and recognized in this measure one of the most feasible means for restoring the violated unity of Christ-

endom. The old Constable of Montmorency was equally intractable. The only personage in the French Court who entered into Elizabeth's designs with any cordiality was the old Duchess of Ferrara, who unhesitatingly promised them her assistance. She also gave them some important information. She spoke slightingly of the King of Navarre and the Queen Mother, thereby confirming their own impressions, and told them that the chief promoters of the cause of the Reformation were the Admiral of France and the Cardinal of Châtillon; with neither of whom, however, did their instructions permit them to treat. At Throckmorton's suggestion she pledged herself to do her best to provide a new schoolmaster for the young King, "the present one being a very beast, "and ill affected towards religion." The Earl of Bedford returned to London to report the indifferent success of his legation. Cecil had not yet found the man after his own heart; there was not as yet any one in the French Court whom he could entrust with the execution of his designs in that kingdom.*

Affairs of Germany.

50. When Bedford arrived at Fontainebleau he there accidentally met a former acquaintance, whose name is well known in the literary and religious history of the period. Emanuel Tremellius was by birth a Jew, who after his conversion to Christianity had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and under the influence of Cranmer had been invited to teach Hebrew at Cambridge. Edward the Sixth gave him a stall at Carlisle, and showed him much favour. Upon the accession of Mary he retired to the continent, and at the time about which we are interested, he was connected with the University of Heidelberg. The States of the Confession of Augsburg had sent

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* No. 1032, § 1.

him to the French Court to plead the cause of the Lutherans of Metz, and he was thus employed at the time when his presence became known to the English Ambassadors. After a long conference with him, in which they discussed the religious affairs of France, England, and Germany, they gave him letters addressed to the German Protestants, encouraging them to persevere in rejecting the Council of Trent.* The Reformation was gaining ground in Northern Europe. The Princes of the Confession of Augsburg had gradually receded further and further from the principles of the Emperor, and had acquired additional strength and consistency under the protectorate of Maximilian, the Emperor's son. Alarmed at the progress of events, the Pope issued a bull for the convocation of the Council, by which he solicited the Emperor and the other States who could not attend in person to send their envoys thither. On the promulgation of this document the Princes of the Confession of Augsburg assembled at Naumburg upon the Saal, in Saxony, in order to agree upon a consistent and united line of action; and by the advice of the Emperor the Papal envoys determined to proceed thither without delay, thinking thereby to remove certain preliminary difficulties before the opening of the more formal conference at Trent.

Conference at Naumburg.

51. The conference began early in February 1561, and our information respecting its proceedings is derived from the letters of Mundt, who attended it as the English Commissioner. The Papal envoys announced to the German Princes that the Pope earnestly desired an adjustment of the unhappy dissensions by which the Church was distracted, and for this purpose invited them to attend a General Council which would be held at Trent on the

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* No. 1022.

following Easter.* After some deliberation the Protestants returned a reply which augured ill for the reestablishment of peace. They were surprised, they said, that the Pope had dared to summon them to attend his Council, for he must know that they have embraced the faith of the Confession of Augsburg, nor could he be ignorant of the causes which had induced them to leave his communion. They would not acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, nor did they believe that he had the right to summon them to Trent. And in reply to his accusation that they have no certain rule of faith, they referred him to the Augustan Confession, in which it is demonstrated that the Papacy is so full of abuses and superstitions as to be more like a heathen than a Christian religion.†

Elizabeth's dealings with the German Princes.

52. John Frederic, Duke of Saxony, acting as the organ of the Protestants assembled at Naumburg, addressed a letter to Elizabeth a few days afterwards in reply to the message which had been delivered to them by her agent Mundt. He assured her of the constancy of himself and those Princes and States in whose name he wrote; they were firmly resolved to adhere to the Confession of Augsburg, and would oppose to the uttermost the attempts which the Pope was making to extirpate pure religion. They would have nothing to do with him or his Council at Trent. The Duke congratulated the Queen upon the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland through her assistance, and hoped that in all matters concerning religion a good intelligence would be kept up between the German Powers and England.‡ If they entertained any doubt upon this latter point it was speedily removed by the arrival of the message sent to them in the Queen's name

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* No. 964. † No. 976. ‡ No. 997.

by the Earl of Bedford, and henceforward they felt that Elizabeth would make common cause with them in all questions affecting the progress of the Reformation.

53. Some of these individuals were of the class which continued to make capital out of conscience. The petty nobility of Germany, Princes and Electors, Landgraves and Counts Palatine, had for long been urging the Queen to declare her religious convictions; and as her hesitation and indifference had hitherto annoyed and dismayed them, so now when she openly joined their ranks were they rejoiced and encouraged by her adhesion. It must be admitted, however, that neither their zeal for their religion nor their affection for the Queen of England was pure and disinterested. That they should regard her advocacy of their cause as a subject for triumph was natural; that they should avail themselves of her political influence throughout Europe was equally to be expected; but it is disappointing to find that a painful amount of mercenary selfishness mingles itself with their dealings. One of the first uses which they made of the confidential correspondence arising out of this new union of interests with the Queen was this, they terrified her with the accounts of the extent of the preparations for war which were being made by France throughout Germany. It was reported to Gresham (and he believed it), that 10,000 horse and as many foot soldiers were levied in Frieseland for the service of the Guises, consequently for the ruin of England.* Mundt kept alive the excitement by periodically forwarding to London the particulars of treaties between the despots of France, Spain, and Rome for the extirpation of Calvinism.† Intelligence to the same effect reached Cecil from the far north, for this hated Holy Alliance had its agents

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* No. 21, § 1.

† No. 52, and see No. 379, § 1.

in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.* The cry was echoed from Holland and Zealand.† When the Queen had become sufficiently alarmed by these tidings of impending evil, and had in turn avowed to her northern correspondents her conviction that the French "and others" (thereby meaning Spain), meant to put out the candle of the Gospel in all countries,‡ the undercurrent of selfishness, which had been running all this time so silently, showed at last the direction towards which it was bearing. Cecil's agent in northern Germany had the honour of dining with some of these worthies, "who treated him "better than he deserved," but at the same time turned the conversation to presents, rewards, and pensions. Brigantine remarked, apparently with some surprise, that the Bishop of Osnaburg pressed not much for a reward, but would not offend the Queen by refusing her liberality.§ Count Christopher of Oldenburg was more outspoken, and in order that his real value might be known, he candidly repeated the offers that had been made to him by the French. He might have had from them a pension of 2,000 crowns; surely the Queen would not offer him less?‖ The Duke of Lunenburg complained to her that the French had broken their agreement with him, whereby he had lost a yearly salary of 4,200 crowns for life, and had been defrauded of 43,000; and he desired to enter her service.¶ Each bore willing and satisfactory testimony to the merits of his neighbour, who in turn was not forgetful of the obligation thus rendered. Volrad, Count Mansfeld, thought it his duty as the Queen's faithful servant to advise her to secure the services of his friend John Frederic, the old Duke of Saxony, by offering him a pension of 3,000 or 4,000 crowns, and felt surprised and offended that his suggestion was not accepted.* Growing bolder, he next spoke, in a grandiose, off-handed style, of the wisdom of distributing some 8,000 or 10,000 crowns among divers noblemen and captains, friends of his own, who had been at charges for the entertainment of soldiers, thinking that she would have used them ere this.† But the chief energies of the Count were devoted towards the negotiation of a loan of some magnitude, which he undertook to procure for the Queen. The loan was perfectly ideal; not one shilling of it ever reached the English exchequer, yet upon the faith of this transaction he received the grant of a considerable annuity from Elizabeth, of which he contrived to draw one half-year's salary. The history of such a transaction is worth recording.

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* No. 96.

† No. 161, § 1.

‡ No. 54, § 1.

§ No. 173, § 2.

‖ No. 173, § 2, Cecil wrote offering him half the sum he had asked, and it was afterwards found that his services were utterly valueless. See No. 536, § 2.

¶ No. 342.

54. Knowing the exhausted state of the English finances, Mansfeld informed the Queen that "some "friends of his" had given him the means of placing 180,000*l.* sterling at her disposal within the next six months, the loan to bear interest at twelve per cent. The Queen referred the proposal to Gresham, who, in addition to his long experience in money matters, was supposed to have the means of ascertaining Mansfeld's character, morally and financially. Gresham willingly undertook the commission.‡ He intimated to the Queen that she had reason to be satisfied with the terms. He was pleased, too, at the prospect of driving a hard bargain with Mansfeld's agent, Hans Kecken, whom he thought himself

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* No. 198, § 3; 263, § 2; 379, § 2.

† No. 263, § 5.

‡ Nos. 33, 53, 54, 60.

quite competent "to handle well enough."* Accordingly, when Hans arrived at Antwerp on his way homewards from London, he was given to understand by Gresham that the Queen cared very little about the Count's offer, and that it required some persuasion to induce the English Council to accept it.† Accompanied by one of Gresham's most trusted factors, Richard Clough, the deluded and dispirited German proceeded on his journey to Mansfeld and Gresham sat down to recount to Cecil the probable result of the negotiation. Clough left Antwerp on 16th May, and did not return until the beginning of July.‡ The report which he gave to his master was highly satisfactory; 75,000*l.* sterling would be delivered at Antwerp upon 15th August, and 400,000 dollars more might be had. Clough was marvellously well satisfied with his entertainment. He was met by Hans and six other gentlemen eight miles from the country house near his mines at which he was then residing; by them he was conducted to the palace, at the gate of which he was received by the Count and his family, and the fairest chamber in the house was assigned to him. On the third day the party set out for Mansfeld, and by the way the Count showed Clough his towns and castles. He kept such good cheer that two days were spent in banqueting before a word could be spoken about business. He could not be satisfied unless Clough saw with his own eyes the estate which was kept at Mansfeld for the Queen's honour; there were three divers Counts and Earls, all of whom were served in silver, "and in the "presence of all these noblemen," said the abashed but gratified agent, "there was no remedy but that I must "first wash alone, and first sit at table, being marvellously

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* No. 84, § 4. † No. 93, § 1. ‡ No. 263.

" sumptuously served. Doubtless, the Count of Mans-" feld is a jolly gentleman and a valiant, and marvellous " well-beloved of the nobles and captains of Saxony." He produced letters from the Palsgrave and the Duke of Prussia, in which these noblemen solicited his patronage and offered him their services. Gresham considered the Count's 75,000*l.* as safe as if it were already in his hands, and he consulted Parry and Cecil as to the manner in which it should be appropriated.* The 15th August came, but no money; Kecken, however, arrived with letters, which were so thoroughly unsatisfactory that, for the preservation of his master's credit, Cecil kept the matter from the Queen's knowledge.† Mansfeld was aggrieved, and protested that he had been misunderstood by the English throughout the whole transaction. "He did not " promise them this loan for certain; he only said he had " no doubt that the merchants would advance the money, " and wished first of all to inform them of the condi-" tions."‡ He had the effrontery to write to the Queen about the same time, informing her that his pension was in arrear for 1,000 crowns, payment of which he earnestly requested.§

55. The failure of this loan embarrassed Gresham's calculations, and threw upon him the necessity of providing for the unexpected deficiency. If Mansfeld had been the Queen's overt enemy instead of her cherished friend, he could not have done her a shrewder turn. Her debts were heavy, her solvency was questionable, and her debtors were clamorous. Upon the punctuality with which she met her obligations depended her credit, and upon her credit depended in a great degree

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* No. 263, 314, 384.

† No. 488.

‡ No. 524.

§ No. 497.

the safety of her kingdom. Hearing nothing of the receipt of the Count's money she requested the merchant adventurers who were trading to Flanders to advance her 60,000*l.*, giving order, in the meantime, that their ships should be stayed "till she had been able to conclude "some bargain with them," as she delicately expresses it when writing to Gresham. By the neglect, however, of those persons in whose hands this infamous mandate was placed, the ships departed with 34,000 cloths, "and "no bargain concluded."* The Lord Treasurer was thus spared the necessity of communing with the staplers before the fleet sailed; † had he done so, possibly he might have warned them, as Gresham suggested should be done, that if they are recalcitrant, the Queen would be obliged to seize all their commodities in the realm.‡ For once, however, the merchants had the better of the dispute; their cargo was safe in Flanders, and they refused to lend the Queen the money which Gresham had counselled to extort from them so unscrupulously.

Gresham's transactions in Flanders.

56. Unfortunately this is not the only instance which these papers afford of the trickery and tyranny of one to whose name we would desire to pay unmingled respect. Gresham's correspondence affords frequent proofs of how unscrupulously he bribed and cheated for the interest of his mistress. Something, perhaps, may be said in partial extenuation of his conduct. The English needed military stores, and the easiest way of procuring them was from Flanders. The Duchess of Parma had refused to permit Gresham to violate the law, which prohibited under the severest penalties the exportation of gunpowder;§ but he contrived to bribe the chief searcher at

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* No. 462, 463. † No. 465. ‡ No. 384, § 2.

§ Guiccardini, Belgicæ Descriptio, p. 79, edit Amst. 1660.

Antwerp, and the forbidden commodity passed over into England in considerable quantities.* An Englishman, hostile to the Queen's government, discovered the nature of the stores which were being unshipped so mysteriously at the Tower, and gave information to the authorities at Antwerp, unconscious that they had connived at the fraud. But so potent was the English gold that the customers and searchers had a private meeting among themselves, and determined not to spoil the harvest which they were reaping by taking notice of the information which they had received.† The chief Tolner at Antwerp called upon him to warn him of his danger, but the caution was not disinterested as the suspension of the traffic would interfere with his profits.‡ Shortly afterwards we see the result of the interview; in a few days afterwards Gresham announces to Parry that he had corrupted the chief searcher, who right honestly deserves a worthy reward, since by his advice the Queen was doing business daily.§ The penalty, if detected, was a severe one, death for the searcher, and death for the officer who made the entry at the Customs; but this consideration was not allowed to weigh in opposition to the Queen's interests.

57. Of a higher order of merit were Gresham's dealings with Sir Jasper Schetz, "who was both factor and "councillor to King Philip,"‖ and who, despite his confidential position, suffered himself to act the spy and the informer for the advantage of the rival Court of England. It was a perilous game to play with a man of Philip's temperament, and the inducement was proportionate to the danger. By his influence in the Court of Antwerp Schetz helped Elizabeth in many ways, and she was not

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* See No. 82, § 2.

† No. 194, § 1.

‡ No. 236, § 2.

§ No. 252, § 2.

‖ No. 236, § 1.

ungrateful. At Gresham's dictation he tampered with the money market, "and in respect to this worthy piece of "service she can surely do no less than write him a letter "of thanks, with at least 500 crowns."[*] More important still, he betrayed the State secrets which he had learned as a member of the Council; and through his treachery the movements and plans of the Abbot of S. Salute (who had been despatched from the Pope with a message to Elizabeth) were communicated to the English Secretary of State while they were yet a secret in Brussels and Antwerp.[†]

Italian affairs.

58. Our information at this time respecting Italian affairs generally is vague and unsatisfactory; it consists of little more than a scanty abstract of the current news of the day, and even that outline is not of the most trustworthy character. We have no direct intelligence whatever from Rome. The Queen's most valuable correspondent was Guido Gianetti, who having settled at Venice in the assumed character of a merchant, supplied her from time to time with such information as he could collect; but the authorities at Rome speedily discovered the correspondence, and upon their representation to the Council at Venice Gianetti was thrown into prison. Another intelligencer, John Shers (or Shears), also resident at Venice, where he was engaged in trade, made an effort in a small way to procure for Cecil some information more worthy of his notice. He succeeded in bribing (for the moderate sum of 40*l.* of English money), the Secretary of the Ambassador sent to Venice by the Duke of Savoy, from whom he obtained copies of certain letters despatched from Rome by the Abbot of St. Salute, the Papal Envoy, into England.[*] But whatever may have been their value or their worthlessness, they

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[*] No. 84, § 1.

[†] No. 224, §§ 1, 5. 10.

[‡] No. 893; 1023.

have disappeared from the collection, and we are unable to form an idea of the worth of the bargain which Shers had made with the Duke's Secretary. This much, however, is certain, if we desire information respecting the affairs of Italy at this time, we must seek for it elsewhere.

Spain, Portugal, and Sweden.

59. The Spanish correspondence contained in the present volume relates chiefly to a matter which we have already discussed, Philip's intervention between France and England upon the invasion of Scotland by the army under the Duke of Norfolk. Such papers as do not bear upon this subject are chiefly occupied in discussing the complaints brought by the Spaniards against the English for acts of piracy committed upon their shipping. The two countries were gradually becoming more and more estranged from each other. Of Portugal we hear next to nothing. A few particulars respecting the Scandinavian kingdoms are here recorded; one of these papers will be read with interest. It describes with considerable detail the ceremonies which took place during the obsequies of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden. The King died at Stockholm, and was buried in the archiepiscopal city of Upsal, thirty-five miles distant. The procession to the place of interment affords an excellent illustration of the barbaric splendour of the north. Upon a litter of black velvet lay "pictures," by which term are meant full length figures, of the King and his two Queens, apparelled as they had been living. Each of the Queens had a crown upon her head, and a sceptre in her hand. The body of the King, in like manner, crowned and sceptred, and carrying in his left hand an apple of gold surmounted by a cross, was arrayed in a gown of black velvet and ermine. The funeral procession covered many a mile. First came 700 lance knights on foot, then 200 horsemen in black. Next went 200 scholars and 405 priests, all of

whom sang Psalms. They were followed by various heralds and knights who bore the helmet, shield, and sword of the deceased, along with twenty-four banners representing the arms of the countries over which he had been King and lord. The members of the royal family next appeared, each of the ladies riding in a "slead" alone; the princes were attended by 150 men, and the princesses by 100 ladies, all in black. The procession was closed by the Lords of the Court, to the number of 300 horsemen, and after them followed 1,500 Dutch cavalry. The entire cavalcade consisted of more than 3,500 horses.*

Domestic and miscellaneous matters.

60. Our information is necessarily very limited as to matters of a partly domestic character. The Queen is seldom visible, and when she does condescend to appear in public it is so passingly that we are scarce able to catch her expression or recognize her bearing. She becomes somewhat more conspicuous, however, towards the end of the volume, and seems to promise us that at no very distant time we shall understand her somewhat more accurately. Cecil retains undisputed possession of her confidence in all that relates to the transaction of public business, domestic as well as foreign; and he continues to discharge his duties to his royal mistress with the zeal and devotion for which he has hitherto been so conspicuous. He is somewhat disconcerted, however, by the way in which she begins to compromise herself with Lord Robert Dudley, whose attentions to her have now become too conspicuous to escape comment. The Queen's personal jealousy towards Mary of Scotland is another feature in her character which gradually acquires strength, and we perceive with regret, that unless it be curbed and controlled, ere long it

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* No. 811. This was the golden age of processions. At a marriage, a graphic account of which is given in the present volume, 3,000 horsemen were present. See No. 787. § 4.

will be allowed to become an influential principle of action. These, and several other kindred subjects, will ere long demand a more special notice; at the present time they are not sufficiently developed to admit of an extended examination.

61. Various documents connected with the history of trade and commerce are scattered throughout the volume now before the public; they have reference chiefly to our intercourse with Spain and Flanders. Gresham's correspondence is valuable as illustrative of the financial position of Elizabeth's Government, which under his management was slowly emerging from the depth into which it had fallen during the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Mary. Norfolk's campaign into Scotland, among the other curious particulars which it brings to light, shows us how an army in the field was supplied with stores and ammunition; and the numerous papers connected with the building of the fortifications round Berwick elucidate many particulars respecting the price of labour, and the history of military engineering. Considered as a connected series of historical documents illustrative of the reign of Elizabeth, the contents of the present volume are in every respect equal to either of their predecessors, and an inspection of the papers which will follow warrants me in assuring the reader that the interest and value of the collection does not flag.

I have again to acknowledge the assistance which I have derived in the preparation of the text of this volume, from the labours of Mr. A. J. Crosby, one of the Clerks in the Record Office.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

London, September 1865.

FOREIGN PAPERS.

ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1560.

A.D. 1560.
May 1.

Haynes, p. 301.

1. NORFOLK to CECIL.*

By a letter from Grey sent herewith, Cecil will perceive the forwardness they are in, and also how they think good to defer all things until Leith is taken. Grey writes that he has not been answered concerning the relinquishment of the Queen's league and pledges of Scotland, to which the writer willed him in no case to deal with the matter, till they know the Queen's pleasure, yet he would be loath to hear that the Queen would give place to their request. The Bishop of Valence arrived here yesternight, and infringed his safe conduct; for his passport extended but for eight or ten days, and he did not return before the 11th. If he be as choleric at Court as he has been here he can soon be put to silence by Cecil saying if extremity were taken he might be a prisoner. He refers the whole matter to Killigrew's report, who he thinks will so prolong the journey that the Bishop shall not arrive there for three days. When Chaperon comes the writer will stay him four or five days, "and yet it shall be cleanly handled." Lord Hume with others of the Marches have come in to the number of 300 horses. He thinks the last mass of treasure will not make full pay for two months, considering the charge that will arise by the bands that are entertained of the Scots, and also that Grey would in no case grant the dismissing of any of the horses.—Berwick, 1 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 1.

2. NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Encloses a letter from Grey which has arrived this morning announcing the sudden breaking out of a fire in Leith. Whether it chanced with or against the will of the French it skills not; for if they do it "for the nonst," thinking to go

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* Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

A.D. 1560.
May 1.

to the citadel, they mind nothing but to put off their caps and yield.—Berwick, 1 May 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Scots Lords marvellously come in upon this sudden fire.

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 1. **3.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. Have received his letters of April 30, encouraging them to hasten the enterprise. Whereas they wrote that their pieces should be planted this night past, their trenches were so drowned with rain, which made the earth so deep and dirty that it would not sustain the weight of the pieces, as Sir Richard Lee can witness. But this night there is no doubt of the placing of their battery ready to execute at the dawn of day. Trust that they will be ready on Saturday next for the assault, the order whereof they send in a schedule herewith. Lord Grey thanks the Duke for his honourable remembrance of his son Arthur, who is past the danger of his hurt.—Camp before Leith, 1 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes.

2. P. S.—They ask him to write to the Lords of the Council in favour of Captain Vaughan for the suits that he has of them; he has shown himself a worthy valiant soldier and wise gentleman.

Orig. Add.: Delivered at the camp at 8 p.m. May Day. *Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

May 1. **4.** CLOUGH'S MEMORANDA.

Heads of a "declaration unto Cecil by Richard Clough" respecting the seven ships in Zealand, the 4,300 soldiers at Arras, Douai, and S. Omer's, the levying of money in Flanders and Holland, the death of the Prince of Piedmont, the provision of wheat at Bremen for King Philip, the examination of the friar, "the party" of 300,000 guilders made by Hans Keck with the Duchess, the 25,000*l.* to be received of the English merchants, the shipping of 3,000*l.* from Hamburgh, the making of five or six mills for powder, the payments by Jasper Schetts, of 20,000 [?] bowstaves to be delivered free in England, the sending of one into Holland, the state of King Philip in the Netherlands for money and munition, the scarcity of munition in the Netherlands, Eastland, Hungary, and Bohemia, and the munitions taken out of the King's armoury.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 1 May. Declaration of Richard Clough. *Pp.* 2.

May 2. **5.** The KING OF FRANCE to the QUEEN.
Forbes, 1. 419.

Letter of credence for the Sieur de Randan, a gentleman of his chamber.—Chenonceau, 2 May 1560. *Signed:* **Francoys,** —De l'Aubespine.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside. Fr.

A.D. 1560.

[May 2.] **6.** The French Queen to Elizabeth.

Labanoff, vii. 288.

Letters of credence for the Bishop of Valence, who is coming to treat of certain matters connected with the preservation of peace. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: May 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

[May 2.] **7.** The Queen Mother of France to Queen Elizabeth.

The Bishop of Valence being about to visit the Queen, the writer has entrusted him with certain matters to be communicated to her; she asks credence for him. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 2. **8.** Commission of Francis and Mary.*

Commission to the Bishops of Valence and Amiens, MM. de la Brosse, d'Oysel, Charles de Rochefoucauld, Seigneur de Randan, instructing them to go to Scotland and negociate for the restoration of amity between France and England.—Chenonceau, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

May 2. **9.** Another copy of the above.

Fr. Pp. 2.

May 2. **10.** Throckmorton to the Council.

Knows nothing of the stay of the French King's couriers, and complains of the capture of his servant and letters at Rue, neither of which have been returned to him. Has been fain to send Francisco Thomaso to the Queen by the long way of Flanders. Thinks that if the taking and killing of his first man had not been so lightly passed over, they would not have used this one so. Doubts, whatsoever be said by the Cardinal for his setting at liberty, that he is not so well used as they would make believe. Is informed that the greatest at the Court say that the English are easy enough to deal with, and that there are practices for stealing away their hostages, which they hoped to do before this; and this made them bold to take his servant.—Amboise, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A few passages in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 2. **11.** Norfolk and Sir Francis Leek to Cecil.

The fire that he wrote of yesterday, which was in Leith, is quenched, and as it can be judged happened by chance. Hopes that it is a sign of good luck. Cecil may perceive by Lord Grey's letter that on Saturday next they mind to give the assault, a copy of the order whereof he encloses. Prays him to further Mr. Vaughan's suits at the Council board, as he has well deserved by his great travail.—Berwick, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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* Another copy occurs in B.M. Cal. B. x. 90.

A.D. 1560.

May 2. **12.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. They perceive by his letter of the 1st of May that the Bishop of Valence is arrived at Berwick, and how he will entreat Chaperon at his coming. Desire to know some part of the purport of his commission before his arrival. The Master of the Ordnance and his lieutenant, Fleming, have not used such diligence as they might in planting the pieces, whereby this day is lost. Howbeit in their excuse, the rain has made the ground marshy and rotten, which (with the weakness of the limmer horses) was the chief cause of their disappointment. This night, rather than fail, Grey will help to draw the pieces himself, yet he trusts to keep the appointed day of assault. This night or to-morrow they are promised to have some power of Scotchmen.

2. The Earl of Huntly shows himself in words forward in this matter, but though he be here himself yet he has no power of men with him. What Earl Morton will do and the other with him they know not; but what they have promised, his Grace shall understand by the Laird of Lethington's letters sent herewith to Cecil.—The camp before Leith, 2 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Sadler, Croftes.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 2. **13.** VALENTINE BROWN to NORFOLK.

In reply to his letter touching the estimate of the charges for the army for two months, by his last estimate he has shown it to be 17,600*l.* odd monthly, and now is to be added the 1,200 Scots taken into the Queen's service, the navy, and the provisions of match, powder, and other things for the ordnance, so that the whole charge for two months will not be less than 40,000*l.* As the present mass of money will not set all things even, up to the 24th inst., there is more speed required for the further mass; for the abatement of the charges by cassing some of the horsemen and carriages is not agreed unto, nor yet the mustering of the bands. The English are occupied diligently, and yet the bravery of the French is smally abated, for they annoy them marvellously with their ordnance and shot. He trusts when the battery is placed this night he may send good news.—The camp before Leith, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 2. **14.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Now that all communication is ended, and all men perceive that the Dowager means nothing but to drive time, that she may have support from beyond, the neutrals become partakers. The Earl of Huntly has devised a new bond, in more strait form than any before, which he has subscribed. The Earl of Morton, with all that will do for him, will be in the camp to-morrow at night, because they believe that the assault shall be given shortly afterwards. Lord

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May 2.

Home, after he had spoken with the Lords, went home again, unresolved what to do; the Earl of Huntly holds that he will return on the 5th inst. The Laird of Cessford has promised to come, whether Lord Home comes or not. The Laird of Blackadder has promised to come with the Earl of Morton. They hope to give the assault within four days, and are in good comfort therein.

2. The writer has a suit for the Laird of Ormiston, whose son is at Bourges in Berry, whom he would be glad to have home. Desires Cecil to write to the Queen's Ambassador in France to essay to convey him from thence, and to furnish him with 150 French crowns, which upon the next writing to Sadler or Croftes shall be delivered to either of them in Scotland. They have no other means by which they may send money thither.—Camp before Leith, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 2. **15.** JOHN WADDINGTON to GRESHAM.

1. The 1st of May in Amsterdam there are hired six plats of fifty and sixty tons burden by certain French gentlemen, whereof two are laden with fir or deal boards, small masts, and great cables of seventeen and nineteen inches, and appointed for Dieppe. The other four are appointed to go to Newcastle for coal and from thence into France, as the French give out by the brokers, besides that the masters must be foreigners, that in case any men of war come aboard they may swear that they have no goods aboard belonging to Frenchmen.

2. On further inquiry he finds all the said ships are laden with fir boards, small masts, great cables, bacon, and gunpowder, and such like, and will be ready within six or eight days. They must depart out by the Texel and thence what way they can; Waddington thinks to Dunbar or thereabouts, or else to victual some ships. They say the cables and fir boards shall go towards Dieppe. The Prince of Orange left Amsterdam on the 25th April for Utrecht, five Dutch miles from thence. Has been informed that he has been secretly in post at Bremen with M. d'Aremburg, and has had communication there with captains to take up men in Guilderland and Cleveland. They may not serve any strange Prince. They say it is the Emperor who does this, or else the empire, to recover Metz again of the French King; but if it is true, it is King Philip who works this against England. In coming to Antwerp this day he met towards Olden six waggons laden with chests of money, there were only two men to each waggon; and some of them were appertaining to Lazarus Swynzell.—Antwerp, 2 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 1 May 1560. *And by Gresham:* Advertisements by my servant Waddington out of Holland and those parts *Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1560.
May 3. **16.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, 1. pp. 421, 424.*

1. Having understood from Cecil's letter of the last of April that a servant of the writer had been stayed at Rue, whom he despatched to her with letters, he sent to the Cardinal of Lorraine to remind him that two or three days back he had sent to him about certain packets which were stayed and in his [the Cardinal's] hands; and begged to have them. On the same day the writer heard from England that Stephen Davy, a servant of his, was stayed at Rue, and his packets taken from him. He knows not whether this man was killed or not, as already one of his men has been by the Grand Prior's men. This he thought was strange dealing, especially as the like had not been used in England upon the French Ministers; and therefore he begged the Cardinal to make good account of his servant and packets, or else he would not find it strange if the same or worse were used towards their Ministers in England.

2. The Cardinal answered that he had heard from the Governor of Rue, four days past, that he had stayed an Englishman there that came thither with two or three suspected persons of Abbeville, heretics, and of the late conspiracy, whom, (because he hid himself, and would not declare himself, and viewed their fortifications there,) he stayed; adding that he named himself the Ambassador's servant, and said that he was sent from him with letters to the Queen. When the King understood that this person was Throckmorton's servant, order was taken the same day that letters should be written to the Governor of Rue for his servant's liberation and the restoration of his packets, and added that had he kept the highway he should not have been stayed.

3. The Cardinal was answered that it was his highway from the place from whence he came; for finding no passage at Dieppe he went towards Boulogne along the coast, and that the Governor could pretend no ignorance in him nor his packets, for they were directed in French. The Cardinal said that it might be so, but he saw no packets, and that though it was the first beginning of the French to take packets, it was not the first time that the English had taken theirs; mentioning the late outrage on the sea upon the Frenchmen and packets. Throckmorton answered that the sea is free to all, and that it was done by pirates, which the English could not help, and that the Queen was displeased thereat, for their ship is stayed at Dover and the malefactors imprisoned. The Cardinal said that it was done in Dover Haven, and their men were slain, and others robbed, and the English not touched, and that it was done by Englishmen. And as the writer wished to know whether the King meant peace or not, it was strange, for the King has often declared his meaning to

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* Printed by Forbes from two drafts in the hand of Throckmorton's secretary.

A.D. 1560.
May 3.
Throckmorton to the Queen.

peace, and that his Ambassador in England has said divers times to the Queen, that he will give his head to be cut off if the King begins to break; and "so say I," quoth the Cardinal, "and that if the Queen offer one finger to come to peace, the King will offer two and a half." And now the English ask whether the King means peace or war, when they have besieged his towns and taken daily of his ships; for within these eight days they have taken sixteen or eighteen French ships. The Cardinal added that he knew the Queen's intent, however much she disguised the matter; and that at present it was honour enough for a Frenchman to know that he had an Englishman for an enemy. He said it was a poor revenge that was used of late by their proclamation in England against his brother and himself; but he took it as not the Queen's doing but the persuasion of two or three about her, and he hoped she would soon be better advised, and ere long will punish them, and wished she had followed the council of elder in government. He wished that Throckmorton were at home to counsel the Queen to the preservation of peace; and added that De l'Aubespine had charge to make a despatch to the Governor of Rue to liberate his man, and for this end he desired his name. This discourse the Cardinal made on the last of April to Mr. Somers.

4. The Cardinal was required to send the letter to Throckmorton that he might send it to Rue by one of his own people to have seen the delivery; but the Cardinal refused, seeing he was so far upon his journey and his stay was made upon good grounds. The Cardinal's countenance and gestures in this talk were so demure and grave, mixed with a kind of pitiful plaint, that they would have persuaded a man that did not well know him, and known also what a Frenchman is in a little adversity.

5. Herewith he sends the minutes of such letters as since the 6th ult. he has written to her, that she may perceive how he has been used by the late staying of his servant Davyes, and also because he doubts the like may happen to Mr. Tremaine, by whom he wrote also to her, and Francisco Thomaso, whom he sent by Flanders to her on the 28th ult.

6. He thinks that as they have thus begun to use the Queen's packets, they will stay others when it serves their purpose. If she sit still his being here stands her in very small stead, such weight being laid upon him and his doings as there is. He doubts much they have misused the packet, and fears for his servant. Seeing himself thus used he begs to be revoked.

7. They are so slack in their preparations, that they will not be ready till the 15th of July. On the last of April came news that there was an insurrection in Bretagne of 5,000 of their people, and that letters were written to the Duke d'Estampes for the appeasing thereof, and that the King himself goes shortly into Normandy. On the same day the King of Denmark's Ambassador was despatched from this

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

Court, who has been well entertained, of whose doings he thinks the Duke of Holst will presently inform her. The Count Rhinegrave is now upon his despatch and divers captains also for levying men of war. In July there shall be but twenty-five men of war and fourteen galleys.

8. On the 2nd inst. there arrived at Chenonceau, (the Court being there,) a Frenchman dwelling in Abchurch Lane, who passed at Rye and landed at Dieppe. He is a black man of complexion, burly, with a grayish beard, who has spoken with the Cardinal of Lorraine, and has seemed to put him in great comfort of things on that side. Before his arrival were certain triumphs at Chenonceau, wherein was set forth on the water a show of the Queen's ships in the Frith, and her army about Leith, and their winning thereof; yet the pageant ended in the French King's ships and force overcoming the English. Throckmorton had on the same day sent Middlemore, a gentleman of his, to the Court, who, finding the said Frenchman there, took upon him to be one of Dudley's company. Wherein the Frenchman being persuaded, told Middlemore that he was come over to bring here as good news for France and as evil news for England as ever was heard of. What this may mean he knows not. As the pageant of the winning again of Leith was played, there came news that the same was won by the Queen; and yet the news which the Frenchman brought revived them again. The writer thinks that the circumstance of the matter tends to rebellion in her realm; the particulars whereof the Frenchman will only declare to the King, the Cardinal, or the Duke of Guise.

9. M. de Randan, brother to Count Rochefocault, shall be sent into England to treat with her further for peace; or else M. de Lansac, a gentleman of the King's chamber, lately come out of Spain. The writer hopes that she, seeing all they have done hitherto is but wind,—will repose no other trust in the French Ministers than shall tend to her satisfaction in deeds. Within these eight miles there are arrived, out of Piedmont, 300 footmen, who report that there are already in France 1,000, and that 2,000 come after them; he therefore advises her to cause the Lord Admiral to have an eye to their doings on the sea coasts on this side, for he doubts that the French have some secret and sudden enterprise.—Amboise, 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

May 3. **17.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, 1. 427.*

1. Has by this bearer received his letter of the **26th ult.**, on the last of the same and another of the same date by M. de Sevre's secretary, with the good news of Leith. Touch-

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* Printed by Forbes from a draft in the writing of Throckmorton's secretary.

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ing Davyes and Beaumont, he thinks the using of the one on this side strange, but marvels what the other does there with Cecil. It was he [Beaumont] at whose hands the writer had that wherewith he sent his servant Daveys, as may appear by the Queen's letter sent by him, and that Cesil may better judge of Beaumont he will declare his usage here towards him and his opinion of him, his state here, and how he would have him to be used.

2. After he had laid wait for the letter of the Regent of Scotland sent hence, with answer to her's "sent by a maronier," the same happened to be delivered to Beaumont, who sent it to him [Throckmorton] secretly, declaring that he was appointed to carry it to Dieppe, and to deliver the same to Davy Hume, or Harvy the monk, and that it was in cipher. Having it in his hands it was used as signified to the Queen, and within two hours despatched. Which being done by Mr. Somer, and the same made cunningly up again, Throckmorton went out and spake as a private man with Beaumont, and said that as it was in cipher it could stand him in no stead, and that he had not looked upon it; praying him at his arrival at Dieppe to help his man, who should meet him there, to pass with him that should carry the same, which he promised to do, saying that he should go no farther. The writer marvels why Beaumont should deliver the packet to his [Throckmorton's] servant to be conveyed over, seeing that it was to be conveyed into Scotland and was his [Beaumont's] special charge, and more strange that he himself is there. Knows not whether to suspect double dealing and dissimulation, or else simplicity or ignorance. If Cecil had written somewhat more at large of him, Throckmorton could have gone near to have guessed what the matter meant. He advises that Beaumont be kept very secretly in some place where he be not known to the French Ambassador, and much made of and well used, and that he be questioned how it was that the letter was delivered by him to Throckmorton's man, why he came, and where he took shipping. Since Throckmorton's coming over he has given him at divers times advertisements, and always showed a good affection to the Queen's service. He should be used well. Cecil should see if he will do service in Scotland for these men and so return into France, where be may serve the Queen and her Ministers, for having his wife here of the French Queen's privy chamber he may be able to serve some good turn and give advertisements from time to time. He should be well used with words, and the Queen should give him 100 crowns at the least.

3. As for Throckmorton's servant Davyes, he shall be sent into England without returning to him or restoring the packet. Begs to be revoked, as the longer he continues the less service he is able to do, and also falls farther into sickness. He wishes to hear as soon as may be touching Beaumont, Davyes, and himself. All means should be used to continue the Queen's force; nothing can hinder her service so

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much as to be too hard in money matters. In the late Queen's time in sparing a penny, they caused afterwards a pound to be spent to no purpose. Beaumont is a gentleman archer of this King's guard, and has for that place 800 francs, he has also a lordship during his life of 800 francs named Fimis, and has had the charge of 100 light horse. His wife has also an estate of 400 francs; he therefore thinks that without certain cause he would not hazard so good a living for a man of his calling and that there is "some packing." He begs that Davys may be the next messenger. Warns Cecil of a certain Frenchman whom he has written about in his other letters. Recommends to him the bearer. The ordinary has been used to be 30*l.* to Blois and back again, and this is two posts farther and is thirty-three posts from Boulogne, for which the bearer has had but forty marks.

4. Recommends * Messrs. Jones and Somers for their pains. Is certain that he will not recover his health till he drinks ale or beer in England, which if Cecil provide not for, the Guises (when they are ready) will provide for the contrary. Bids him have an eye to the Spanish faction.—Amboise, 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

[May 3.] **18.** MESSAGE brought by HANS KECK.

The sum of the message brought by Hans Keck.

1. An offer of 100,000*l.* upon assurance of the Steelyard.

2. 50,000*l.* upon 12 per cent., to be delivered by certain noblemen in Almaine upon such assurance as the Queen uses to give. *Upon* 10.

3. That certain of the Princes of Almaine shall meet shortly, to whom the Queen shall send some personage. *It is good to send some thither.*

4. Offer to serve the Queen with silver and copper for lead, upon reasonable price. *It is good that it be understood.*

5. To declare there be stayed certain of the best Almaine men of war whom the French would have had, and therein to know the Queen's pleasure, whether she will have them proceed or no. *To stay them.*

Orig. In Cecil's hol., and with marginal notes by him, here printed in italics. P. 1.

May 3. **19.** The QUEEN to COUNT MANSFELT.

She has received his letters of the 6 April by John Keck, with whom, being unable to conclude any thing, she has sent him to Antwerp to Gresham, who has full authority to settle the matter, provided he adheres to the former terms.

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* The remainder of this letter was not in the draft used by Forbes, and has not been printed by him.

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May 3. She cannot at present write anything certain about the prospects of a peace with France, as she may possibly come to terms with that realm. In the event (by no means improbable) of trouble arising from matters of religion, she trusts to him for procuring for her the assistance of the Evangelical Princes.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 3 May 1560. The Queen's letters to the Count Mansfeld. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

May 3. **20.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Has heard what Hans Kecke has to declare from Count Mansfeld, and perceives that in the matter of the money he has instructions to demand 5 per cent. interest, and 7 per cent. in name of entertainment of the Princes to whom the money belongs. She cannot allow the same but remits him to Gresham, and is willing for him to conclude on the terms of 5 for interest and 5 for obligation. Perceiving the scarcity of money she urges him to be more speedy, so that part may be bestowed in paying what is due this month. Gives him the choice of Antwerp, Emden, or Hamburg for receiving the money.

Copy. Endd.: 3 May 1560. The Queen to Sir Tho. Gresham by Clough. *Pp.* 2.

May 3. **21.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Wrote last on the 30 ult. On the 2nd at 7 p.m. came hither the Regent with a great train of gentlemen, the Bishop of Arras, Count Egmont, M. Barlemont, and divers other counsellors, it is said for the provisioning of money, and that after remaining one month she will go to Ghent. On the same day at 8 p.m., he received Cecil's letter by the order of the Bishop of Valence, signifying that as yet there has been no arrest of ways. The merchants as they went greedily to work, so the matter is over blown and all their business set in very good order, especially to those indebted here. Will kiss the Regent's hands to-morrow and welcome her and the Bishop of Arras to the town. Encloses advertisements from John Waddington of 1st of May from Amsterdam. Has sent a man of the country to buy up all the powder that can be gotten or made between this and the last of June, only to prevent them and the Court, for this provision cannot pass from thence without their licence, which causes him to mistrust their doings. The sending away of the 4,400 Spaniards will reveal all. Mislikes the Prince of Orange being at Bremen and Friesland, where is M. de Erenburg, Governor of Friesland, a noble captain and one of the Order of the Toison, who may there presently levy 10,000 horse and as many foot, for he aided the French King with as many this last war, which he called Swartzritters.

2. This day he received a letter from Sir Frederick Spedt, with one to the Queen and another to Cecil, having matters

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of great importance from certain Princes and Dukes in Germany. The messenger assured him that the King of Denmark, the Duke of Saxony, the young Landgrave, with other great Princes, and the Count Palatine, meet at Marpburg in Hesse on Trinity Sunday, and that his son shall marry the Landgrave's daughter; and the second brother of the Duke of Saxony, Duke Hans William, shall marry the daughter of the Count Palatine. There shall meet above 6,000 or 7,000 horsemen, and it is agreed that the King of Denmark and all these noble Princes shall come to serve the Queen to win Calais, or any other exploit she will have them do against the French King. Has given the messenger ten crowns and sent him back.

3. Sends these letters by his servant, James Brocktrope. Encloses a letter from Richard Payne out of Zealand, of the 1st of May. There are laden in four ships which depart home to-day [ten] pieces of velvet [powder] of two piles and [ten] pieces of a pile and a half, which is excellent good as ever one did wear.

4. On the 2nd inst. the deputy and company of merchants kept a court at Barowghe at which court there came the Marquis of Barowghe and required the cause of their sudden despatch from his town, alleging that his town had such privileges of the Prince to defend them and their goods. Likewise the matter was moved by the deputy to the company for the payment of the 25,000*l.* sterling; they will not proceed here, but refer the matter to the ancients in London. This payment made at the present time will more redound to the Queen's credit than ten times the said sum is worth. And for payment he does not doubt to furnish her with as much again next mart if need be. If she proceeds in Germany as she is like to do she will not lack either men or money.—Antwerp, 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Has just received his letter of the 30th ult. by John Brickandine's servant. The matter of Cleveland hath been long spoken of and they have been warned of the coming of certain number of soldiers. Knows nothing of Maximilian, he could not be at "Holstrate" [Hoogstraten], or Gresham would have had some advertisement, being within twenty English miles of Antwerp. The French King makes great preparation to the siege of Leith, and his power is sixty ships of war and twenty galleys, besides victuallers.

Orig. Hol., with fragment of seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

May 3. **22.** RICHARD PAYNE to GRESHAM.

1. Has been on board all the hulks, and they have no more ordnance than when he wrote before. The Admiral, (that is the master,) that was at Camfere, is now come unto the castle of Sandenborough that is by the Rammekens, and there rides at anchor, and has taken in brass pieces, two that are

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double sakers more than he had; and there lie the rest of the ships tarrying for the Spaniards.

2. Has seen a letter that came unto a merchant of this town, Anthony Villers, from his brother at Seville; there are come seven great ships from the Indies with gold and silver, and they look for two more. King Philip lets the merchants take it into their own hands, which he was wont to reserve in his own custody. There are come in three hulks laden with salt from St. Tuein's in Spain. There is laden in a hoy of Flushing forty tuns of Gascoine wine, of a Scotchman, but it goes in a Dutchman's name to Leith or Dunbar, if they may escape the Queen's ships; the Dutchman of the hoy says that if her captains will pay him his freight he will deliver it to them; before he depart hence he will have a security for himself, his ship and mariners. There are no Scotchmen come of late to Camfer, wherefore they marvel, for they look for six sail which were lading when the last ship came from thence, and fear that the Queen's ships will not let them pass.—Middleburgh, 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add.: To be delivered in the Long new street, Antwerp. *Pp.* 2.

May 3. **23.** NORFOLK and LEEK to CECIL.

Send letters from Lord Grey and Lethington showing the state of things, and how the neutrals begin to seek favour and become plain partakers. If Leith is won there will be few Scots but that will be open enemies of the French. Some rain that fell two or three days ago has prolonged the time; there has been no lack of good will in Lord Grey to hasten this matter. Encloses a letter from Valentine Brown showing the state of the Queen's charges. Whereas Lethington writes of a new bond devised by the Earl of Huntly, the writer has sent for a copy, which he will forward with speed.—Berwick, 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal, *in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

May 3. **24.** GREY to NORFOLK.

Perceives by his letter of the 2nd that Lord Erskine's man is stayed with him for good consideration. They minded none otherwise in sending him but that both he and his letters should be ordered as to the Duke should seem requisite. They have planted their battery. The gunners have not yet found the just proportion of their mark. His advertisements must now be short and sweet.—Camp before Leith, 9 a.m., 3 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 4. **25.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Having heard by this bearer matter of importance, she has sent him with a copy of the French Ambassador's protestation

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of the 20th ult., and also copies of her answer thereto in Latin and French, which he said he had no commission to receive. Throckmorton is to consider them, and briefly collect the summary of the arguments, and declare the same as an answer to the French Ambassador's tale; but is not to deliver it in writing except he be pressed, and then to deliver the Latin rather than the French, as she likes not to contend with them in writing. Is sorry for his ill health, and will remember his relaxation as soon as she may conveniently.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary: 4 May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

May 4. **26.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. Is not much disposed to credit the bearer hereof,* De Favoris, whom he recommends as worthy making much of. The Bishop of Valence has been long occupied in treaty with the Scots, and when things were grown to some good towardness, it was found that he had no other commission but a letter of credit to the Queen Dowager, whereby the talk broke off on the 28th of the last, and the same day Lord Grey approached the south-west side of Leith, slaying to the number of 200 Frenchmen who were secretly laid without. He planted a battery of eight pieces within nine score yards, which began to play the same day. [Winter] has handled the town very hotly, and has offered [if the sailors may have] the spoil, to take it with his own numbers, but Grey may not permit it. There has been hitherto no English captain slain, only Maurice Berkely taken, Arthur Grey hurt, but not with danger; young Knyvett hurt in the hand, with more danger, and Brian Fitzwilliam in the leg. He knows the manner of his countrymen, ready to report the worst of themselves.

2. On the French part these have been distressed by a stratagem in Dunbar, Captains Perrot and Hayes, with fifty-eight of their numbers. Of the bands of Leith there be distressed young Charlebois, Captains Pyemot and Pyers, one Mons. Lorgée; these were slain on the 20th April, seventy-four slain of the bands of Captains Harbierges and Rycarvile; Captain Lagard was mortally hurt. Marvels at the Queen's backwardness and fear in this matter, which are strange to see. The Scots are lusty and keep all promises; the Earl of Huntly is very forward. The communication has hindered many of the Scots from joining. The Queen Dowager remains in the castle, which if the Queen pleased might be taken in four days, for so it hath been offered.

3. The Duke of Holstein departs next week; Cecil thinks that Maximilian and he shall be of the Order. King Philip's answer was, if the Queen do not invade the French then

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* This passage is in cipher, deciphered.

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would he aid her ; if she did invade them, then the treaty betwixt him and France compels him to aid them.

4. Is devising how to revoke him upon pretence of sickness, but no man will allow to be sent there in this difficult time.

5. On the 20th the French Ambassador made a protestation here to the Queen in presence of her Council, where he would have had the King Catholic's Ambassadors, but they refused; he had it ready in writing, and signed, and so delivered it. In three days answer was made briefly in words, but afterwards it was put into writing in both French and Latin, both of which he encloses, wherein Throckmorton may perceive the Queen's meaning, that if it were not looked for to be delivered in writing it should not be done; and if in writing, rather in Latin than in French, for he knows how busy these men be in their words and writings.

6. Has given this bearer 100 crowns. Begs him to inquire what two Irishmen named O'Brien lately did in France; they are returned into Ireland with great bravery of succour of French power by sea, and it is doubted of a conspiracy by land. The Earl of Sussex is made Lord Lieutenant, and goes over with 800 men more, (indeed he shall have but 300,*) he carries with him 20,000*l.* To-day Florence takes his leave of the Queen and returns thither.—Westminster, 4 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Mutilated and in a very fragile condition. Pp. 4.

May 4. **27.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, 1. 432.†

1. On the 3rd inst, despatched letters to her and duplicates of those which he had written since the 6th ult., which he did thinking that his messengers might have been stayed. M. de Randan repairs presently to her; he is brother to the Count Rochfoucault and to the Abbot of Cormery, (who rules the Cardinal of Lorraine,) a good courtesan and of the faction of Guise. The cause of his coming is upon the news that Leith is won, to treat with her touching the same. He has a commission among other things to offer to her Scotland to be annexed to England if she marry the Earl of Arran; in which case they will cause the French Queen to renounce her title for ever to Scotland, in recompence whereof they will require to have the renunciation of her title to France, Calais, and to all pensions and arrears due to her realm by France, and to make a treaty and alliance with her; and for satisfaction of the French Queen, to grant that in case the King die, she shall have as much dowry as the revenue of Scotland comes to. Does not believe that the French will offer anything so much to her commodity, but if they do, he advises her to keep the same from the knowledge of

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* This passage is in cipher.

† Printed by Forbes from the original draft among the Throckmorton Papers.

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the King of Spain's Ministers and favourers there. Hopes that as she has well begun and driven them to the point to offer, so she will continue. France is not in case to do any hurt, wanting all things necessary and desiring specially to be quiet.

2. The Frenchman dwelling in Abchurch Lane lay on the 2nd inst. in the Duke of Guise's chamber, and this day sets forward to England. Wishes her Court to be as well furnished as possible when M. de Randan visits her.—Amboise, 4 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 4. **28.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. Yesterday the battery was applied with diligence to make a breach; whereupon the French reinforced, and filled the places battered with so great travail that they seem rather to have put themselves in more strength than before. No assaultable breach has yet been made. Therefore yesternight he took order that their ditches might be tried, their flankers discovered, and themselves occupied, whilst Mr. Pelham with the pioneers approached the citadel on the north-west part of the town, by trenches. For this purpose he appointed Captain Vaughan to give an alarm on the side next his fort; and Norton (the Provost Marshal's lieutenant), and Burchall (lieutenant to Yaxley), to assail their trenches lately cut under the wall, and search the flankers; and the Admiral to keep the side next the haven occupied, all which was executed, and Vaughan measured the ditch and rampart, which is more than a pike's length high. Norton and Burchall have likewise served his expectations. The French scouts were chased home and many of them slain in their ditches; three or four English were slain and divers hurt, Captain Vaughan's ensign-bearer and Norton also hurt.

2. This instant Mr. Pelham with his pioneers cut the trenches, according to Grey's direction, in which is placed a sufficient guard. The battery does yet this day execute, and if it does not prevail, they will be forced to use the spade and mattock. Their power is far too weak; if they give the assault and have the repulse, they will not be able to give the second. They cannot get past six score Scots in wages.—Camp before Leith, 4 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Croftes.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 4. **29.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Perceives by Lord Grey's letters that he has good hope of success. If anything has not been so well ordered as might have been wished, the fault has rather proceeded through ignorance than through lack of good will to accomplish his duty. Encloses a letter from Lord Grey.

May 4. 2. *Expresses his gratitude for Cecil's friendship.—Berwick, 4 May 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Sends herewith four letters in cipher directed from them in Scotland to the Duke of Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine, with a copy of the contract made between the Queen and the Lords of Scotland. They should have been conveyed by one of Lord Erskine's men.

Orig. Written partly by Railton, partly by the Duke. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 4. **30.** ASSAULT of LEITH.†

Stevenson Illust. p. 82.

1. "Orders for the assault. Upon Saturday in the morning at 3 of the clock, God willing, we shall be in readiness to give the assault in order as followeth, if other impediment than we know not yet of hinder us not."

For the first assault Capt. Rede, &c. -	3,020 men
For the second assault Capt. Wade, &c. -	2,240 men
To keep the field - - -	2,400 men

2. Item, it is ordered that the Vice-Admiral of the ships shall, when a token is given him, send 500 men out of the navy into the haven of Leith to give an assault on that side the town at the same instant when the assault shall be given on the breach.

3. It is further ordered that Capt. Vaughan shall at the time of the assault of the breach, attempt an assault unto the side of the town that lies next to the foot of Mount Pelham.

4. And the Scots are ordered with such number as they can make to attempt an assault upon the west part of the tower towards the sea.

Pp. 2.

May 5. **31.** The QUEEN to the FRENCH KING.

Has heard this bearer Florence in certain matters on his part, who can disclose her good meaning to make an accord of all differences betwixt them. Wishes for nothing but peace, and does not desire that Scotland should be drawn from its due obedience. As for this bearer's passage into Scotland, it appears to her more profitable for the accord of their differences for him to repair back to France. Nothing has more separated the band of amity than the uncertain proceedings of his Ministers both in England and Scotland.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by his secretary: 5 May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

May 5. **32.** A MEMORIAL for the QUEEN.

Forbes, 1. 420.

1. The French Queen has all this last year borne the arms of England as Queen of England. She has also entitled herself Queen of England by her own speech, by her ushers,

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* From this point to the end is in the Duke's hand.

† Another copy occurs among the Talbot Papers in the Herald's College, vol. E., p. 97.

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by writings, and seals, and by inscriptions in all her triumphs by her heralds. The French King has also dated his commissions, "*Anno Regni nostri Angliæ et Hiberniæ primo.*" All these things have been continually used the last year, and increased after complaints made. And even since it was declared by De Sevre and the Bishop of Valence that these innovations should be redressed, triumphs have been made at Tours and Chenonceau since Easter.

2. Perceiving these things so manifestly tending to the eviction of her crown, and finding that the French had brought new forces into Scotland, she sees not how she could preserve her kingdom if she should permit these French proceedings, and specially that their power should take root in Scotland. Then should the realm have felt such danger by them as neither the power of England or the aid of the King of Spain could have resisted.

3. For remedy whereof she has done all that she has done, and for no other purpose, whatsoever the French bruit abroad to slander her.

Endd. by Cecil: 5 May 1560. A memorial for the Queen. *Pp.* 2.

May 5. **33.** The COUNT OF MANSFELD to the QUEEN.

1. She having requested daily intelligence concerning matters in Germany and especially the wars, will learn from Hans Keck (who by the writer's request in March last was at Frankfort) how the French continue to raise troops and to buy horses and ammunition. Many Protestants, invited to serve France, have been persuaded by us not to serve such a tyrannical persecutor of the Christian faith. Possibly these preparations are being made against the insurgents in France, but it is doubtful whether, under pretence of aiding Scotland, they be not intended for the destruction of Christians, and of those who love the truth; as may be gathered from the disposition of some of our prelates towards the French party. She should therefore be well informed of the progress of the French in arming, and what they intend.

2. On the other hand, as she has ordered the enlistment of soldiers (which has been done) she should provide for their maintenance, by a portion at least of their pay, in order that they may not enter the service of the French or their allies.

3. Being informed that she would explain her will more fully in the above matter, for which the time is now favourable, she should begin by granting to them full power to give earnest money to each of the soldiers according to his rank.

4. Having thus secured the most expert soldiers, both horse and foot, all of whom have been brought up in our faith, they think that many of them may be hindered by the delay of payment; they therefore pray her to preserve their reputation with the soldiers by a gracious answer, with a determination of what they are to do.

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5. The French are making great offers to the places on the coast of the Hanse in order to close the sea passages against her, and the Ambassadors of these countries were to arrange a favourable treaty and to renew their ancient friendship with her. He is likely to procure a large sum of money, concerning which they had no orders to inform her until now.

6. The agreement for the money is to pay 50,000*l.* sterling in two or three months, and as much more at the end of next December (at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum)*, understanding that Gresham has bargained for a large sum at the same rate in Antwerp, although proper security was given. This security, in the writer's opinion, the Ambassadors of the maritime states might easily obtain, and the owners of the money would be satisfied with their promise, and the agents of the said countries in England could be well assured in London.

7. A larger sum of money could be raised, the owners being more willing to lend it to her than to the French, who are opposed to them in religion, even at less profit. Some friends have offered them from 75,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* at the same rate, viz., 12 per cent.

8. A German captain named Reiffenberg, with others of the French faction, are collecting troops in Germany with the intention of dispersing the Queen's levies. Certain Princes, such as the Dukes of Saxony and Wurtemberg, the Palatine of the Rhine, Baden, the Landgrave of Hesse, and others of the Confession of Augsburg, have assembled for the purpose of settling certain articles of their faith, and establishing union in such a way as to oppose in every respect the impious Papists and their confederates. The said Dukes and others have thought it a Christian act to declare by the writer their intention to her, especially as they know her to have many secret enemies who are continually employed in hindering the truth.

9. The said Lords assembled therefore think that she will deign to comply with their request to send a learned representative to their conference, more especially seeing that such an intervention will tend greatly to discourage the enemies of the Word of God and of herself.

10. They pray that the person or persons whom she will send may be learned, especially in theology, and capable of taking part in so pious and divine a conference. The said personages assembled hereby declare that they have no other object in view than the well being of herself and of her kingdom and the salvation of their own souls. *Signed:* Volrad, Count of Mansfelt.

Regarding the Mines and Money.

11. The amount of silver they procure every year is about 60,000 marks of 8 ozs. each, and 30,000 quintals of copper,

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* This clause is struck through with the pen.

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of which two-fifths, viz., 24,000 marks of silver and 12,000 quintals of copper, are her share; this they will consign to her wherever she chooses at a fair price. In return they ask to raise from her dominions a quantity of lead necessary for the working of the mines, in part payment of the above consignment. They also ask for a letter of mark for the recovery of 30,000 ducats of gold due to them by Henry II. of France.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: Instructio de Joh. Keck misso a Comite Mansfeldt, 5 May 1560. *Ital. Pp.* 8.

[May 5.] **34.** ANSWER to the COMMISSIONERS of HANS KECK.

1. The chief points are, That they may have money for the soldiers.

Answer. What promises have been already made to them? The end is that they may have the fingering of money; for let them say what they will, they will serve where they may have money, without respect of religion, as appears even in the Protestant wars. If you refuse them, what harm may they do you? If you keep them, how many? At what charges? How shall they be employed? If they should bring many into the realm, it were not only perilous, but also there appears hitherto no great cause. It had been good that a regiment had been in Scotland to have spared the English. Knows not how their charges shall be maintained, not being privy to the enemy's treasure. If the Queen have no other treasure but only on the interest, it is not possible long to maintain the wars, where in short time a great deal will be consumed, and daily she will be compelled to borrow, and in the meantime the interest, like a mole, will eat up much. The treasure were better employed to make hot war by the Almaines by invading France; for if they use them not they shall make rich captains, and the common soldiers shall be at liberty to go where they list.

2. For the Steelyard how necessary they are, and how the French offer them great privileges because they would let the traffic of the English; and for the sea cities' bond?

Answer. It seems that he who wrote the letter is required to prefer their cause. It is small benefit that they should be surety for 80,000*l.* and have counter surety here. Great prudence must be used, lest by granting them too much they undo their own subjects, and by granting them nothing they alienate them.

3. To the fourth, for the sending learned men to the meeting of the Princes of Dutchland?

Answer. It is not amiss to send thither both learned men and gentlemen of knowledge, that might confer with them, and see their inclinations. So is it the manner of the Dutch Princes in such matters to join of both sorts together; the nobility keeping the state, and the learned men being troubled with nothing, but only to apply their study.

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4. Of the gain of his mines, and how much silver and copper he can serve the Queen with?

Answer. This needs no discourse, because it is but an advice.

5. For a letter of marque against the French for the recovery of 30,000 crowns.

Answer. Experience will declare what has been done in like matters in times past.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[May 5.] **35.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.

Various memoranda, among which occur some having reference to foreign affairs, as, the Bishop of London and Sir William Pickering [to] Count Mansfeld; Duke of Holst, 500 horsemen.

In Cecil's hol. P. 1.

May 5. **36.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 303.

1. If he had not sent Grey's letters to him, but had written his own opinion of them, Cecil might have thought the changeableness to have proceeded from him, for when he shall see Grey's letters he will find great alterations. If the writer had been there he would have gone through with all, or else have lain in the ditches, seeing they have set their hands to sundry letters, that they made no doubt of the winning thereof. "The service is my mistress's and therefore I may not be silent, whereby the fault may be hereafter laid in my neck." Out of doubt Grey's service consists but upon a courage without any conduct; "every man that can lead a band of horsemen is not meet for so great an enterprise; and to abate his forwardness there be that be as backward."

2. Prays him to confer Valentine Brown letter with this of Grey's for the number of the Scots, and then judge whether Brown would deceive the Queen of the pay of so many hundreds or no: prays to God to send him more quietness with their letters there than he has here.—Berwick, 5 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 5. **37.** The QUEEN DOWAGER OF SCOTLAND to D'OYSEL.†

Wright, 1. 27.
Stevenson's Illust. p. 80.

1. Has heard nothing from him since the arrival of the enemy at Leith. Has sent divers to him, and has learnt that they have all been taken, if a gentleman of Lord Seaton's has not arrived, by whom she has written largely to D'Oysel. The

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* Another copy is at Hatfield House in the Duke's letter-book.

† The original of this letter, much injured by fire, is in the B. M. Cal. E. v. 80, a French decipher in Cal. B. ix. 98 b, and an English translation in Cal. B. x. 91. From the last of these sources Mr. Wright's text mentioned above in the margin has been taken; the French text given in the Illustrations of Scottish history is from Cal. B. ix.

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negociation is broken off upon the coming of the Duke of Norfolk, because the Scotch will not or cannot leave off; it is eight days since they left.

2. The Queen of England continues her dissimulations; the King does not trust her, and has told the King of Spain thereof, who has promised him ships and victuals. The King, in the meantime, has caused twenty-four great ships to be armed and sent hither with other force, which is preparing. This is the substance of a letter sent by her brothers. She finds the cipher very dangerous; for two days ago she was shown a translation into English, word for word, of the letter which she received on the 19th February, where so much is said of the castle, and of temporizing with the rebels.

3. What was written by M. Baptist was in good earnest, and she prays him to send her the remedy. Has twice, within the last ten days, sent four hundred crowns to Sieur Sarlabos. Sends a memorial lately forwarded to her, touching the enterprise of the enemy, who yesterday evening purposed to begin their trench on the north side of the water near the citadel, to undermine it.

4. A man who has lately arrived from London, has promised Lord Grey, in three days and nights, to separate the new bulwark of S. Antoine from the town, so as to make it easy to assail the rest of the town; he should provide for it on that side. Lord Grey vaunteth that by Monday or Tuesday night, (the 6th or 7th of May,) he will enter into the town, meaning to give the assault at day break. It is required that the Lords, Lairds, and Scotch gentlemen, shall each take an English gentleman of like degree by the hand when they go to the assault.*

Copy, in Throckmorton's cipher, deciphered, and translated. P. 1.

May 5. **38.** GREY to NORFOLK.

1. Caused trenches to be cut on the north-west side for the destruction of the mills that grind their corn, and yesternight caused two pieces to be planted in one trench for that purpose, but the French, fearing the ordnance, abandoned them this morning, so that the English found no resistance, and burnt the mills. The French have lost many men in skirmishes lately, and the English have had some hurt and a few slain, but nothing in comparison to their number. He shall understand the order and the instant of the assault beforehand.—At the camp, 7 May 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—This letter should have been early with the Duke, but that he wanted a convenient messenger till 7 p.m.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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* Throckmorton has added the marginal note, "This is the extract of the letter burned."

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May 5. **39.**

KILLIGREW to CECIL.*

1. The Bishop of Valence arrived here yesternight, where he understood that M. Chaperon was passed by to Berwick and had made great inquiry for him, wherefore he sent after him to Berwick a man in post, minding to remain here himself, until the messenger return, who is Killigrew's man directed to the Duke, whereof the writer advertises Cecil, that the coming of the Bishop and the writer may not seem over long. The Bishop is very sorry that he cannot carry peace home, and would be glad to have good occasion to return for that purpose. The Queen Dowager was nothing so well inclined thereto, she hoped so much that Leith would not be won.

2. Killigrew thinks that the Bishop would now be contented that the castle of Dumbarton should remain in the Duke of Châtellerault's hands, and would require no pledges from them for obedience, nor that the league betwixt them and England should be broken, but only modified in some points ; also to have all the French out of Scotland unto 200. It is too late, as the soldiers will either have concluded a better or a worse bargain. Has heard that the Queen Dowager has begun a new overture of peace through Lord Erskine.

3. The Bishop judges the only let of peace to be in the Queen of England and her Ministers, who had too great

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May 5.
MS.
Hatfield House.
Haynes, p. 302.

* The EARL OF ARRAN to CECIL.

1. He cannot find praises enough to thank the Queen for the pity she has bestowed upon their miserable country, who with infinite charges seeks their relief, and hazards the displeasure and enmity of divers mighty estates and Princes. When he calls these things to his remembrance, "who can say but that God has framed her in the shape of a woman, to excel any of her progenitors, and that He of His infinite wisdom will show what He is able to work, to the manifestation of His glory in such a vessel and kind as has from the first been repute fullest of imperfection compared unto man." The good success that is like to ensue of this noble enterprise, what glory of any Prince could be compared to this, or could be thought more perfect ? Besides the benefit his country has received, he oft calls to mind the private cause that moves him to have her in remembrance, until he finds himself in such perplexity that he knows not where his wits are become. She may vaunt that she has delivered his life, (destined to tyrannical death,) to his father, friends, and country, that long thirsted after the same. Requests him to recommend his services to the Queen, and to receive this bill signed with his own hand, for perpetual allegiance unto her and continuance of service to his life's end.

2. Touching the affairs here he has often requested Lethington and Randolph not to be negligent in reporting them ; in doing whereof, for their duty to the Queen and good will to him, he trusts they have not failed. Recommends Grey, and in the rest of the noblemen and others he finds no less diligence. The doings of Sir Harry Percy are according to the Queen's expectation and Cecil's opinion of him. The arrival of Sadler has restored them to spirits again ; confesses they were more afraid than hurt; but knowing with what personage they had to do, they thought they could not fear over much. Trusts that Cecil is not ignorant of the Bishop of Valence's doings here, or he will at least know by Mr. Killigrew in what sort he has dealt with them. His countrymen are too evil disposed to hear any talk, seeing how little good can ensue thereof, for he trusts they will be willing to try it with them by the teeth ; the time also is now too late. The cannon and good courage, he trusts, shall give a happy and short end to this matter. His duty to his country and service to the Queen admonishes him where he ought to be.—From the camp, 5 May 1560. *Signed.*
Orig.

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advantage to grant unto any such peace as might stand with his honour to make or his masters to receive; which minded him not to offer such good conditions as otherwise he intended to have done. Killigrew answered that the Queen desired nothing but peace. Since which time he never saw him quiet, nor merry, but a man the most wayward and full of extreme passion. Wishes he were well delivered of him.—Darlington, 5 May 1560, 9 a.m. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 6. **40.** The KING OF NAVARRE to THROCKMORTON.

Has received a letter from Amboise dated 15th ult.; not knowing him can only conjecture that it comes from him by its enclosing a proclamation of the Queen, in which he sees it intimated that the Princes and estates of France have called her to their aid. As first Prince of the blood he repudiates this, and begs him to inform his mistress that he [the writer] hopes she will not mention him or the others in her proclamations again, as it will only injure them with the King, with whose proceedings they are perfectly contented. Any slight causes of dissatisfaction which may formerly have existed are now removed.—Pau, 6 May 1560. *Signed:* Antoine.

Modern transcript, together with the two outer leaves of the original, with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 3.

May 6. **41.** Another copy of the above, by Throckmorton's scribe.

Endd. by Throckmorton. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 6. **42.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Trusts that such writings as have been sent to the Duke have come unto Cecil's hands. The writer is required that the inclosed letters may be safely delivered with some good word of mouth to supply their default; but that he [Grey ?] is moved with great desire to do his duty, the time would now hardly permit him amongst so many shot of cannon to put his pen to paper; his writings cannot testify his affection to the cause so much as his pains show. All that have seen the difficulties must confess that this is a matter of greater importance than that any at first sight was able to judge. There is no cause to despair of the success of the enterprise within a few days.

2. There have this day subscribed to their common bond Lord Morton, the Lairds of Borthwick, Drumlanrig, Farniherst, the Father Sesford, with twenty-three other men of good estate; and they daily look for more. Of Parry's suit and offer of service the Duke has received some advertisement. Hopes to see this day 4,000 Scots in the field, for they have appointed to show themselves; of which number there shall be 1,000 delivered for one month to be employed at Grey's assignment, and the others to remain

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for eight days, besides the Lords and their households to continue as hitherto.—The camp, 6 May 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Other letters that he should have sent cannot be so hastily despatched.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 7. **43.** NORFOLK and LEEK to CECIL.

The slackness of the Master of the Ordnance at Berwick and Mr. Bennet has been such that till by chance they were asked by Leek what store of munition they had, they never complained, although there is not above seven last of powder left at Berwick and Newcastle. He therefore sends Mr. Bennet, by whose means he may (while the sea is open) supply the want.—Berwick, 7 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 7. **44.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. They would be glad to advertise him of some good success; but such as it is he must needs understand it. Yesterday, devising all the means they could for the speedy achieving of their enterprise, according to the Duke's often advertisement, they caused the officers of the ordnance to make two breaches: one on the west side of the town, on both sides of the river which is impaled; and the other on the bulwark of the church on the south-west side and in the curtain of the same. Enclose the order of the assault.

2. This morning before day they had all their men in the field, and at break of day they attempted the assault in the several places appointed; but by means of the disorder and cowardice of their men, who indeed (except the small number of the bands of Berwick,) were but raw soldiers and unable to skill of such hot work as appertained to a town so well manned and defended as Leith, they received the repulse, with the loss as they think of 1,000 hurt and slain. The English will be unable to maintain any more assaults, considering their small power; but the writers think they can keep the field. By reason of their chief leaders and best soldiers being slain and hurt, they are in very ill case. They ask to have the Duke's directions. Their men are much wearied with watch and ward, as they are enforced to make it very strong for the guard of the ordnance and the trenches. Would fain be reinforced with a more power of English, as there is no trust to be given to the Scots. Their powder and ammunition are greatly wasted and their sheaf arrows wholly spent. They have done their uttermost devoir and are not the first who have received a repulse.—At the camp, 7 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes, Howard.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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May 7. **45.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

Since writing their last letter of the same date they have perceived that their state stands in worse terms than they supposed. They have thought meet to address this bearer Mr. Killinghale to him, by whom he may understand the case more fully, for whom they ask credit, and that he may be directed to the Court to declare the whole to the Queen and Council.—The camp, 7 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 7. **46.** SIR GEORGE HOWARD to NORFOLK.

1. On Monday were two batteries laid, the one to beat a pale between the citadel and the town, the other to beat the curtain and bulwark of the church; and if they made good breach, then it should be assaulted upon Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock. Also it was appointed that Mr. Vaughan should upon his side give assault, and the seamen by their side, beside the scale round. Upon this resolution the writer went to Edinburgh, where he lay with his horsemen, and was in the field next morning between 2 and 3 o'clock by Lord Grey's command. By the time he came there the skirmish began very hot, and the English approached fast to the assault; but within two hours after daylight all things were contrary, for neither was there breach meet for any man to assault, nor (as he is informed by them that were at it) were the scaling ladders long enough by two yards to reach the top of the wall; no, nor ever a flanker taken away. For want of these things they have sustained a marvellous great loss; not only have almost all their worthy captains been hurt, but they have in killed and hurt he thinks 1,000 men. This has also put such fear among the soldiers, that Mr. Hogan and he are fain to encourage them that every man shall repair to the camp upon pain of death and receive ten days wage aforehand.

2. Beseeches him for the sake of all their honours to devise some order that they may stand to here; as their power diminishes daily. He thinks they are worse than when they left Berwick by at least 2,000 men; besides all their great and small shot and other munitions are utterly spent. They are so well esteemed here that all their poor hurt soldiers are fain to lie in the streets, and he cannot get house-room for money. Horse-meat is so dear that the soldiers are not able to live on wage.—Edinburgh, 7 May. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—The gentlemen and soldiers were so wearied with over watching and warding, that they were desirous to make any attempt to be eased of their travail; and now that their numbers are weakened their travail must be greater.*

Orig. Hol.

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* This and the previous letter are written upon the same sheet of paper.

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[May 7.] **47.** THOMAS HOGAN to NORFOLK.

R. O.

Has no joy to write these unpleasant news, but assures him that there wants no courage or painfulness in the rulers here, but of good order and discreet direction they have no great plenty. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 7 May 1560. *Pp.* 4.

May 7. **48.** VALENTINE BROWN to NORFOLK.

1. Of the last mass of treasure he brought 19,200*l.* hither, and therewith defrayed the charge of the whole army until the 3rd inst. Has yet 9,150*l.* left, which (by reason of the employ of Scots) will not suffice to pay above fourteen days' wages. Desires that before that time 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* of the remainder may be sent, as without that the army will not be able to continue after the 14th; Edinburgh being so nigh, where the soldier spends faster than his wage.

2. Is sure that the Duke is advertised about the assault this morning by the Lord Lieutenant. Must affirm, as well by his own knowledge and sight, as also by the like of the chief and best experienced captains, that their loss has been altogether from want of good order. The number of footmen remaining are scarce able to keep watch and ward; and if they are not supplied from Edinburgh with men, they will be in danger if the French sally in any number. "The loss of men hurt and slain has been much since the beginning, but the want in the numbers which the Queen has paid for hath been greater." This can only be redressed by the chieftains having exact musters, which he fears they will not be brought unto.

3. Has not made any further pay, but has done all by way of prest. There is great lack of corn powder, and specially of bills, bows, and arrows, which he signifies, lest the Master of the Ordnance should forget. A supply of money for the month beginning the 25th inst. requires speed, as without money nothing is to be had.—The camp, 7 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 7. **49.** ORDER of the ASSAULT upon LEITH.

1. To assault the breach beyond the water; Captains Conway, Sutton, Yaxley, etc., with 2,700 men; Sir James Croftes, with 900 men to attend the artillery or be otherwise employed.

2. To assault the bulwark at the church: Captains Wood and Derrick, with 1,050 men.

3. To assault the curtain of the said bulwark; Captains Carvell and Sturley, with 1,000 men.

4. To attempt the bulwark next Mont Pelham; Captain Vaughan, with 1,200 English and 500 Scots.

5. To keep the field; Lord Grey, with the Scotch lords and their servants and 2,400 men.

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6. Sir George Howard, with the armed horse and Mr. Arthur Grey's band, to guard the fields between fort Mont Pelham and the sea westward.

7. Sir Henry Percy, with the light horse, to guard the fields between the camp and the sea eastwards.

8. The Admiral with his men by boats to attack the side next the Haven.

9. The trench master with his pioneers to enter the ditches at the instant of the assault, to sap such places as shall be most convenient.

Endd. by Cecil: 7 May 1560. *Broadside.*

May 7. **50.** The ASSAULT on LEITH.

List of killed and wounded in the assault upon Leith; about twenty captains, lieutenants, and ensigns hurt, besides drums and sergeants hurt, "besides many others, and universal spoil of every band."

Endd. by Cecil: 7 May 1560. Die Martis. *P.* 1.

May 7. **51.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. On the 3rd inst. sent his servant James Brocketrope with a packet of letters, wherein was one to the Queen and another to Cecil, from certain Princes out of Germany, and one written to himself from Sir Frederick Spedt, of which, because of their great importance, he makes a relation. Sent likewise advertisement from his servant out of Holland, that he had given order to buy up all the velvets [powder] of two piles and a pile and a half, although they should lie there for a certain time; yet there shall be done what may for their transportation into England. Sent also letters from Payne of Middleborough out of Zealand, how that no part of the 4,400 Spanish soldiers are yet arrived in Zealand the 3rd inst. They tarry for their wages. They say here that the Regent has come hither for their despatch, and for money matters, and to make new Governors of Antwerp. Will not be with the Regent or Bishop of Arras until he has some occasion of access. Sent Cecil's letters to Throckmorton by order of Giles Houseman, who will forward it by express from Paris to the Court. Some say that King Philip will not suffer the Spanish soldiers to serve the French, and that they will remain; the writer takes it to be for lack of payment of their wages, or else because they mistrust the great assembly of noblemen in Germany at the marriage, which is much feared by the nobles of this country. The Emperor has written to the Regent that she need not doubt them for any injury they will do Philip's dominions here.

2. Divers English have letters from London of the 30th ult. that the Queen's army at Leith hath given a great overthrow to the French to the number of 2,000. As he has received no advertisement thereof in Cecil's letter of the 30th, he gives less credit thereto. All nations here rejoice at the

May 7. news, as it is thought Leith will not hold out any long time. Begs him to have the Queen's creditors in remembrance for some portion of payment.—Antwerp, 7 May 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Has sent Cecil two pair of black silk hose and [*blank*] pair for his wife. Has secret intelligence that M. de Erringburgh, Governor of Friesland, entertains divers worthy captains, and especially Colonels George van Holl and Helman Monnychewssone, two men of great power and able to bring into the field of their own charge 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse apiece, and the hardiest and most valiant gentlemen of all that country. The Duke of Holstein first entertained them; this matter and his being in England is much doubted and inquired into. It is to be inquired of him whether he is sure of these two colonels.

4. The Estates of all the land are commanded to appear in this town before the Regent, which is doubtless to come by money; she and the Council will not depart until the King's resolve be known how he will proceed against the Queen. It were well for her to have all her ships ready armed. Cannot see how King Philip can hurt her this year, as he has no money, ships, men, or munitions. Has given abroad that she has 200 ships ready, well armed. All men wish Leith to be taken. All things here with the English pass very quiet. Trusts that he has despatched Richard Clough with the Queen's resolution for the sending the munitions from Hamburg. The ten pieces of velvet [powder] are departed in four ships; begs him to move Mr. Bloomfield to enter them with secresy at the custom house, as there is nothing done in the Tower but that the Bishop of Aquila has good knowledge of. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

May 7. **52.** MUNDT to CECIL.

Concerning the disturbances in France he has little to say. The time appointed for action was not kept by the Admiral. whose heart is said to have failed him and to have deserted his companions. It is reported on good authority that in the Holy week a treaty was concluded between the French and Spanish Kings and the Bishop of Rome for the destruction of Geneva, and for invading Berne and those cantons which keep lands belonging to the Duke of Savoy, for which purpose the Duke of Savoy is chosen general. If that war is begun, the Pope will doubtless persuade those Kings to carry it into the remaining Protestant cantons. Germany is quiet, mutual fear curbing the different parties. The French King pretends that he will hold a national council in his dominions, that under that pretext 8,000 Italians may enter France under pretence of guarding the Council. If those Princes who wished to take arms against the Guises go there, they will lose their heads; for the Guises will say that they have conspired against the King and kingdom, and of this they will easily

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persuade the people. They say that 600 lances are appointed to go from France to Scotland. It would be easy to raise a large body of troops in Germany, for numbers of vagabond soldiers are perishing from want. The marriage between the Elector Palatine's son and the Landgrave's daughter will be at Trinity; it is likely that many of the nobility will be there. They write out of Saxony that Melancthon is dead.—Strasburg, 7 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

May 8. **53.** The Queen to Brigantyne.

Directs him to repair to Count Mansfelt, who is in her pension, and show him that Hans Keck has declared certain matters contained in the enclosed memorial, which with her answer he is to consider and show the Count her meaning. He is to do his best to further the bargain of the 80,000*l.* mentioned in the said articles, so that it be offered as before for 10 per cent., whereof five to be for interest and five for entertainment. He is likewise to ask at what prices and in what quantity she may look for the bargain of the Count's copper and silver. He is also to tell him that she only requires him to be in readiness and stay such number of men of war as by compact he is obliged, without certain entertainment, until she may clearly see how far the French will proceed, as she is presently in communication with them. He is not to practise with Frederick Spedt, as he is not meet for her purpose; nor until he hears further is he to imprest any captain or soldiers, but preserve them by good words so that they may be free. He is to certify Gresham of his whole proceeding with Count Mansfelt, especially in the matter of borrowing the money.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 8 May 1560. M. from the Queen to Mr. Brigantine. *Pp.* 2.

May 8. **54.** Answer to Hans Keck.

1. As for the practice made by the French to obtain money and men in Almaine under shadow of their matters in Scotland, and the means used by Count Mansfeld to stay them by the evil devotion of the Princes of Almaine to serve any of contrary religion, it needs not to inform him and them that the purpose of the French and others is to extinguish the knowledge of the Gospel in all countries. She will therefore provide for the defence of her own realm, and trusts that they will not neglect the French practices.

2. The Queen is not fully resolved what number of men of war to take up in Almaine, nor when, but will advertise the Count, and will have consideration to charges sustained by him for her over his pension. With respect to the two loans of 50,000*l.*, as the messenger cannot tell the names of the lenders, or the interest, she can make no reply thereto. With respect to the 80,000*l.* loan, as the messenger is not fully instructed she refers them to Gresham, who knowing the names of

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May 8. the owners shall conclude a bargain with them for 10 per cent. As to the assembly of nobles shortly to be held in Almaine, she would be glad if time and place were convenient for one of her Ministers to be there. With respect to the silver and copper to be sold or exchanged with her for lead, she refers them to Gresham for particulars of the bargain.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: 8 May 1560. *Pp.* 4.

May 8. **55.** GREY to the QUEEN.

1. By the advice of his Council he has approached Leith and entrenched round three parts of it, which they have hitherto guarded sufficiently by great travail; and having considered the parts of the town most feasible for entry by battery and assault they planted two batteries. As expedition had been several times enjoined them, they determined to attempt places of the wall, by such order as, if it had been followed, the town had been won; but through disorder amongst the men and the want of courage in some of them, they have been repulsed, a great number hurt and some slain. Hereby they are so weakened that without a supply of a good number they will be unable to achieve the exploit they have in hand.

2. He therefore requests that a convenient number of troops may be sent with speed, otherwise they will be in danger of being defeated, as the bearer, Francis Killinghale, can more fully declare. As for the Scots, he finds their nobility painful and willing, but there is no trust of any help to be given by them in this case.—Camp before Leith, 8 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 8. **56.** GREY to CECIL.

Repeats the information contained in his letter of the same date to the Queen, respecting the failure of the assault on Leith, and the danger incurred thereby (*see* No. 55), and request reinforcements to enable them to blockade the town, as the Scots are not to be trusted. Also further supplies of munition to be sent from Berwick for greater expedition. They have done their devoirs to the utmost.—The camp before Leith, 8 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. by Railton, endd by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 8. **57.** ARTICLES FOR KILLINGHALE.

Articles for Francis Killinghale to my Lord's Grace and to the Lords of the Council.

1. The manner of the assault and of the English trenches, as may appear in a schedule sent by him.

2. Number of men they have to trust unto for this service.

3. Report of the captains and officers hurt and slain, and of the spoil of the bands.

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4. How impossible it is for any more assaults to be given with these numbers.

5. How Lord Grey would never have attempted it if he had not been forced thereto by letters.

6. Any more number supplied for an assault must be at least 12,000, and their need requires 20,000.

7. The enterprise is very feasible if they had sufficient men and munitions.

8. How they are utterly destitute of bows, bills, and arrows, and that powder and shot are very scant.

9. How they had won it if the men had followed their directions.

10. It seems there is great scarcity of victuals in the town, so as if they had sufficient number of men to enclose them round they would famish them; for expedition it would be better to send of the bands of Berwick to reinforce them.

11. To declare that if the power of France should come, what danger the Queen's subjects would be in, and what likelihood there is that many of the Scots now friends would revolt upon such occasion.

12. To declare what difficulty it is to entertain any Scots in wages.

13. How they must be forced to embark the ordnance if supply come not with speed.

14. How the soldiers steal home daily by heaps; and if the Duke do not punish some of them according to their demerits for example to the rest they will lose a great number, to the peril of those who remain.

Endd. by Cecil: 8 May, Kinninghale's [*sic*] memorial. *Pp.* 3.

May 8. **58.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 304.

1. Sends Lord Grey's letters, by which he will not so much understand the truth of the matter, as he will by Howard's and Valentine Browne's letters. The thing was marvellously ill-handled, for there was no breach saultable, no scaling ladder long enough by two yards and more, nor yet any flanker taken away. The matter might have been ordered so that the thing might have been won with much less loss.—Berwick, 8 May 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The loss falling out as it is, he has sent to levy 2,000 men with all expedition, till he knows the Queen's pleasure, which number (the case being as it is) is too small. Desires both money and munitions, else the matter will quail; and more men, as Cecil thinks good. He has sent 400 men out of Berwick so there remain but 600 footmen. When† he has digested his melancholy and learned further the truth he will discourse at more length.

Orig., in Railton's hol. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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* Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

† This sentence is in the Duke's hand.

May 8. **59.** NORFOLK to CECIL.[*]

Haynes, p. 304.

1. Since writing this morning Mr. Killinghale arrived here, whom for necessity of his office in the camp the writer durst not send to Cecil, but advertises him of the messages that Killinghale has brought from Grey. First, they went out of this town 8,500 footmen, now they cannot show 4,500, and if the Queen wants to take Leith it is not to be done under 20,000 men. The munition and powder are quite spent, they were fain to borrow five lasts of the ships, who could ill spare it. If Cecil levies any more men (as of necessity he must do) they are not to be had within the writer's lieutenancy.

2. Grey having sent the writer word that if it had not been for the hastening he received by letters (by which he means the Duke's) he would not have ventured the assault, Cecil may see how unlikely this is, for of haste he [Norfolk] never wrote to him since he removed from Lastarrick, and then it was by direction; since then he has praised his doings and left all to his own direction, saying that he [Grey] being there could see more than the writer could so far off advise him. Cecil may perceive, by a letter that Grey sent the writer on 6th May, that before he attempted any assault he would advertise him [Norfolk] of the manner thereof and the time; yet he received a letter from Grey on Monday which did not mention it, nor did he hear of the matter from him till this morning, it happening yesterday. It seems Grey meant to go through with all, and thought to speed well enough when he wrote a letter wherein he made no doubt of the matter. Cecil has the copies of those that Grey now finds fault with.—Berwick, 8 May 1560. *Signed.*

3. P.S.[†]—After writing the above, supposing that Cecil would be better satisfied if he might speak with Mr. Killingale, who saw the repulse, he thought good to send him. He will depart hence to-morrow morning.

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 9. **60.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Hans Keck seeming to agree that the bargain shall be conconcluded for ten in the hundred, Gresham is with all speed to conclude it in like manner and assurance as has heretofore been made by her bond endorsed by the Council and also by the city of London. If needs be he is to send Richard Clough to Count Mansfeld. He is to take as much as can be, with which she may pay parcel of her old debts.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

May 9. **61.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

Writes by his own man, whom he sends along with Mr. Kennynghall. Thinks that Grey and the rest would not be

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[*] Another copy occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

[†] This P.S. does not occur in the copy at Hatfield House.

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well satisfied with if the Duke wrote their opinions, he sends their own messenger. Has also given some credit to Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, by whom he sends copies of such letters as yet Cecil has not, by which he may judge what occasion Lord Grey has to impute the fault in them.—Berwick, 9 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 9. **62.** ARTICLES for SIR NICHOLAS L'ESTRANGE.

1. He shall tell Cecil that for that Lord Grey had suffered no muster to be taken he would spare the bearer for ten or twelve days. Cecil will overthrow all Kenynghall's painted tales and letters if he ask him but these questions.

2. Whether the breach was assaultable, or no?

3. Whether they that assaulted it were at any time afore showed the ground, for lack whereof they ran all upon the wall, they could not tell where?

4. Whether the scaling ladders were long enough? and yet Lord Grey writes that the just depth of the ditches had been taken.

5. Whether in his conscience he does not think the town would have been won if it had been followed with the relief, which indeed stood not within twenty-four score yards?

6. To remember the munition's shooting at the ramparts and houses in the town.

7. For the Duke's own accusation, let Cecil when he has read his letters say whether he has over-reached or not.

8. To tell Cecil how the Duke was advertised of the matter by Grey's letters of the 6th. The Duke was passing to it.

9. To remember to tell Cecil for his lieutenancy, Shropshire, Northumberland, Cumberland.

10. To remember the Scots.

Orig. in Norfolk's hol. Endd. by Cecil: 9 May. *Pp.* 3.

May 9. **63.** MUNITIONS in the CAMP before LEITH.

Report of the quantity of gunpowder, shot, munitions, and weapons, remaining in the camp, the 9th May 1560. *Signed:* T. Gower.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 9. **64.** THROCKMORTON to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Forbes, 1. 439.*

1. Has this day received letters from the Queen in which she writes that on the 20th of April the Ambassador de Sevre made a protestation to her and her Council first by mouth and then in writing, to the effect that it was the intention of the King to continue in good peace with her, and that he had not infringed in the slightest degree the treaty between them. The Queen and Council returned their

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* Printed by Forbes from Throckmorton's draft.

May 9. answer in writing which De Sevre refused to receive, not having commission, having however first read and considered a part of it.

2. The Queen, desiring that the King should be duly advertised of what reply she has made to the said protestation, has commanded the writer to notify to the King at greater length her wishes which she has already declared to his Ambassador, and that she uses every means to arrive at peace, which if she prove unsuccessful will be laid at the door of France.

3. This, according to his charge, he wished to declare personally to the King, but is compelled by sickness to write to him thereupon, and begs that the Cardinal will inform him how it can be laid before the King.—Amboise, 9 May 1560.

Copy. Endd.: 9 May 1560. To the Cardinal of Lorraine. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

May 10. **65.** The QUEEN to the KING OF SPAIN.

Revokes Viscount Montague from his ambassadorship, in which however Sir Thomas Chamberlain is to remain.—Westminster, 10 May 1560.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

May 10. **66.** The QUEEN to MONTAGUE and CHAMBERLAIN.*

Forbes, 1. 444.

1. Since their departure she has received three advertisements, the first by their letters of the 18th March, the second dated 10th April, by Mr. Culpepper, (in which they mention letters written the 30th March, whereby they signified their access to the King Catholic, which letters never came to her,) the third, dated April 16, came within these two days in the King's packet to the Bishop of Aquila, which was the double of the letters of the 10th April.

2. She sent letters to them by Francisco the courier by sea, and the double thereof through France by means of her Ambassador, dated 18th April, by which they might understand how things had then passed; and now considering that they will not do any further good to treat with the King, who, as the Duke of Alva says, has remitted the negociations hereof to his Ambassadors on both parts, she revokes Montague, and orders Chamberlain to reside for a season, until, at the coming of Montague, she may consider how to send some other in his place. For this purpose she encloses letters to the King Catholic, before delivering which they are to declare to him that she perceives his great goodwill to her, and doubts not that when he is well informed by M. de Glassion how fraudulently and dangerously she is used by the French, he will allow that she is earnest in removing such manifest dangers to her realm.

3. First, in case it is objected that 3,000 French need not be a terror to England, yet considering their having in their hands

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* Another copy, partly in Cecil's hand, occurs in B.M. Vesp. C. vii. 204.

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all the forts and havens next to England, they might induce the rest of Scotland to join with them and recover the favour of France by invasion of England. The French Ministers say that they mean no hurt to England, yet she cannot trust their speeches. When their Ambassador affirmed that the French King would cease all his injuries, and forbear the taking of her style, and that his wife should rather be sent into Scotland than use the same, and that he would revoke his men of war save four or five ensigns, and would receive his subjects in Scotland into favour, and for perfecting hereof required that persons might treat, she was so contented as forthwith to send to her army that they should not march near the Borders, for that she hoped to have all the dangers removed by treaty. Hereupon she sent into France to understand the very disposition of the French King, where it was affirmed that their Ambassador had exceeded his commission, and after more delay it was said that they had sent the Bishop of Valence with full authority by whom she should have a resolute answer to her contentation; which delay she bore, and was content to rest in expectation, to her great charge, what the Bishop would do. He pretended great authority, but being conferred with he could show no commission at all to treat or accord, and would never make any answer, saying he had no direction thereto. In the end he desired to go into Scotland, where he said that he would pacify all things, but could show no commission, but a letter of credit from the French King to the Queen Dowager, having no letter or writing from the Scottish Queen, in whose name all things are governed in Scotland. All this time she stayed her army, causing the Dowager to be gently required that she would come to some accord, and, receiving the obedience of her daughter's subjects, would remove the forces, whereunto no direct answer could be gotten. Then perceiving the year entered into spring, the preparations of the French, her great charges in keeping her force; understanding of the new trophies of the French Queen in usurping her arms, and being certified out of Almaine what practices were made near the coasts for ships and men of war to be transported in the beginning of summer;—she could not devise how these doings could be avoided, but by removing the men of war out of Scotland, and yet not thereby to withdraw the right of the country from the French Queen, as the French would have many to think.

4. After this came M. de Glassion, to whom she made answer as she before signified unto them. If there could be any surety for her, considering the greatness of the French preparations to revoke her army, she would be glad to do so, and also if there may be a general revocation. Where the French pretend the necessity to keep their army in Scotland, it is manifest that it needs not, if they will receive the nobility of the land into their favour and obedience, which they humbly seek, so as they may be out of danger of the men of war; and

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The Queen to Montague and Chamberlain.

for the manner of conclusion hereof they offer to appoint men to treat, and will be glad to have the advice and aid of the Spanish Ministers. But still the French delay; for about the 16th of April they sent Florence Diaceto thither, a man of small weight to deal in those cases; who came with a message of no value, requiring that he might also pass into Scotland, and could show no commission to treat, but of himself began to devise new matters of marriage between France and England, and would needs return into France with an opinion of himself to do great things to make an accord betwixt France and England, wherein she would not deal with him but left him to his own devices. Whilst he was busied in these things the Ambassador came to her with great solemnity, and made a long harangue and delivered the same in writing, a copy whereof she sends with her answer thereto.

5. Within four days after this there came another gentleman from France, who said he had large commission to the Queen Dowager from her daughter, whereupon the Queen gave order that he should be safely conducted, and that if the Dowager would come to any reasonable order whereby she might preserve her frontier out of danger there should be an accord made. What comes of this she does not yet know.

6. As for the Bishop of Valence, when the Scots desired to see his commission he was forced to confess that he had only a letter of credit to the Dowager, who would not be induced to make any qualification of her former authority, or of abating of the French force, although he much intreated her thereto. Thinks that the delays and courtesies of her ministers in the field have been the occasion of the stay of the French from reasonable accord, wherefore, if the French come not to accord, they will do their best to take the town of Leith, wherein are 3,500 men of war. Understands that M. de Randan, brother to the Count Rochefaucault, has come to the sea side with a new commission for a full accord. She likes good offers, but when she sees so many messengers and so little end thereof, she mistrusts their doings; she therefore means not to neglect her surety.

7. They are to remind the King of Spain and his Council how far it is beyond example that France has ever had comfort by him or his progenitors against England, how often has England aided them against France, and in this last age spent treasure and blood, both for service done in Spain, Terouaine, Tournay, Landrecy, and St. Quentins.

8. P. S.—Since signing this, their other letters of 30 March were brought, having made a long voyage by way of Flanders and elsewhere; nothing in them moves her to alter this letter.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 10 May 1560. M. from the Queen to Montague and Chamberlain. *Pp.* 8.

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67. THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Forbes, I. 437. and 449.*

1. On the 3rd and 4th inst. he despatched letters to her by an express messenger and M. de Randan; the minute whereof (because De Randan's going over depended on the news he should hear at Boulogne from the French Ambassador on that side,) he has despatched to her. Though the writer sent to Randan yet the latter did not visit him [the writer] nor participate any part of the cause of his going to him. Owing to her success upon the sea and in Scotland, the Spanish Ambassador used towards him more courtesy than he expected in visiting him when sick. On the 3rd inst. the Spanish Ambassador sent his secretary, with whom Throckmorton was somewhat plain in declaring his intelligence here of the King of Spain's doubtful and unkind dealing with her, and the next day he sent Jones on his behalf to visit the Ambassador, who on the 5th inst. came himself to the writer, and in speaking of the matters of Scotland said that the Cardinal of Lorraine, talking with him of the Queen's doings in Scotland, declared that when the marriage between the Scotch Queen and the Dauphin of France was perfected, (for which the Duke of Châtellerault was Chief Commissioner,) the nobility of Scotland by a writing passed among them, whereunto the Duke's hand was, declared that the very crown of Scotland (and not the matrimonial crown) should be delivered to be kept at St. Denis, and that when the Dauphin should be crowned French King he should also be crowned King of Scotland; and whereas the late King Henry desired that Scotland should fall to a second son to come of that marriage, the Scotch nobility desired that though there was no issue at all yet the crown should fall to the Dauphin, who should have Scotland for ever, one Dauphin after another, as a thing incident to him depending upon the crown of France. The said Cardinal also said that among other things the Duke desired the King to keep among them French governors, because they would not accord if any of themselves had authority above the rest. The Ambassador seeming scrupulous to believe this, the Cardinal promised him a copy of the compact signed by De l'Aubespine. Will she command a copy to be obtained in Scotland and sent to him to show? If the Cardinal's report be false he advises her to inform M. de Glayon and the Bishop of Aquila thereof, to cause them to conceive better of the reason of her doings in Scotland.

2. The Ambassador of Spain, having knowledge of the strange communication used by the Count Feria, told Throckmorton that he marvelled that the Count did so overshoot himself, and that whatsoever they reported here the King his master had great estimation of her amity and would do nothing that should prejudice her, setting forth some reasons to persuade him to think so. She may thus see the advantage of a

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* Printed by Forbes from two separate drafts of different portions of this letter.

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

good countenance, accompanied with force indeed, over present friendship or ancient alliance, neither of which would have served her had she been determined to be ordered by Spain or France. Trusts she will continue in care how to bring these things to a good end, and thereby to have a long peace, which cannot be had "if the iron be not stricken and ployed now it be hot." As the house of Guise has begun these matters, at their hands is perfection to be sought for her satisfaction, whereunto of themselves they have small good wills. Nevertheless, as their chief mark is to govern in France, there is nothing good for them but peace; therefore it is judged, after the French are driven out of Scotland, if she continue her force and stomach the matter, she may cause them to come to reason and she has no need but to ask and have: and whatsoever she can honourably devise they will find means to grant.

3. In his letters of the 3rd he advertised her of the coming of Randan or Lansac. The chief cause is upon occasion of letters sent hither by M. de Sevre, whereby he signifies her success in Scotland is evil and that she is afraid of Philip, or not able to go through with her matters, and therefore has written supposing she will fall to composition.

4. If she uses the French as they have used her by fair tales and promises, and use notwithstanding the advantage she has, her wisdom were therein greatly to be esteemed. Is sorry that before things be brought to perfection on her part, they should still abuse her with deceitful words and have thereby leisure to work their wills with the time. Assures her that for these 300 years France was not in so evil a case as it now is, and therefore mere necessity and not goodwill or desire for peace drives them to these points. They make as much preparation as possible for ships, horsemen, and footmen, and all things necessary for the war. For putting things in order there are presently at Dieppe the Dukes d'Aumale and Boullion, and the Marquis d'Elbœuf and M. de Villebon. There are arrived at the coast four companies of men at arms and the Marquis's men prepared for Scotland, and they daily expect their men from Piedmont and Metz. Though their force will not be ready till the end of July, yet they have some enterprise in hand which they mean to execute before. Trusts that through their troubles at home and the state of the finances they will not at least this year be able to impeach her.

5. One Vincent, a captain of the sea, has taken upon him the charge of conveying three ships laden with wine and powder into Scotland, and to discharge the same at Leith or Dunbar. Notwithstanding the inhibitions that no man shall keep any of her proclamations, he has caused them to be printed in France, and made them current both in Normandy, Brittany, Paris, and other places. Sends her two of the same, and also the proclamation against the house of Guise, together with an answer to a publication for the induction of a

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

provincial council here in France for reformation of matters of religion, whereby she may perceive how her adversaries stand.

6. On the 9th he received a letter from his servant Davyes, taken at Rue, who signifies that, arriving on the 14th ult. at Dieppe, he sought to have passage there, which the Governor denied him. After having stayed there two days he was told by the Governor that if he tarried five days longer he should depart. Doubting somewhat was meant towards him he went towards Boulogne to take shipping there, and so passing by Rue on his way there he was stayed by the captain of the town; his mallet, letters, and all that he had taken from him, and he himself committed to ward. Notwithstanding his declaration that he was the writer's servant, and the endorsement of the letter he carried proclaimed it was for her, he was conveyed to Crotoy, a prison near St. Valery, where he writes he is so miserably handled that unless soon relieved he will die. If it be passed over he may meet the same lot as his other servant did by the Grand Prior's means. These men are glad to understand that the Dowager is in the castle at Edinburgh, supposing that however things go at Leith they shall be able to retire to that fort, which is what the French have chiefly desired in their letters to the Queen. Advises her to speedily put her out of possession there, and to account her and the French there as her enemies in war, for having her thence she is assured of her affairs in Scotland.

7. On the 4th inst. one Steward [and] Sesellis, a gentleman of the King of Navarre, who has been prisoner since the King was at Rheims, the Prince of Conde's squire and a preacher of estimation, being prisoners at Tours, are escaped, and not yet heard of.

8. Received her letters on the 9th with a copy of an answer to the French Ambassador's protestation by De Favory. As the Court was seventeen leagues from hence, he despatched Mr. Somer thither with a letter to the Cardinal of Lorraine, desiring him to devise some means how he might do the King to understand her pleasure, as he is too sick to repair thither himself.—Amboise, 10 May, at midnight, 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

May 10. **68.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, I. 451.*

1. Received by De Favori his letters of the 4th inst. on the 9th inst. At which time he was so sick and weak that he could scarcely creep off his bed. Wants the French Ambassador's protestation, which both the Queen and he say in their letters that they have sent him, and which will help him somewhat to frame his discourse orderly to the French, therefore begs him to send it by the next as also the "counterpain" of Lord Montague's cipher which Cecil ordained to serve betwixt them and the writer. They have

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* Printed by Forbes from the original draft in Throckmorton's hand.

May 10. the one part, and, understanding that he wants the other, they have not written to him so liberally by this courier as they would, and so have left him in great perplexity. If Cecil finds by the delivery of his letters that he does his duty he must cherish him well. He has told Throckmorton that the King of Spain gave him great charge to pass with secresy and diligence with this despatch into England. "You may see what it is to be aforehand, God keep you there."

2. Begs that he may hear of the Spanish marvels mentioned in Montague's letter. The Spaniards are afraid that England will ally herself with France, and that the English descant unkindly of their doings. Why should not the Queen look up? She had never so much cause, for now both these great Princes strive for her amity. For his revocation he will abide by the decision of war or peace; if war, Cecil must revoke him, or they will detain him here.

3. Recommends as his successor either Mr. Sidney or Mr. Challoner; "but that your sister will be angry I could remember your brother, Mr. Thomas Hobie." Thinks, of the two Knights of the Order to be chosen, the King of Bohemia, as the case stands, is better suited, though the other would hazard more for them and stand them in more stead when they shall have need. The King of Spain greatly mistrusts the revolt in his Low Countries and dares not retire his Spaniards from thence. Cecil may see how many ways they there do serve his turn to animate and make the English afraid and the French alternately, to keep his Low Countries from revolt and others greedy of them from assailing them. Begs him to tell the Queen that it is a well spent penny to save a pound, and a well made war for one year to make a peace for twenty years. He need not be dismayed with bruits of these men's practices in Ireland or elsewhere, for they will nourish as many as they can, but are not in case to execute any great matters as yet.—Amboise, 10 May 1560. *Signed.*

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4. P. S.—Cecil makes no mention of the receipt of his letters sent by De Favori and Francisco Thomaso.

Orig., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 10. **69.** The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to THROCKMORTON.

Encloses a letter which the King of Navarre has desired him to forward in reply to one from Throckmorton, a copy of which he has sent to the Cardinal. Asks for English news, of which he has heard nothing for a long time.—Chinon, 10 May 1560. *Signed:* Claude de Lorraine [*sic*].

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May [10]. **70.** CONFIRMATION of the ARTICLES of BERWICK.*

Knox, ii. 46.
Calderw. 1. 478.

James, Duke of Châtellerault, the Council, nobility, and principal estates of Scotland, considering on the one hand

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* For other copies see B. M. Calig. B. v. 38. and D. 1. 29.

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how wealthy and flourishing their kingdom would become if it were joined with England and on the other the tyranny of the French, have been of necessity constrained to employ the aid of the Queen of England, which she has most gently and liberally granted, specified in a treaty past at Berwick between the Duke of Norfolk on the one part and certain Commissioners on the other, the import of which is here recited,* to which they now affix their hands and seals of arms.—Dated [*blank*] May 1560. *Signed by*: The Duke of Châtelleráult, the Earls of Argyle, Arran, Huntly, Glencairn, Morton, Rothes, and John Earl of [*blank*,] the Bishop of Galloway, the Prior of St. Andrews, James Steward, Lords Russell, of the Isles, Ogilvy, Bogole, St. Johns, Eastar, Sommerville, Ochiltree, John Steward, John Kendores, Cameskenneth, the Bishop of Argyll, the Abbots of Kenloss, Kilwyning, Culross, and Mr. Car of Newbottle.

Pp. 7.

May 10. **71.** Another copy of the preceding.
Williamson's transcript. *Pp.* 5.

The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE [to THROCKMORTON].

May 11. **72.** Has received his letter of the 9th, which does not necessitate a long reply, and which, short as it is, he does not thoroughly understand. As to what he has to say from the Queen to the French King he shall have an early audience for that purpose.—Chinon, 11 May 1560.

Copy. *Endd.*: The Cardinal of Lorraine to me. *Fr.* *Pp.* 2.

May 11. **73.** Another copy of the above. *Signed*: Claude de Lorraine [*sic*].

Endd.: 11 May 1560. Copy of the Cardinal of Lorraine his letters, sent unto me by Mr. Somer for answer to mine of the 9th of the same month. *Fr.* *Pp.* 2.

May 11. **74.** JOHN SHERES to CECIL.*

1. His present letter will convey few advices of moment only, as in his previous ones of certain consults concerning

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* *See* in the previous volume Feb. 27, No. 781.

† POPE PIUS to the QUEEN.*

1560.
MS.
Vatic. 2,896, n. 214.
B. M.
Titus, C. vii. 11.
Camd. Annal.
p. 47.
Raynaldi,
A.D. 1560, § 42.

1. "To our most dear daughter in Christ, Elizabeth the illustrious Queen of England. Very dear daughter in Christ, we send you greeting and the apostolical benediction. How greatly we desire (our pastoral charge so requiring it) to procure your salvation, and to provide likewise for your honour and the security of your kingdom, God, who is the searcher of all hearts, knows, and you yourself may understand by what we have given in charge to this our beloved son, Vincentius Parpalia, Abbot of S. Saviour's, a man known to you and well approved by us. Wherefore, we do again and again exhort and admonish your Highness, most dear daughter, that rejecting evil counsellors that love not you but themselves, and serve their own lusts, you would take the fear of God into council with you, and acknowledging the time of your visitation, would show yourself obedient to our fatherly persuasions and wholesome counsels, and promise to yourself from us all things that may make not only to the

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* Translated in Fuller's Church History, iv. 308; Tierney's Dodd, ii. App. 321.

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the reconciling of the Queen and England to the obedience of the Church of Rome. Sheres has seen divers letters from some English at Rome and others at home, who will stick that way when they may see that the time shall serve them, to the effect that the Pope is persuaded that England may yet be won again to the obedience of that Church. And, as the writer can gather, they have used for their instrument and "truchement" the Abbot of Saint Salute, who was of [the household of] our late Cardinal Pole. On these persuasions and promises the Pope appointed Cardinals Tournon, Carpi, Morone, Trent, and St. Clement, who have concluded that they thought meet His Holiness should solicit in the matter and send the Abbot of S. Salute to England to travail with the Queen and her Council, but chiefly to confer with the favourers, for there depends the fetch, for the furtherance of

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salvation of your soul, but also whatsoever you shall desire from us for the establishing and confirming of your princely dignity, according to the authority, place, and office committed unto us by God.

2. "And if it so be (as we desire and hope), that you shall return into the bosom of the Church, we shall receive you with the same love, honour, and rejoicing, as the father in the Gospel did his son returning to him; although our joy is like to be the greater in that he was joyful for the safety of one son, whereas you, drawing along with you all the people of England, shall hear us and the whole company of our brethren, (who are shortly, God willing, to be assembled in a General Council for the taking away of heresies,) and so for the salvation of yourself and your whole nation, fill the universal Church with rejoicing and gladness. Yea, you shall make even Heaven itself glad with such a memorable fact, and achieve admirable renown to your name, much more glorious than the crown you wear.

3. "But concerning this matter the same Vincentius shall deal with you more largely, and shall declare our fatherly affection towards you; and we entreat your Majesty to receive him lovingly, to hear him diligently, and to give the same credit to his speeches that you would to ourself.—Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisher's Ring, 5 May 1560, in the first year of our pontificate."

Lat.

MS.
Vatic. 2,896, n. 217.
Raynaldi,
A.D. 1560, § 43.

The Pope to King Philip.

The Pope, anxious to remedy the evil occasioned by the death of Queen Mary, and to restore England to the unity of the Church, has despatched thither one well qualified for the purpose, as the King has probably heard from Franciscus Vargas, his Orator at the Papal Court. Philip, the writer is assured, will favour this design to the utmost of his power, and induce the Queen to accept the Pope's advice. It was owing chiefly to Philip's influence that England was of late reconciled to the see of Rome, and it would be greatly to his advantage could it be once more recovered from heresy. Credit for the agent whom the Pope sends.—Rome 5 May 1560.

Lat.

MS.
Vatic. 2,869, n. 259.
Raynaldi,
A.D. 1560, § 44.

The Pope to the Bishop of Aquila.

The Bishop's zeal for the faith is known to His Holiness as well by his letters to Franciscus Vargas as by the long discourse made by the latter to the Pope respecting Aquila's devotion for the restoration of Catholicism. The Pope praises his zeal, and entreats him not to flag.—10 March 1560.

Lat.

MS.
Vatic. 2,896, n. 211.
Raynaldi,
A.D. 1660, § 45.

The Pope to Ferdinand, King of Hungary.

The Pope, anxious to reduce once more England to the union of the Catholic faith (of which he has some hope), has sent thither Parpalia, Abbot of S. Saviour's, a man exceedingly well qualified for the purpose. Counting upon the King's sympathy, the Pope asks him to assist Parpalia by writing and sending messengers to the Queen urging her to agree to the object of the mission. If she consents thereto he will grant her anything in his power which may tend to the security of her kingdom.—5 May 1560.

Lat.

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the same according to his instructions. The Pope has now so concluded upon it, as Sheres wrote in his last.

2. Last week the Abbot had his despatch and 1,000 crowns out of hand for his provisions, and 100 crowns a month for his diets as long as he shall lie in France or Flanders by the way, but when in England he is to be allowed 200 crowns a month. On Monday last he left Rome by the ports, as appears by his letters hither, which Sheres has found means to see and read. He goes by France to consult with some there, then to Flanders, where he will tarry until he may have a safe conduct to England, obtained by the suit of the King of Spain.

3. Cecil may assure himself that these proceedings have brought one great part of Italy to an opinion that they in England draw not all by one string, and that there are yet no small number of such as envy this present state with them and look for a new world. This (by God) is to be thought upon, for he believes that such unquiet heads sleep not, and there is never so much danger as where men suspect not if they be malicious. Will not at present trouble him with the advices from Rome of the marriage of the Pope's kindred, of making of Cardinals, of the General Council next year. Nor of the matters of Turkey and the King of Spain's navy at Gerbi, not minding not this year to meddle with Tripoli.—Venice, 11 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

May 11. **75.** SADLER to NORFOLK.

Is contented to remain where he shall be commanded, but was never in the field with so slender furniture as he is at this time. Assures him that their state needs present help and reinforcement, for if the enemy knew the weakness of their power it would be over dangerous. Their number is much diminished by slain, hurt, and sick, and many are run away; and daily they fall sick and daily and nightly steal away, and those which remain are so wearied with watch and ward, that both they and their captains so murmur that it is rather to be feared that they will fall to mutiny and leave them in the field than that they will do any good service. Trusts that the arrival of this small number from Berwick will somewhat encourage them; yet they have need of more comfort, as it will be long before the 2,000 can be here which the Duke has ordered to be levied. Begs him to send Mr. Leek's band, as their so soon following in the tail of the others would not only much encourage their men but also discomfit the enemy, who is in some extremity through penury and lack of victual. If Mr. Leek's band should come they would not only be able to keep the ground without over much toil to their men, but also as soon as the other fort is finished, (which will be within two or three days,) they will be able to approach the enemy so near that they

May 11. might be doing with the spade and mattock upon their west bulwark, called the citadel, where the enemy most fear the loss of the town. All men say that they will do more by the spade and mattock than by battery. Therefore he prays that they may be reinforced with the said band with all expedition, Berwick being out of all danger. It may be reinforced with his bands of horsemen and with a convenient power out of the bishopric and Newcastle.—From the camp, 11 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Railton. Pp. 3.

May 11. **76.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. Have received his letters of the 9th and 10th. Having conferred with the Scottish Lords they think that if M. de Chapperon has nothing but letters whereby some such intelligence may be given to the Dowager as were better to be kept from her, it were not amiss to stay him at Berwick till the Duke hears the Queen's pleasure; but that if he have commission to the Dowager for the pacification of these troubles, whereof there is no great likelihood, he should be permitted to repair hither.

2. Touching Lord Erskine's man, because he has letters in cipher from the Dowager to the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise, with such other intelligence as is not meet to pass into France, the Duke should send his writings to the Court, and return him to Scotland.

3. In answer to the Duke's second letter, they still keep and guard all the ground and trenches as they ever did, though with great toil, because they would give no courage to the enemy by abandoning the same. When the fort is finished they intend to ease their men, without giving any place to the enemy, for that they intend to remove their camp nearer to them before their citadel, and so try to environ them, having Vaughan's fort on the east side of the town, and this fort now in hand on the south-west, and their camp on the north-west, even before their citadel; wherein Mr. Lee, knowing the ground, can make the Duke very perfect.

4. If the Duke will send further relief presently from Berwick besides the 400 men already arrived, they will be the better able to guard and keep the camp and attempt their citadel with the spade and mattock in such sort as they trust to bring the enemy, being in such extremity as they are informed he is, for lack of victual, to such distress as to be able to render a good account of their charge.

5. Send an abstract of a general muster made yesterday, by which he may perceive that the 2,000 which he has ordered to be levied will not suffice to furnish the broken bands. They have employed the Duke's miner divers times, but hitherto no fruit has followed his work; he has begun upon the citadel but says that the ground serves not. They have provoked him to make a better assay, which this night shall be

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attempted.—At the camp, 11 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, H. Scrope, R. Sadler, J. Croftes.

6. P. S.—The Dowager sent Mr. John Spence and the Laird of Findlater to the Lords, saying that she was desirous to pacify these troubles, and would offer them all that reason would. Whereupon the said Lords, though very unwilling, have (upon long consultation) sent the Lord James, Lord Ruthven, the Master of Maxwell, and the Laird of Lethington to her to understand what reason she will offer to them; whereunto they have the rather agreed, because she shall not be able to charge them with any obstinate or evil will to come to good conformity, so the end may stand with their security and the commodity of both realms.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 11. **77.** GREY to CECIL.

Has received this day Cecil's letter of the 6th. Since his last of the 8th he has caused a general muster to be taken, and finds that the number of men defeated at the repulse is nothing so many as has been bruited; howbeit his soldiers run away continually into England, both by sea and land, wherein he trusts for redress by such order as the Duke of Norfolk may take therein. Desires a speedy supply of men and munitions. Asks him to be his suitor to the Queen for his repair unto the Court to put some stay unto such private causes as he has not had leisure yet to direct to his contentation and the surety of his wife and family; wherein he assures himself of Cecil's special aid. Refers the declaration of their further likelihood of success to the bearer, Mr. Gorge. —At the camp, 11 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 11. **78.** SIR R. LEE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Understands by letters which he had this morning from Rowland Johnson, the surveyor, that their Lordships mean him to have supply of those now at the camp. Their sickness, feebleness, and idleness is such, by reason that they work by night, that he cannot bring them into order for a long time. Of the 800 men he wrote about 513 do nothing but make the provision; he has therefore but 300 handy workmen, which is nothing in so great a work. His meaning is that they should be made up to 2,000. Desires that the workmen may be despatched speedily, as they have but four more months of the year to work in. Has talked with Lord Grey, Croftes, and the rest for their opinion touching the new cut of the town, (whether it be better to have that fortified that the writer meant, or the old walls,) but could get none. If it had not been for diversity of opinions the town would have been near enclosed ere this, for it was begun before Christmas. The money he brought down is not enough to pay what is

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May 11. due, he asks for more to be sent.—Berwick, 11 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 12. **79.** COMMISSION of FRANCIS II. and MARY OF SCOTLAND.

Fœd. xv. 581.

1. Although they have been most anxious to preserve peace with England, they find that the rebellion of certain of their subjects in Scotland has caused the collection of troops upon the Borders by which the common amity may possibly be violated.

2. To obviate this they have commissioned [Jehan] de Monluc, Bishop of Valence, Nicholas de Pellevé, Bishop of Amiens, Jacques de la Brosse, Henry Cleutin, Sieur d'Oysel, their Lieutenant of Scotland, and Charles de la Rochefocault, Seigneur de Randan, or any two of them, to confer with the English deputies on the borders of England upon the reconciliation of the common amity.—Chenonceau, 12 May 1560 *Signed:* Francoys,—Marie,—De l'Aubespine.

Orig. on vellum. Endd. With a fragment of a seal and counterseal in white wax.

May 12. **80.** Another copy of the above.

Williamson's transcript.

May 12. **81.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Has received these letters this morning containing divers things of importance. Touching the muster he is afraid that it is rather with the most than with the least. Cecil should consider the need of help for the realm, "there was never more need than quickly to proceed for the help thereof." He thinks that with a present aid this thing will fall to a good end, "if that you do consider my cousin Percy's errants, which I have given him only to show unto you." Hopes that by this time this storm is blown over with Cecil.

2. P. S.—Sent Sir R. Lee to the camp with the plat of this town, but no man would say his opinion. Cecil has need quickly to resolve what he will have done in it, the time of year waxes away.—Berwick, 12 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[May 12.] **82.** The MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER to CECIL.

Is sorry that any matter should give the Queen any unquietness. "All must be quickly done and redoubled as it may, and to that let us apply ourselves." The 25,000*l.* for Gresham takes effect. Has 12,000*l.* ready to send to Berwick, and is providing 15,000*l.* more to send thither, according to their agreement, for the ships with Mr. Woodhouse and Bashe. Yesternight he has written, and it shall be done. If the writer may know in the morning what number of men Cecil will renew at Berwick, he will provide for coats and conduct, [May 12.] if he may know the shires. Hopes this despatching will increase the courage of the Queen and her Council.—*Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Sunday, 11 [*sic*][*] May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

May 12. **83.** CECIL to LORD MONTAGUE.

1. Although he will receive the letters of the Queen and Council, Cecil has thought it not amiss to send his privately. Montague will perceive how things have passed since his departure by the Queen's letters, and the answer to the French Ambassador's protestation. The long distance for Montague's journey and the long time before his answer could come have been no small hindrance to this matter. Considering the Frenchmen's trifling with so often frivolous messengers tended to no other thing but to win time from the English, and by frequent passing into Scotland practise with the Scots to join France against England, adding thereto their hasty levying of great numbers in Almaine, their preparations of ships and hulks to carry men of war into Scotland, and not hearing what the King Catholic would do,—the Queen and Council were constrained to lose no more time but to enter her army, and thereby give occasion of more earnest treaty towards an accord, and so cut away the French practices used to allure the Scots to the French. Thus has the army remained two full months and the town of Leith straitly besieged, and it is hoped that it will be won either by famine or by assault.

2. The town is very strong, having in it 3,500 very good soldiers, saving by skirmishes many of them be diminished; it is fortified with good walls of earth and sods, and very full of ordnance. The English army is too small, not being above 9,000 men, and the Scots not past 4,000 footmen, whereof many will not come nigh any shot.—12 May 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 12 May 1560. My master to the Lord Mountague. *Pp.* 3.

May 12. **84.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Since writing on the 7th he has received the Queen's letter of the 2nd, and Cecil's of the 3rd, on the 9th, by Richard Clough. The 25,000*l.* that the Queen will presently pay has greatly advanced her credit. Gresham's friend, that the Queen gave the chain of gold unto of 500 crowns, has performed his promise, for on the 10th the payment of the mart was prolonged till August with the interest of 50*s.* upon the 100*l.*, "which is but 10 per cent. for the year, wherewith no man can say against." In respect of this worthy piece of service the Queen can do no less than write him a letter of thanks with at least 500 crowns. The same person has likewise given Gresham to understand that the assembling of the Estates is only to come by money, for the despatch of the 4,400 Spaniards for Spain and the payment of Lazarus von Swendlen's band and other soldiers, so that the money that

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[*] In 1560, the 12th of May fell upon Sunday.

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the Regent gathered is spent already, for which Count Egmont is departed into Flanders and the Prince of Orange remains in Holland.

2. Has advertisements from John Waddington out of Holland of the 7th, that there is not to be bought 1,000 weight of saltpetre or powder in all those parts. Sends also Payne's three letters of the 6th and 10th out of Zealand.

3. Upon advertisement from M. M. Aquila and Glassion of the arrival of the last 300 corslets, he is advertised by one of the searchers that the Court has given order that all ships laden for England should be searched, which is only to "take Gresham in a trip;" but "well fare the penny that saves one hundred." Had hoped in this fleet of ten or twelve ships to have sent the remainder of the Queen's corslets, morions, and corriers, but will now stay till this bruit be past. In the last ships he sent five pieces of velvet of double pile and five of pile and a half. As Cecil writes that he does not know what the terms means, he tells him each piece of double Geyne velvet is a 1,000 weight of corrin powder and each piece of a pile and a half is 1,000 weight of serpentine powder. Has ready made ten pieces of a pile and a half, whereof four are shipped, which on account of this intelligence he is practising to get out, for which is given 6*s.* 8*d.* Flemish for every hundredweight. Desires that the things sent from hence be secretly conveyed into the Tower. It were well if the access of the Dutchmen of St. Katherine's to the church in the Tower were removed to some other church in St. Katherine's.

4. Hans Kecke yet remains behind in England; it were good Cecil despatched him thence for the money matter if it takes place, whom he will handle well enough; his price to him was five per cent. interest and five for obligation of service. It were well for the Queen to set her laws at liberty that her subjects and all other nations might let their money out upon interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent., as in King Harry's time, with a penalty that no man use any other manner of "chevaunce" with wares or otherwise; and this doing he doubts not that she will find store of money upon interest within her own dominions. For since the exchange being risen in King Edward's time there has been brought all the fine gold and silver from all places thither, which will continue while the exchange is 23*s.* at London and 22*s.* 6*d.* from hence. Wishes Cecil never to consent to the banishing of the exchange, as it would bring it down again and cause all the fine gold and silver to be transported out of the realm. The money merchants are not to be suffered to lower the exchange by their greediness. Mr. Hussy, the civilian, has no understanding in these matters. Banishing the exchange, will decrease the Queen's customs, for when men find more profit in carrying home gold than delivering by exchange, they will employ it on English commodities, so that the pre-

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sent exchange augments the customs, to the great estimation of all English commodities and hindrance of foreign.

5. Wrote by his last that the Princes of Germany had departed from their council, and that every man was to be in readiness with all the power he could make. News have come this day that there is up in Guelderland 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse, who requested passage through Brabant to Flanders, whereupon the Admiral, M. de Cassall, was sent to see their power and who was their general, and what their purpose; they answered that if they were not allowed to pass through upon paying their way, they would pass by force. Trusts that he is advertised by the letter sent by James Brocktrope what is the mind of the Princes in this matter. "The Regent is here still, and every other day rides about this town in her coach, *brave comme le sol*, trimmed after the Italian fashion." Perceives by Richard Clough that the Queen has enlarged the writer's shipping at Hamburgh, the warrant has not yet come to hand. Will if he can diminish the number of corriers, hand guns, and pistols.

6. Reminds him of the making of the powder mills, and hopes to send him skilful men. The Queen has a worthy provision of saltpeter and sulphur, which he trusts shall be preserved from King Philip. Reminds him to reward Gerbrand of Dunkirk, and Payne of Middleborough, the last with twenty or thirty crowns. They say here if Leith were taken and the French despatched, the French King and Philip would be out of hope, and the Queen sooner sure of their favour. King Philip is unprovided with means of war, and the Estates will never consent to war with England, the Queen being marvellously beloved here and having as many good friends as he has. If the army in Guelderland is for the ruining of Calais and Boulogne for the Queen, every effort should be made to recover the credit that England had in times past of having the best men of war by sea and land of all Christendom.—Antwerp, 12 May 1560. *Signed.*

7. P. S.—Asks him to tell Lord Robert Dudley that the Queen's Turkey horse begins to mend in his foot and his body, and doubtless is one of the readiest horses in Christendom and runs the best.

8. At the sealing up of this letter received Cecil's of the 8th, by James Whalye, whereby he perceives how Hans Kecke has used himself, who has not yet come to this town, because he would not ride so fast as Gresham's servant. Will handle him as he sees cause. It was against the writer's will that he came into England, as he saw his craft was only to come by money aforehand. It were better to send him than Mr. Breckentine, as he will do what he can for his brokerage. Is right sorry that the Queen gave the prating merchant 100 crowns.

9. If the Count Mansfeld and other lenders are not content with the Queen's bond, he would not have her trouble the Steelyard to be bond for her. Is sorry that the English

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merchants are so ungrateful as to bring down the exchange. Can make no certain days of payment to the Queen's debtors. The merchants must be looked after, for they do not esteem her honour and credit, so that they have their purposes and practices. To prevent the lowering of the exchange will take up 10,000*l.* The merchants cry out against Gresham because the Queen is such a gainer by exchange, and they would not she should perceive how much they had gained. The strangeness of these times and alterations have changed all his devices. Begs him to remember his friend Sir Jasper Schetz with a letter of thanks from the Queen and 500 crowns, for he has well deserved it in prolonging this payment till August, by which time the Queen will know whether there is anything to be done with Count Mansfeld. Perceives Frederick Spedt is no man for the Queen. Asks Cecil to send him a ship, and thanks him for the news and letters out of Scotland, a copy whereof he has given to Sir Jasper Schetz and others.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 9.

May 12. **85.** LORD CLINTON to CECIL.

1. Desires him to keep this letter to himself. As to the lack of powder, the Duke of Norfolk must understand what may be spared at Berwick, and out of the ships, with the consideration that there be not taken so much as might be danger to them if they were driven to defence, which should be sent with 1,000 men at the least. Who can think that a town being so furnished with noblemen and men of war, would not stand to their defence, although they were but intrenched for one assault or two, having (as they have) all things for defence? For if they had at the first presentment of assault given place, they should have answered it with the lives of the best of them, and ruin and discredit to the rest at their return in France; whereof they have had example of King Francis and King Henry as well for Boulogne as other places. This assault is honour to the defenders, and more to the assailants. They within have done that which may well be their warrant to commune and render, upon any other presentment of assault or otherwise. The Queen may in no wise stay the thorough execution of this enterprise. They in Leith have undoubtedly lost many men in this assault, and afore. Each man lost on their side is more to their weakening and peril than the loss of ten to the English. It cannot be thought that their victuals will serve them above one month. The sending of 1,000 soldiers with powder and such their wants, will bring an end of their resistance. The Duke of Norfolk's presence in the field would greatly encourage the English and Scots, and such powder as shall be taken out of Berwick may be sent with great diligence by sea.

2. The ships here will be ready out of hand; so that if Cecil perceives they mind in France to succour their men, the English ships would join those in the Frith before the

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French could; in which case he wishes to adventure his life in this service, for if the French prosper in Scotland, the Queen will never be in quiet, but shall have continual attempts against her, to the great danger of herself and her realm. The French are no neighbours for England to endure upon her frontiers; they would never desire to possess Scotland were it not for their longing to have the rich and noble realm of England. No good Englishman can ever consent that the French should have the overhand in Scotland, for then all the wars and plagues that had ever been in their own and their fathers' days would be but a flea biting in comparison to the danger and griefs that would be felt in all good Englishmen's hearts.

3. It should be known what number of men the Scots will continue in the field for achieving this enterprise, and how their courage serves them to proceed. Many puissant Princes have besieged towns with the loss of great numbers of men, and not achieved; but there is no doubt of any army to levy this siege for a good while, wherein they have great advantage. It should be considered by the Lords of Scotland how the landing in the west parts of Scotland by the French may be impeached. The conflict is greater to him for the doubt he has of the misliking which the Queen will conceive of this news, than any cause he sees to doubt of, if it be thoroughly followed. Will be at the Court to-morrow night.—Windsor, 12 May 1560. *Signed:* Clynton.

4. P. S.—The Duke of Holstein will be spoken with touching the stay they have made of the three hulks of Copenhagen, which be of 800 tons each, laden with salt.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

May 13. **86.** THROCKMORTON to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE and the DUKE OF GUISE.

Has received the Cardinal's letter of the 11th, stating that he does not fully understand Throckmorton's of the 9th. For their better information, (being unable to come himself, on account of sickness,) he determines to send two gentlemen of his suite, who will make more ample declaration of his commission.—Amboise, 13 May 1560.

Endd.: Copy of a letter sent to the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise, by Jones and Somer, 13 May 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

May 13. **87.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Throckmorton. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 13. **88.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. This bearer, John Flour, an Englishman of Dunkirk, came to him with offers of service. He is a privileged burgess of Dunkirk, reputed to be the King of Spain's subject, and has a boat or two of his own in which he trades fishing, and thereby may haunt thither by sea or land. He says

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May 13. that he has sometime served under the Lord Admiral; if he bring this with convenient diligence, some consideration should be had of his pains, although he has had somewhat towards his charges. Has chosen him as the best means of sending, the ports on this side being closed. He would not have him send by way of Rye and Dieppe. It were well to send some person to try if Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk were closed. He may safely send by Suasso, the Spanish courier. Prays him to have an eye on the French Ministers, as he hears that they mean to play a cast of legerdemain. Is sorry that Cecil sent him not in his last despatch the French Ambassador's protestation. Asks for the "counterpayne" of the cipher which Cecil sent to Montague and Chamberlain to send between them and Throckmorton. Desires to hear of some one nominated to "leavye his siege."—Amboise, 13 May 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Begs to be advertised of the time of the receipt of his packets, and that he will send the enclosure to his wife.

Orig., chiefly in cipher, deciphered. The P.S. in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 13. **89.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.

A memorial of things to be done with speed.

1. Letters to the Duke of Norfolk to will him to assure Lord Grey and all the army of increase of men, treasure, munitions, &c., and to advise him of their opinions here.

2. Letters to the lieutenants to levy 2,000 men. To send away money with speed.

3. To write to the Lords in the north, and Lord Wharton in Berwick. The Duke of Norfolk to choose to him some nobleman.

4. To besiege it with a volant siege, and keep all victual from the town.

5. To build another bastion to the sea side to impeach any landing.

6. To assay the taking of Inchkeith.

Orig., in Cecil's hol., and dated by him: 13 May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

May 13. **90.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. They answer his letter of the 12th. On Thursday last they took a general muster of foot, horsemen, and carriages at once; whereof they send him an abstract of the numbers of serviceable, slain, and runaways. At the return of Richard Overton he shall be more amply advertised on that behalf, and also the names of such as are runaways from their captains. He will perceive by the schedule here enclosed the number of corslets and other weapons in store, and their lack of powder and munitions, in case they should have occasion to make any new battery. The officers of the ordnance say that they spent in their last battery sixteen lasts in a day.

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2. The Duke should not consider them remiss in advertising him; they do not like to trouble him with trifling occurrences. As to what he sent them for news;—the Lord Seton's conference with the Laird of Grange was for private matters. No great account is made of Lord Robert's coming out of the castle. The Scotch soldier of Captain Steward, whom the Duke writes about, is a very slave and horse keeper, a runaway from his master, as divers other ragged boys and knaves, both French and Scottish, have done since their coming hither. As for the Dowager's weeping, it is not strange, for few days does she otherwise, as she has good cause. They might every day fill his ears with such trifles.

3. The "Halfpenny Pot" shall be sent, but understanding that he intends to send the treasure in her, they think the surest way is to send it by land; for if the Treasurer had not been with the last that came by sea, (who took his time to win the harbour of Burnt Island,) it had else been blown back out of the Frith, and peradventure had not arrived ere this time; and yet after he had obtained the said harbour he could not land for three days.

4. The Duke will understand by Overton how many of the hurt captains will be able to serve within fourteen days. They consider that their sick and hurt, which are lodged in Edinburgh, are in no danger. As for the victualling, the French cannot be relieved without a convoy, and such a number of carriages as they cannot imagine how they can attain them, having so few friends and so small power; nevertheless the writers, before removing their camp, will use the advice of the most expert and skilful amongst them.—The camp, 13 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Railton. Pp. 4.

May 13. **91.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. Reports at considerable length the conference between the Queen Dowager and the Lords of the Congregation, their deliberations and final decision.*

2. Yesterday divers soldiers of the town of Leith having issued forth to gather cockles and periwinkles on the shore, Lord Grey ordered Thomas Clerk and his band of light horsemen with Fernando to set upon them, who slew forty or fifty of them. This morning at one o'clock 200 French issued out in camisado and entered the trenches near the citadel, but were soon driven out with the loss of five or six besides many hurt, and but one Englishman slain.—Camp, 13 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Railton. Pp. 4.

May 13. **92.** NORFOLK to CECIL.†

Haynes, p. 305.

1. He knows how acceptable his letters are by which from time to time he advertises Cecil of their whole proceedings.

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* *See* Maitland to Cecil May 14, No. 94.

† Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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If he had not sent messengers, two or three sheets of paper would not have sufficed to have declared the fond doings of those that have the charge of the army in Scotland. Sir Henry Percy and Sir Nicolas le Strange being fully instructed of the whole circumstances, he will not trouble Cecil with so unpleasant a matter, but wishes that God had been and were better served than He has been hitherto in the field.

2. Received yesterday a letter from Sadler (which he forwards) requesting him to send Mr. Leek's 500 men to the camp immediately. It seems hard that any necessity should cause this town to be left so unfurnished, for out of 2,000 but 100 are left; yet for their better encouragement he has this day sent Mr. Leek thither with his men and is fain to furnish the town for a time whilst more men are come, (for whom he has already sent,) with horsemen of the Borders. This is a weak defence if the enemy were able to do any harm, of which for so little a time they have no great fear. The Scots do not seem to dismay upon this chance.—Berwick, 13 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 14. **93.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Gresham since his letter of the 12th has received the Queen's of the 9th by Hans Kecke, by which he perceives that the said Hans seems to agree to the bargain at 10 per cent. He much commends Cecil with *potentissimo, reverendissimo.* Has appointed Richard Clough to go with him to Count Mansfeld for his resolute answer. Has made Hans Kecke believe that at his coming over to inform the Queen and Council of the bargain he had much ado to make them accept it. Will give his factor further instructions, who will depart on the 16th.

2. The army in Guelderland is much spoken of; some say it is for King Philip to fear the States and the commons, to make them give the money; some say it is for religion; and others that it is for the Queen, which last question he has been asked by divers of the Queen's friends. Some said that the Queen and Council were too wise to let so many strangers into her realm. Will write to Mr. Brickentine that Frederick Spedt is no man for the Queen. Has sent fifty crowns to his servant in Holland to make his repair to the camp and there remain till his money be spent, and to advertise Gresham every day. The merchants have used themselves not well towards the Queen in refusing to assist her with the 25,000*l.* The Queen must look that in this 15,000*l.* they bring not down the exchange under 24*s.* Has given the deputy and others to understand that there would be some great alteration upon their unnatural proceedings towards the Queen, and that the Queen would take all their commodities of cloths and kerseys into her own hands. It were well for Cecil to cast out the like with a little colour to the Governor.

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3. Giles Houseman, a merchant of this town, came to him this day and said that he had a ship called the Abraham of Enkhuizen laden with 1,200 balletz [billets] taken by an English ship of Boston belonging to William Johnson, which feigned themselves to be Scots, and was carried into Boston to be sold. The wood is Houseman's proper goods, as plainly appears by the enclosed charter party. He is a honest man and ready at all times to do the Queen service, also he has the order of conveying the Queen's letters in and out of France. Has stayed him complaining to the Regent till Cecil's answer be known. He has a great trade with England, and the Queen owes him 4,000*l.*

4. Encloses a letter from Throckmorton of an old date. Trust to send him his clock by the next.—Antwerp, 14 May 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—On Friday the Regent rode six miles hence to a house of the Bishop of Arras called Cantecrew and there is still.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 14. **94.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. On the 10th came two gentlemen from the Queen Dowager, who declared that she had commiseration for the afflicted state of the country; and for that it was believed of many that she was the occasion thereof and might stay it, she was desirous to purge herself and declare the good will she had to see the matter pacified, and to that end she required the Earls of Huntly and Glencairn to be sent to her, to whom she would declare her mind more amply.

2. Answer was made that the matter had sundry times fallen in communication, and that without the settlement of these two points there could be no agreement, viz. the removing of strangers and the demolition of the new fortifications; and that if she lacked commission or good will to grant these, all communication was vain; but if otherwise, the Lords would send not such as she nominated, but such as they should find meet for the purpose.

3. The gentlemen having reported this answer, on the day following they returned, and on her behalf declared that not only had she commission and will to remove the French, but also was most desirous thereof, as a thing most necessary for the commonwealth. The Lords thereupon sent the Lord James, the Lord Ruthven, the Master of Maxwell, and the writer to the castle. When they came there on the 12th inst, they opened their griefs, and understood of her in general terms that she would be content that the most part of the Frenchmen were removed, having assurance that the Lords would continue obedient subjects, but that she could in no wise digest the compact made with England. In the end they found that nothing could be agreed upon without the advice of some being in Leith; and therefore she desired that MM. d'Oysel and de la Brosse, and the Bishop of Amiens

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or any two of them might come and speak with her. Not having instructions to answer that demand they reported it to the Council.

4. On the 13th the persons aforesaid offered to her that if she would agree that presently all the French men of war should be removed, reserving only the number of 100 persons for guard of Dunbar and Inchkeith, the Lords would give all obedience to the King and Queen their Sovereigns that they or their predecessors were wont; and if any should be inobedient, the rest would become his enemies, and they would be content that all other matters debatable were ordered by the nobility and the estates. If she would not agree to these points, they thought it not reasonable that there should be any intelligence betwixt her and Leith. Not being able to obtain resolution of any point without she had speech with the aforesaid for their advice, and her chief doubt always hanging on the treaty with the Queen of England, (which they declared in plain terms the nobility was always determined to keep, and rather to spend their lives than break it in any point,) the communication was broken up, and the Council minded hereafter not to enter into any new, nor to permit any French to remain or any fort to be in their hands.—Camp before Leith, 14 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 15. **95.** The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to THROCKMORTON.

Received his letter yesterday by the two bearers. They also showed and read to him a writing in French, which they refused to leave with him, saying that they were charged to deliver it to him in Latin, which they did. The King earnestly desires the continuance of peace.—St. Maure, 15 May 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. French. Pp. 2.

May 15. **96.** JOHANNES SPITHOVIUS to CECIL.

1. Will briefly go over the contents of his letter of 2nd March, which he sent by Reginald Wolf, the writer's countryman.

2. The writer delivered the Queen's letters to the King and his mother on the 22nd Feb. at Nyburg, where are the King's uncles, the Dukes John and Adolphus. Thinks that the King will be induced from his remarks to adopt those measures which will most tend to the amity and advantage of the two kingdoms. The French Ambassador, Carolus Danzæus, still remains, not approving of the journey of the Duke Adolphus into England. On his return from Sweden he has been trying in vain to persuade him not to go. The Ambassador had no great success in Sweden. Understands that Envoys are coming from the Hanse towns on St. John's Day, to treat about a renewal of their privileges. The King has sent his

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Marshal into France, who has not yet returned. The Court has been in the Cimbric chersonesus [Jutland] since 8 March, where it still remains. The King will come hither in a few days to review his fleet, which is very well manned and equipped, and commanded by his nobility. People wonder what is the reason of so great preparations. Some say that it is to recover the Orkneys, but the real destination is kept secret. The writer thinks that the King will act only on the defensive. What the house of Guise is capable of doing he thinks is sufficiently set forth by the Queen's proclamation of the 24th March, which shows that the attempts are unjust. The great religious commotions in France will most likely make them think of peace.

3. He has been unable as yet to return on account of his business and the illness of his wife. Has besides not enough to support himself and his family, as the first fruits of his prebend have to be paid in two years. He therefore begs him to ask the Queen to give him another, either at Canterbury or Westminster. Desires to be remembered to his old friend the Treasurer.—Copenhagen, 15 May 1560. *Signed :* Johannes Spithovius, Monasteriensis.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

May 15. **97.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 306.

1. Has received the Queen's and Cecil's letters this morning, by which he sees she minds most honourably to go through with this exploit, which is the only way for the preservation of her person, realm, and honour. He received yesternight two letters from Grey, which he sends herewith; one is concerning a communication had between the Dowager and some of the Lords of the Congregation, the other an answer to a letter of his sent to them with some news of Leith. In the letter of the Dowager's proceedings he may see devices of delay, "therefore here there is little account made of her bloody sword in a scabbard of peace, her blubbering is not for nothing." All things go not the best with the French, either they are in desperation of succour or lack victuals. Trusts that God will think this last assault punishment enough, and so now direct our ways as shall seem to Him best, whereby we may now become His soldiers, who hitherto have called upon His name with nothing but swearing. For Dr. Martin's foolish prating let Cecil think all he says to be spoken in the cup, he knows nothing of the proceedings here more than all the world. Hopes by this time his [the Duke's] cousins Percy and Strange have satisfied him.—Berwick, 15 May 1560.

2. P. S.—They are troubled with conveying the money into Scotland, for it being old coin they are fain to send it by sea, having no other shift, which is very dangerous, for the winds are more like winter than summer.

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* Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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3. Lee sends this plat of Leith to the Queen, who is worthy of some letter of thanks for he would go thither, not being so able to ride as Norfolk could have wished him. Lee would be glad to have the Queen's resolution about the works here. "Time passeth away apace." *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 15. **98.** LEVIES for BERWICK.

1. Men for Berwick levied by letters of 18 Nov. 1559, 2,000.

2. Levied by letters of the 9th December 1559, 2,000.

3. Levied by letters, 15 May 1560, 3,300; arranged under the counties from which they were drawn.

Endd. Pp. 2.

May 16. **99.** GRESHAM to COUNT MANSFELT.

Announces the reception of Hans Kecke by the Queen in England, and asks credit for his own factor, Richard Clough, the bearer of this letter to the Count.—Antwerp, 16 May 1560.

Copy. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 17. **100.** The SCOTTISH LORDS to NORFOLK.

Have received his letters from Berwick of the 14th inst., bearing in effect that divers Scotch vessels have haunted the narrow seas, and under colour of their commission have taken not only French but Flemish and Portuguese ships, whereby the English traffic is hindered and the Queen's honour touched. They are much grieved thereby, and will grant no such commissions for the future. They never granted commissions to trouble Flemings, Spaniards, or Portuguese, and think that the offenders should be punished with some show of justice, the execution whereof they refer to his pleasure.—Camp before Leith, 17 May 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, Huntly, Arch. Argyll, Glencairn, James Stewart.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 17. **101.** GREY and OTHERS to NORFOLK.

1. Upon the receipt of the Duke's letters sent by Mr. Leek (whereby they perceived that Chaperon was addressed hither with him) they let him stay at Musselburgh until they had consulted with the Lords of Scotland as to the delivery of his letters. Being brought to Holyrood House to the Duke and the Lords they determined that he should not see the Queen. They forward the copy of the memorial and commission brought by him. They have returned Lord Erskine's man to his master, who seems nothing offended with his stay, protesting that he knew nothing that letters were sent with him in cipher, but that before he went hence, mistrusting the matter, he had desired the Lords to open and peruse his letters. They perceive by Norfolk's last letter of the 15th, the Queen's earnest mind to relieve their wants of men and munitions; in

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the mean season they trust to keep the enemy from victuals, and will endeavour to annoy him by all the ways they can.—Camp before Leith, 17 May 1560. *Signed:* Grey, Scrope, Sadler, Croftes, Leek.

2. P.S.—Yesterday the Admiral took eleven French mariners, who having been taken about March 20 in the Frith, had been licensed by letters from the Lords of the Congregation to pass into France; and who, taking Dunbar in their way, stole a boat to transport themselves into France, but were encountered by the Admiral. There are daily small skirmishes.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 17. **102.** MAITLAND to NORFOLK.

By inspection of the writer's letter to Cecil the Duke may consider the Lords' determination anent the coming of Chaperon; but if it shall seem otherwise good to the Duke they will follow his pleasure and direction.—Camp before Leith, 17 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 17. **103.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. On the 15th inst. Captain Chaperon came hither, sent by the Duke of Norfolk, having divers packets directed to the Queen Dowager and the French. It was remitted to the Council by Lord Grey whether either he or his letters should come to her presence. They thought that the letters should be first considered, whether there was any hindrance to the cause in them. When disclosed they only found divers letters from the King, the Cardinal, and the Duke of Guise to the Dowager, MM. d'Oysel, de la Brosse and Martigues, and the Bishops of Amiens and Valence, containing nothing but ample credit to the bearer; there is also a memoir in cipher and a commission under the King's seal, whereof he encloses a copy, that after it has been deciphered Cecil may judge whether it is meet that the same should come into their hands. The Council here are minded to intercept all intelligence whereby the French may receive any comfort. It appears by a letter from the Chevalier de Sevre that Chaperon's coming was only for a crafty conveyance of intelligence, for he writes to credit him anent the manner of his passage and take order that he may quickly return, and have means to repair hither again. Until answer come from Cecil he shall be well entreated, and yet so looked after that the Dowager shall have none of his news. Remits all to the Queen's pleasure, whom they will in all things obey.—The camp before Leith, 17 May 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The commission only promises the Scots pardon for their offences if they will acknowledge their King and Queen; but the Scottish Lords mean to receive no pardon, as none have offended against their duty, but what they do is for the preservation of their Queen's interests as good subjects.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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May 17, 19, 21. **104.** The Dowager of Scotland to [D'Oysel].

1. Has notice that besides the mine which the English make at the citadel, they are making another at St. Anthony, more secret and known to few of the Scots, which one who has been in it tells her is already nearly the length of a "bute," commencing from the trench. They have twenty-seven men working in it, and five on guard. They are driving it straight for the flanker, and by Monday or Tuesday they will be beyond the curtain. More than twelve days since she told him that they thought of mining St. Anthony, the little bulwark near the mill, and the citadel; and later by the spy of Captain Sarlabois, which she does not know whether he has received. Her leg is better, the heat has gone; she has been her own doctor and surgeon.

2. She informed him by the spy that Croftes was gone to Berwick; she has since learnt that it was Howard. Their cavalry has gone, and there has arrived within the last eight days in two bodies, about 700 men from Berwick.

3. Yesterday the Prior, Ruthven, the Master of Maxwell, and Lethington came twice, with whom she entered into communication, hoping thereby to open a means of communicating with the person addressed; but was unable, for they wished her, before speaking with him, to agree to send all the French out of Scotland according to the offer of the Bishop of Valence, and which caused them to do nothing. Bothwell has asked leave to go to France; she has sent an ample despatch by him, and another by Wilson, a kinsman of the Bishop of Dumblane, who has just returned from France.—Edinburgh Castle, 17 May.

4. They must not expect succour before July; if in the meanwhile he is in danger and can find means to warn her, she will again try to negociate. This afternoon, the man who has seen the mines has told her that there is water in the mine at St. Anthony; but that in that by the citadel they find the earth hard and firm. They have commenced mining at the last trench, advancing towards the citadel, and have gone ten or twelve paces; the beginning is with masonry, the remainder not; and the ground is so compact that the mine is like a vault; hence they have great hope.

5. On Wednesday a gentleman coming from France through England was taken, who is in the Duke's hands and with whom she has not yet means of speaking, but he appears to be Captain Chaperon. The report is that he brings some pardons and commissions under the Great Seal to M. de Valence. Her people seek every occasion to quarrel with her. She has had no means of despatching this until the present day, the 19 May, at which time she hears that the enemy have very much advanced the mine, and they count to finish it by Wednesday. They say that they know they are countermined, but that theirs is so deep that they pass under the countermine. They find the fort of Peleric [Pelham] strong, and it is said that they have another mine going towards the mill

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May 17, 19, 21. bulwark. Five fleet of victuallers have entered into the island on the coast of Fife.

6. She has heard to-day (the 21st) that the enemy have reached the water's edge, and want to pass under the palisade of the French to make a sortie within. In the commencement they had only three men abreast at work, but now they have twenty in the said mine. It were good to dig well on this side the water in order to meet them.

Endd.: The Queen Dowager of Scotland's letter deciphered. *Fr. Pp.* 4.

May 18. **105.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Perceives by his letter of the 12th to Cecil that the payment of the mart is prorogued till August, with the interest of 50*s.* in the 100*l.*; and as James Shetz has so travailed on her behalf Gresham is to give him 400 or 500 crowns, and assure him of her desire for amity between her country and the Low Countries. Since the bruit that the French should have aid out of Flanders against her, she has been tempted to direct the negociations of her merchants to other countries, and thereunto provoked with no small privileges and immunities, and offers of aid with money and men. The house of England has never assisted France against Burgundy, but both in the Emperor Charles and King Philip's time has joined in war against France and spent much treasure, and in the last war, entered into at Philip's request, lost Calais, whilst at the same time he would not break with the Scots who made war on England. It were therefore a strange thing if Flanders made war against Scotland and England at the request of France.

Draft, with seal, *in Cecil's hol., written on the outer sheet of a letter add. to Cecil. Endd.:* M. from the Queen to Sir T. G. *Pp.* 2.

May 18. **106.** GRESHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS to MICHAEL VAN DER OVER.

1. On arriving at Wesel he shall pack the merchandise and send it to Hamburg. On his road he shall buy powder to the extent of 100,000 weight of coarse and 60,000 weight of fine powder, to be delivered in Hamburg with all possible speed.

2. On his arrival at Hamburg he shall hire four ships well armed and equipped, and embark therein the arms and provisions to the extent of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* in each ship, and shall advertise the despatch by letter to Count Christopher Prewen, care of Nicholas de Noaille. The merchandise to be marked with Christopher Prewen's mark. He shall write his letters to Gresham in French. He shall show this letter to John Brickenden at Hamburg or elsewhere; he was at Groningen the 27th of April. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Gresham: The copy of Michael van Dorover's information sent to Handborow 18 April 1560. *French. Pp.* 2.

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May 18. **107.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 311.

He is much beholden to him for his letter of the 13th of this present, for that ill tongues or malicious letters cannot make him judge any further fault in him than he deserves. Hopes by this time he is more fully instructed of the truth than he was by Mr. Kennynghall's report. He has this day written to Grey comforting him all he can, "who in my opinion is no way to be blamed; except it be for that he hath not his wits, and memory fails him." As long as the writer continues in the Queen's service there shall be no quarrel made to any one for him, whatever occasion be given. He has also written to the Lords of the Congregation of the Queen's forwardness for revenge for this last mishap, and of the great power she minds to relieve them with, besides money and all kinds of munitions, of which there shall be no lack. He has written of his going in as Cecil required.—Berwick, 18 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Autog. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

108. JOHN SHERES to CECIL.

Wrote two weeks past of divers consults made at Rome, concerning the Queen and England, and of the Abbot of St. Salute's appointment for England; now he writes that the said Abbot is disappointed and another shall be sent in his stead, who shall be accompanied by a gentleman for France, and another for King Philip. The principal points of their message shall be to dissuade the Queen from aiding the Scots, and to turn her dominions to the obedience of the Church of Rome. In case she does not yield, the Pope's commissary shall have authority to proceed further with the censures or curses of the Church and denounce her a rebel to the same; likewise forthwith these two gentlemen for France and Spain, shall threaten her with war and the temporal sword.—Venice, 18 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 19. **109.** MONTAGUE and CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN.†

1. On the 13th inst., on receipt of her letters sent by Francis the post by way of France, they repaired to a place eight leagues from this town where the King was, and signified to him at good length the contents thereof. For the first he said, that though M. de Glassion had declared no further of his commission but in counselling her to retire her army, he believed that very soon after this post's departure, by whom Glassion and the Bishop of Aquila had signified their proceedings with her, they had received order to go forwards in travailing for the composition of the matters between her and the French. And so with this general kind

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* Another copy occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

† The original letter exists in B.M. Vesp., C. vii. 210.

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of answer he told them that as he had begun and taken care of the Queen and her realm, so would he not leave off, but prosecute with all good office that he could unto the full according of these matters. And whereas by M. de Glassion he gave her to understand that he would lend his vassals to the French for the suppression of the rebels in Scotland; he did this for her better surety and satisfaction, rather than for the French; because he was assured they should but help to bring the Scots to obedience, and excuse the French from carrying thither any other power more dangerous to the Queen. If anything of offence should be otherwise offered towards her by the French, his meaning was that his said vassals should join her side against the French and they might see, he said, that he had not omitted to do as much as was requisite, both in sending Glassion to the Queen and Garcilaso to the French King, and he hoped within a few days to hear of the speeding of the latter. Also, he had set M. Chantonet, his Ambassador in France, to travail with the French King to bring him to a good accord, and had good hope thereof.

2. The writers replied that the Scots were not rebels, neither had they in such sort attempted anything against their Queen or her husband; but being chief members of their country and taking themselves to be bound to the defence thereof for their Queen's behalf, being young and remaining by occasion of marriage in foreign parts, believing her not so well to understand her own case, and though she did, that yet in such case they as counsellors of the realm might both signify to her what were meet for the preservation of her person, declaring to His Majesty what might happen either by God disposing of her before her husband, or after. So they prayed him not to hearken to the French sayings and informations wherewith they sought to abuse him, this case being rather a private enterprise for the house of Guise, sought for their only advancement, under pretext of their niece. And to have the Scots in due obedience, they offered that the Queen of England would promise that in case any in all Scotland should refuse the same, she would assist the French King and his wife to the redress thereof, so as there was no need that he should aid the French to bring the Scots rather to an utter subjection than obedience. Wherefore they besought him to consider well what might follow both to the prejudice of the Queen and her realm and his own dominions adjoining, counting the case common. They thus having repeated all the particularities of the Queen's letter, the King prayed them to take patience for a little, and by the Duke of Alva they should understand his answer.

3. Within a while after the Duke brought the King's answer, which was not much different from what he himself had said; saving that, entering deeper into the particular points, he said that among all the King's other good offices

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the lending of his vassals for the subduing of the rebel Scots ought to be best taken, for that it was the only means without breach of league on the King's part, to keep the French from putting more power into Scotland; and that such of the King's vassals as should be lent to the French King should be conducted by captains sworn to the King, and they of the whole troop besides. Mary, they should always be at the French King's charge, and by their oath be charged to intermeddle no further than to bring the Scots to obedience; and in case the French and Scots should make any attempt against the Queen of England, that they should join in her defence against the French. To this the writers said as before, excusing the Scots of rebellion, and that when they should in such sort be brought to obedience, or rather subjection, the French would be strong enough (for all the King of Spain's vassals) to prosecute their malicious intents against England.

4. Here the Duke said that it was inhuman for a Prince to intermeddle between any other Prince and his subjects, and that it was a strange manner of counsellers to advise their Prince with drawn swords, so as he said no colour there was to excuse their rebellion. And if they alleged that they were subjects to the French King, who at the treaty of the marriage had accepted the same, therefore in equity they were bound to the observation of the same.

5. All this would not satisfy the Duke, but he said, "I tell you from the King that he will lend his vassals to the French King for the purpose before, and our ships are a rigging in Flanders; but all shall be at the French cost, and with conditions expressed." Here they asked the Duke whether this were the King's determination, and whether they should so understand it. "Yea," quoth he, "if the case so fall out." They said better and more convenient means were to be found without any charge or trouble to the King, or cause of misliking of the Queen; and so began to tell him that if the Scots offered due submission to the French King and their Queen, the Queen, their mistress, would give her word and promise to the King, whereby he might assure the French King that the Scots should forthwith acknowledge their submission without further compulsion, and if any should refuse the same, the Queen would assist the French King and his wife.

6. Still the Duke said, What hold shall the French have of this promise? and here began to talk of hostages that she had of the French for the matter of Calais, as though he would have wished the like on her part for this purpose; but he uttered no such thing in plain terms. He let not to say that for all the agreement for Calais the Queen was beholden to the King, adding how much he had stood her in stead in the time of her sister and since. They answered that she in honour would never violate her promise, nor leave un-

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performed that which she should require him to promise for her; and for all the rest they said she would ever well acknowledge.

7. Here the Duke entered into particular talk further than they had heard before of him or any other here. "The Queen" quoth he, "needed not to have stood in these terms, if she would have hearkened and believed what was at many and sundry times told her of the Queen my mistress's Ministers, who gave her always warning that she should look to herself and her estate, which was not, nor is, without peril." And so began to say that the King wished and counselled her to marry, for the establishment of succession to the realm. "Yea," quoth he, "the King wished and counselled the Queen to beware of innovations and alteration of her estate from that she found it, either in religion or otherwise, to the misliking of the world, and always," quoth he, "the King hath advised and counselled the Queen as his good sister, taking a greater care of her and her realm than of his own things. Yea," quoth he, "how long was it ere the Queen sent any Ambassador to the King?" with much more matter, which they answered according to their instructions. With this knot he seemed to leave off and hearken to their answer. "If the Queen were married," quoth he, "all these things had not come in question." They answered according to the Queen's letters, that the King's Ministers had had like talk with her in general words, but never in particular, and that she would have been glad to have understood the same, and as willingly would have followed his advice before all other in the world. They answered the other points as before, but pressing him to impart some particulars more of the peril towards the realm; he answered they had been as often and as particularly declared by the King's Ministers as he is able to speak. They asked, if this peril seemed so great and so long known to the King, how his friendship had appeared in leaving the Queen unwarned thereof by his letters; adding that the Queen's letters of November were not answered till Glassion came in April, and then his declaration was far from the Queen's expectation. "I have not spoken as I have," quoth he, "as though we had intelligence with your subjects, or otherwise known particular peril, but you must think we speak of experience, and do know the forces of your realm, and how slenderly the Isle of Wight, Dover, and other places are furnished for defence; so that 8,000 men," quoth he, "at this day were able to put England to much trouble, and more a great deal than we would think." Touching the long delay of answer to her letters, he said he was not privy as not being at that time with the King.

8. Thus after two great hours' talk seeming to be willing to end, the writers gave him great thanks that he had so frankly uttered the King's great favour, and his own good will towards the Queen. He said he used other manner of

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words to them than he did or minded to do with the Ministers of France; "but to you, " quoth he," I speak as plain as I think; to the end by knowledge of your estate you may foresee the same, of the which we have no less care than of our own." The delaying of advertising the King of the English proceeding against the French he much misliked, and said that all the Queen imparted to the Bishop of Aquila he wrote as talk past with her, but never requiring on her behalf the King's advice in anything. Whereunto they replied as much as they could. Finally, he said that within three or four days it could not be but Garcilaso's advertisements of his proceedings with the French King should arrive; and between this and then he bade them think what other means might be devised, and the King and he would also consider the matter, and so would let them know his resolution for Francesco's despatch towards the Queen. They said that if the King would confer with him upon the articles received from Throckmorton, which they had delivered him, he would find them reasonable; which he said he did not so allow, but would not tell them wherefore. The Duke in his talk made them understand a proverb of the country. "If the enemy be in the water to the girdlestede, lend him thy hand to help him out; if he be in to the shoulders, set hold on him and keep him down." He meant, if the Queen were able to drive the French out of Scotland, in avoiding peril to herself, to do it without asking further counsel or aid. Touching her arms and title the Duke said he much misliked; he seemed to say that without great offence the Scottish Queen might be suffered to carry them with difference; and also he talked as though the French would look to have some reasonable garrison of their own nation in Scotland. Thus the Queen may perceive how many mislikings the King of Spain and his have had with her proceedings.

9. As touching the bestowing of herself, it appears that the world lies in expectation thereof, noting how much depends thereon, whereof they have been driven to hear many other wise men's judgments in this Court, who are of opinion that as the same would have excused her of these troubles in hand, so were it the only means to avoid them at this time and henceforth.

10. This day, the 19th May, the King sent Courtville, his secretary for the French tongue, to tell them that he had advertisement that the French King had condescended to composition, and written to the King of Spain to appoint umpires on his side to decide the questions between the Queen and him; whereupon he said he wrote to the Duchess of Parma to appoint the same from thence. Forasmuch as Garcilaso has not advertised since his arrival with the French King, and that this courier may serve their turn for this time, they keep Francisco until fresh matter fall out.—Toledo, 9 May 1560.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 10.

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May 19. **110.** NORFOLK to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.[*]

Haynes, p. 312.

1. He received this morning the Queen's and their letters of the 15th inst. The Queen's letter consists of divers things; first, the number of men that is required for accomplishing this enterprise; secondly, his going either for a time, or longer, as to him seems best; thirdly, to do what he could for contenting Grey, for fear he should take his coming in to turn to his dishonour; and lastly, she wishes him to advertise her how these great numbers, levied within his lieutenancy, have been disposed.

2. For answer to the first; his opinion is that when the 3,000 men arrive from the south parts, and the 3,000 are levied in his lieutenancy, they, with those left at the camp, would not amount to so many men, or very few more, than entered with Grey at his going in. What with death, hurts, sickness, passports, and deceiving of the Queen, there is less now by 5,000 men than the Queen paid for at the army's going out of Berwick. "The pilling and polling of the Queen will let no true muster to be made. They say it is not the fashion to be mustered all in a day, and by that means, one helpeth to deceive the Queen and their country one day, and another the other day." He begs of them to consider the weight of this cause, and how near it would touch the realm, if there should chance another repulse, the time of year being so far advanced. It is all one charge whether the Queen have a little army lie long in the field in danger, or a great one lie but awhile in safety; which is the way to bring this enterprise to a good pass. The French have taken too good a heart now to be frightened by bruits. The only way to abash them now is by power.

3. To the second, for his going into Scotland; whatsoever the Queen commands he will do; she would not let him go he is sure, but with a sufficient number of men and all things necessary, and to be accompanied with wise council; the choice of which he leaves to their judgment. As the Queen leaves it to his discretion, either to tarry there or return, he would rather be torn with wild horses than return after he has shown his face, leaving his countrymen there to live and die under his charge, according to his small power.

4. As for comforting Grey, he has done so, and will continue, as by copy of his letters may appear.

5. For the number of men levied in his lieutenancy, he will send by the next packet, how, when, and upon what consideration they have been levied.—Berwick, 19 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Railton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary Pp. 3.

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[*] Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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May 19. **111.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 313.

Sends herewith a letter directed to him from Grey, and two from the Laird of Lethington, one to himself and the other to Cecil, with certain copies of Chaperon's commission and instructions. Peradventure Cecil would think he has not done his part in fulfilling the Queen's passport, when he shall see him [Chaperon] stayed and his packet from the French King to the Dowager broken up, which the Duke for his part does not allow, for in all cases he would have Princes' things more reverenced. States the message which he sent to Grey by Leeke, under whose safe conduct he sent Chaperon to Leith. First, the Duke showed him how Chaperon came under the Queen's protection; therefore if the Lords of the Congregation would so agree, that he might deliver his letters and commission unto the Dowager; but if they suspected the person, then that they would suffer some of the Dowager's folks to receive the packets without speaking to the messenger. If these offers were not liked, then the Duke required that Chaperon might be sent to him as he went in, thinking the Queen by those means to be sufficiently discharged in honour, without any hurt by his going in.—Berwick, 19 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 19. **112.** RECEIPT of JOHN VERBURCH.

John Verburch, merchant of Amsterdam, acknowledges the receipt of 50 livres 13 sous four deniers Flemish, from Anthony le Rouge and Nicholas Canderoste, merchants of Dieppe, for certain ribands sold to them.—19 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Fr. P. 1.

May 20. **113.** TREATY of CATEAU CAMBRESIS.

Oath of Claude Count de Maure, one of the hostages sent into England by Francis II., King of France, to the effect that he will observe all that is required from the French hostages demanded by the treaty of 2 April 1559.—Greenwich, 20 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., upon vellum. Endd. by Cecil. Lat.

[May 20.] **114.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A note of bonds sent home with Mr. Anthony Stringer due in May, July, and August; total 759,344 florins.

P. 1.

May 21. **115.** RICHARD PAYNE to GRESHAM.

Since his last a great Biscayen of 300 tons laden with wool (who had cast overboard "well nigh 3,000 dockets of goods")

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* Another copy of this letter occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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has arrived. They look for nine more ships laden with wool. All the "Yenges" [English] ships that departed are over, as they have not come in again; also the nine sail of Bretons who departed after them. This day the Portingale and three other ships of these parts departed towards Spain. As yet the eight hulks tarry here for an answer whether they shall go. There are come three of the others home again. Mr. Janson, their Admiral, tarries still at the Court, and will be home in three days with answer. Has heard that there are two Scotch ships come into Camfer; will be there betimes to know the news. Lewis, the notary for the English house, has arrested the young Black Peter that sank the hoy of Antwerp, in which was all the salt that he has brought from Spain. Lewis says he has full compensation for all the goods in the ship that was sunk.—Middleburgh, 21 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 22. **116.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, 1. 473.*

1. Has once again upon the Spanish Ambassador's motion required the Queen to send here speedily the true transcript of the treaty between France and Scotland, signed and sealed, with good and sufficient testimony, and that the same may be showed there also to M. de Glacion and the Bishop of Aquila. As these men will fall to compound with the English, and either Prince will depute commissioners for the accord, he reminds Cecil to appoint such as do not prefer ease and peace to war and surety; nor such as cannot willingly forbear their pleasures for six weeks, or such as prefer the present of a cupboard of plate or a fair chain to the honour of the realm. Wishes that Cecil could be where the treaty should be handled; for no charge nor expense is to be stuck at to bring this matter to a good end. Reminds him of the treaty at Cambresis and what it is to make a patched and unseasonable peace; "therefore make no harvest in May."

2. By the letters of Montague and Chamberlain, the copy whereof he sent lately by the Spanish courier, the writer perceives that the King of Spain and his Ministers proceed more amiably than they did to the Queen and her Ministers. Thinks the cause of this sudden kindness to be either the doubt Philip has of England's good composition with France without him, whereby his danger may ensue; or the suspicion of a revolt in his Low Countries; or the doubt of some other alliance Cecil has in hand with some Almaine Princes, which may be prejudicial to him. Though the French go about to give order for the Queen's satisfaction, yet Cecil should not cass the forces nor desist from his preparation until they put their promises in execution. The Cardinal of Lorraine told Jones and Somers that M. de Randan was sent into England with hands and seals enough to satisfy the Queen. This was

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* The copy in Forbes is from the original draft among the Throckmorton Papers.

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Throckmorton to Cecil.

a strange speech; as only the King's and his wife's hands and seals were needed to satisfy the Queen. Peradventure the often sending with words only somewhat molests the Queen, but he fears lest such means to get cupboards of plate and chains of gold from her more troubles her. Yet there is no remedy; it must of necessity be done. Why does he not send one for another hither with words as they do? The Spaniards have meetly well learnt that lesson. One of the chief instructions that Comines gives tò a Prince who would manage well his estate is to send two Ambassadors for one, or twice for once.

3. Has presently sent to the Queen, the French Ambassador's protestation newly printed here at Tours. Advises him to have the Queen's answer printed in Latin and French, and to join the Ambassador's protestation and his in one volume. He must sort the articles otherwise than they be; viz., the infractions and doleances together as they chanced first, and the rest as it is sorted, and must add some fit short preface. If Cecil sends them in order to him he will try to have them printed in Paris. Thinks Cecil's is very well translated, both in French and Latin. He must frame that material point of the late apprehension of the writer's servant Davis, and the breaking up of the Queen's packets, into the same phrase in French as in Latin. Davis this time used great diligence, for the writer received Cecil's letters of the 13th on the 17th. Will do what he can to send the packets for Spain with speed thither. Marvels why the Spanish courier has not arrived there, for he was despatched hence on the 11th of May. Sent Cecil another packet by another express messenger named John Hyland, who dwells at Dunkirk, on the 13th of May.

4. As Cecil sends word that he did not understand by the writer's memorial what is meant by Beaumont and his wife, Cecil required the writer to send word how Cocborne's wife did here, which was his meaning in the memorial. As Cocborne is not here and he [Throckmorton] understands his doings, wishes the matter to be so handled that he [Cocborne] might return here again with credit and do Cecil there some pleasure. Let him be secretly despatched from thence, and let the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Grey have instructions to wink at his passage, and let him carry this letter of the Cardinal and the Duke of Guise into Leith, which Throckmorton sends him herewith; it is the transcript of the same which he [Cocborne] delivered to the writer. If Labrosse question about its mangled state, he may say he was so straitly searched that to hide the rest he cut away all superfluous paper. Cecil must so instruct him that he may be liked by them for his enterprise and trusted; he must say that he promised to return with answer, which he trusts to do as faithfully as he brought them their letter. Cecil must also instruct him what news he shall tell them, and he must speak what is true, or shall seem true, of the Bishop of

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Valence and divers other things. Great cunning is requisite to play Sinon's part well. By these means he shall return to Cecil with true information of the state of Leith. Mr. Killygrew must have the handling of him. The more instruments Cecil has to decipher the truth of that matter, the better for him.*

5. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Grey should be warned not to suffer any soldiers within Leith to depart out, for if they have necessity of victual they will use that policy, and if any be sent forth they should be used so as to restrain them within, as the Marquis de Marignan used De Monluc, who being in Sienna and finding himself pressed with many unnecessary men, sent out all the unserviceable. The Marquis constrained them to return, and as he drove them in M. de Monluc drove them out. He thereupon mangled and disfigured divers of them, saying that he would use all that came out of the town in like sort, whereby they were forced to render up the town by famine.

6. De Favori passes presently to try and get into Leith and return with certain knowledge of the state of the town, the writer desires that he may have leave to pass quietly by, and that order be taken that neither he, or Beaumont, or any other of Cecil's ministers know of one another, so that, conferring their advertisements and Lord Grey's and the Congregation's intelligence together, he may have good light for his proceedings. By Beaumont he means Cockburn.

7. Points out in the enemy's letters last sent, and by Mr. Somers now returned, certain things worthy of consideration. First, the state and condition of the enemy on the 27 March as appeared by D'Oysel's letter; next the wonderful intelligence that the Queen Dowager has of the doings in England, as appears by her letters of the 1st May, who has got knowledge that her letter and the French have been deciphered, whereupon will follow an alteration of all their ciphers. She has also knowledge of all that is done and determined both in the councils of Lord Grey and the Scots, as appears by her warning given of the manner, hour, and place of the assault. As for the mine, which she says is to be enterprised by the English, great heed is to be taken as to the water that runs under the citadel; she speaks also of an attempt to be made at St. Anthony's bulwark. Cecil may also perceive their order given to be victualled by the west side, which he advertised him long ago, though he did not precisely name the place besides the Earl of Casselis house. Notes also the Queen Dowager having such intelligence, what a great impeachment it is to the English enterprises that she is suffered to be in the castle of Edinburgh so near her friends. "These manners of wars unseen, these toys and womanish tolerations, these impertinent and unwarlike proceedings, will hazard all most dangerously, and to no purpose." These deciphered

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* Here ends the draft printed by Forbes.

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letters are sent in English on account of speed. If this matter be given over without profitable, honourable, and apparent conditions, they are undone for ever.

8. Notes in the letters of the Bishop of Amiens of the 27th of March, the false and crafty practices of the French to put the Duke of Châtellerault in suspicion with the Queen, and their intent to have persecuted them all at length for their religion and doings, and the intelligence that they have out of England from time to time. Also notes in the Queen Dowager's letter of the 27th March her queenly mind in that she mislikes all such compositions but such as shall render the realm of Scotland subject absolutely to the Queen, her daughter, and also the subtle practices against the Duke of Châtellerault. Thinks M. de Sevre is not in best grace with her.

9. Encloses a letter to the Duke of Norfolk for Cecil to read, reseal, and forward. On the 20th received his of the 19th April by way of Flanders, with a letter of the Queen Dowager, which is the same that Francis brought and Davies took back in a minute of the Queen's cipher; both which he returns to be used in the affairs of Beaumont. As far as he can perceive tre arhee none of the three duplicates written of the same matter as yet in their hands, having been all intercepted. Asks him to consider the treason against the Duke of Châtellerault by the blank sealed, and to inform him thereof, and if he be not informed in time she will use further practices with another blank of his that she has got. On the 20th one, by whom he has had great and assured intelligence, of his own knowledge and the report of a valet of the King's garderobe, told him that there was a great man in England about the age of 24 years, who was trained up in France, and speaks good French, who discloses all the doings in England. Sends herewith a like proclamation to that which he sent lately against the house of Guise, printed in another letter, which was sold at the great fair lately at [*blank*] as openly as anything was, which shows on what good terms they are here, so that they will have more cause to look to themselves at home than annoy the English abroad.

10. As De Favori is not despatched from the Court he sends this by his servant Davies, and begs that Mr. Mason should be required to give him his ordinary allowance. Cecil will perceive by the advertisement of the audience of the Spanish Ambassador in England that the Guises will lie shamefully, if it be allowed to say so of a Cardinal and a Bishop; he had better therefore inform the Ambassadors of the truth, as they have sent a courier into Spain. Not having been informed of the proceedings of the Bishop of Valence he would not gainsay what the Cardinal said, or bring any grounds of authority to dissuade the said Ambassador. Prays Cecil to register Johnes and Somers amongst those he means to benefit, as their pains have been great and continual, especially in those last letters written in divers ciphers, and most so in

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that of the Queen Dowager's of the 4th May, written in French and cipher, which to discover was the crabbedest piece of work he ever saw.

11. Is very glad to hear that the vain sumptuousness of apparel is less in England, and especially amongst serving men; for since he was born it is one of the greatest benefits that has happened to the realm if the reformation continue. If the subjects of the Low Countries could be brought to mislike their government as the French do, it would greatly serve the purpose of the English, as he mistrusts the Spaniards as much as the French. Asks that his successor may be resolved on.—Amboise, 22 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered, and others in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

May 22. **117.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.

Memoranda by Cecil, about letters to be sent to various persons, some of which relate to foreign affairs, as to Lord Montague, Duke of Holst, Earl of Lennox, Duke of Norfolk, &c.

In Cecil's hol. P. 1.

May 22. **118.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.*

1. Concerning the place of meeting.

2. What shall be required of the French for using the arms and style of England? *Calais. Defacing.*

3. What shall be required for removing away the men of war in Scotland, and demolishing the fortifications at Leith, Dunbar, and Eyemouth, and for the conservation of the bond between the Queen and the Scots? *With the Scots' consent.*

4. In what sort shall the Scots be provided for their surety?

5. In what sort shall the realm of Scotland be governed, so as it come not into a new peril of the French?

6. Whether it be lawful for any Scot to come into England being no traitor?

7. What shall be required for the preservation of the advantage for the redemption of Calais? *Touching manner of departure.*

8. What manner of assurance shall be required for the observation of pacts?

OBJECTIONS on the FRENCH PART.

1. It is not meet to permit any pact or league to remain betwixt a foreign Prince and any other Prince's people.

2. What surety may they have of Scotland if they return home, their garrisons there?

3. It is not meet to permit an alteration of religion without the Prince's consent.

In Cecil's hol. Endd.: 22 May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

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* The portions in italics are marginal additions by Cecil.

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May 23. **119.** Mundt to Cecil.

Has been divers times required to ask the Queen to join and assist certain Princes in France who are grieved with the present administration, "and if all things shall come to a prosperous end they would aid her again to her desire," but has never seen any express or certain commission. One, however, lately came from the Prince of Condé, who desired that this might be written to the Queen, and to the Queen only. The Duke of Saxony, who served the French King two years past, is now at Heidelberg, and will marry the Elector Palatine's daughter, and so two brothers will have two sisters. They hear of no gathering of men of war. Reifenburg is in Hesse, but hears nothing assuredly of the doings of Gronbach, or of any of the other colonels. The French King goes about by his agents to persuade the Princes of Germany that this insurrection in his country is not for religion, but only a malicious sedition against himself and realm. They hear that certain Italians that are gathered in Italy for the French King will be used against England, but it is more likely that the French King will use them against his own subjects. The marriage between the Elector's eldest son and the Landgrave's daughter shall be about Trinity Sunday at Cassel.—Strasburg, 23 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

May 23. 120. Intelligence from France.

1. Leaving Jersey the writer reached Brest on the 6th May, where the next morning he found M. de Sana who was busy equipping a vessel of the King's, called the Great Harry, of which Stephen and John le Turk were masters, and on which 400 or 500 men were working, expecting to complete it in a fortnight. She was laying alongside the quay of the haven of Brest, towards La Fontaine, where was another King's ship called La Maitresse. On the other side of the haven were two more King's ships, the Lion and the Leopard, which would also be ready in a fortnight. There were also forty more ships of war, all well equipped, lying before the town, waiting for these four. He also saw that there were some sixty vessels at Bain de Cradon, on the other side of Brest, which were being made ready for war. The Prince of Mantua was coming with a large body of Italians, and M. de Estampes, the Sieur de Penthievre, and M. de Brisac were also coming with a large force. It was also reported that the King of Spain was coming, and that the French King would give him three of his great ships, and also that he would make a descent into England or Scotland, and that he had sent forty or fifty galleys to the French King, which were reported to be at La Rochelle.

2. After staying there a day and a half he went to Conquet, where he found twenty ships, most of them ready, but their destination was not known. In passing through Morlaix he

A.D. 1560. May 23. heard that four or five ships of Rochecocq, which is four leagues from Morlaix, had been stayed to carry victuals to Brest. He also found in the haven of St. Brieuc two great ships laden with provisions for Brest.

3. Coming to St. Malo on the 15th he found there 800 soldiers, and twenty-five ships waiting for a fair wind for Newfoundland. Six great ships were also stayed there to carry provisions to Brest. At Cancalle he found five ships ready to start for Newfoundland with those of St. Malo. On the 19th he came to Coutances, where M. de Bouillon, Governor of Normandy, was expected in four days time, to inspect the town and neighbourhood. Thence he returned to Jersey the 23rd May 1560.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

May 23. **121.** JOHN WEDDINGTON to GRESHAM.

1. Wrote on the 16th inst. from Amsterdam. Has journeyed towards Friesland and found no preparation of war there or in Guelderland, or like to be, except that the town of Groningen and the common people round about are at variance on the question of privileges claimed by the town over villages. The Lord of Arensburgh, the Lieutenant of Friesland, has been here about eight days to hear their variance, and has now gone to the Court at Brussels and within fourteen days will be back again. Certain men of war are looked for to come down from Munster to a country called Byderland, and will be taken up by one George van Holl. The Duke of Cleves is Captain of Friesland, to take up men for the house of Burgundy, and is also Bishop of Munster. There is no saltpetre or gunpowder to be had but in small quantities. King Philip and the Council of Burgundy will not charge themselves with war, unless they be assured to do profit. They say that he has one fourth of the French King's revenues to be his protector against England and Scotland, and that their mind is to consume the men and stores in England and Scotland by making strong forts.

2. Those ships from Holland and Zealand are supposed to carry furniture and victuals to the French. No man may go out of the Lady of Emden's country to serve any strange Prince under pain of losing his freedom. The Lord of Arensburgh made proclamation in Friesland last Easter, that all men of religion should return to their cloisters by a certain day on pain of death. Friesland is kept subject to the house of Burgundy by castles and blockhouses. The disciples of Luther and the Zuinglians have great disputations at Emden for the right understanding of the Scriptures. The house of Burgundy strongly fortifies the town of Utrecht. The old Bishop, uncle to the Lord of Egmont, is dead; they say the next Bishop will not have any such domination. With the next easterly winds at Amsterdam they look for 300 or 400 sail of great ships out of Estland appertaining to Holland, laden with corn and other merchandise. Hartock Yerrick of

A.D. 1560. May 23. Brunswick is Lord of Word [Woerden] near Schoonhove, in Holland. The Duke of Holstein is of no great power, nor is he well beloved in his country. The house of Burgundy has great regard to the common people of England.—Groningen in Friesland, 23 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 23. **122.** HENRY GARBRAND to GRESHAM.

Has received his letter this evening with the passport for the four horses, and has hired a hoy to carry them to Dover for nine crowns; has also lent the men money for their charges to London. The French continue rigging their ships with no great diligence. There are commissioners at Calais, who let out the lands about the town to any for a small price.—Dunkirk, 23 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 23. **123.** RICHARD PAYNE to GRESHAM.

1. There are two ships at Camffeer from Aberdeen laden with salt salmon, skins, hides, and cloths, kerseys. Touching the winning of Leith they could not tell, though they were but seven days from Aberdeen; they doubted not if it were not won it would be so full soon. They were coming to buy "pettawes" commodities and Anjou wines, and to lade them thitherward with this fair wind. The Spaniard who came last in has but two half slings of iron, four quarter slings and twenty basses of iron, with thirty mariners; and the other two Spaniards have but two half slings apiece and other small ordnance apiece, and twenty-six men and boys, yet the one is the galliase that served King Philip in this last war. The other hulks have no more ordnance than at first. Some suppose they shall be discharged. Can hear of no more ships in readiness of war.

2. Has heard at Armue [Armuyden?] that the Queen had caused Esterlings and hulks to be stayed to serve her, which has caused salt to rise to 11*l.* 10*s.* per cent. All ships laden for England, Scotland, France, Spain, and Portingale are gone. There are four hoys and a ship lading with salt and wine for London and Berwick.—Middleburgh, 23 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with fragment of seal. *Add. Endd.*: Pay the post one stiver. *Pp.* 2.

May 24. **124.** The OFFERS of the BISHOP OF VALENCE to the SCOTCH.*

Forbes, 1. 488.

1. M. de Valence on his arrival in Scotland, offered the Scotch three things from the French King. First, pardon for all offences against their Sovereigns, if they would return to their obedience. Second, that the King will preserve

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* Printed by Forbes from the Throckmorton Papers.

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the statutes and privileges of the kingdom, provided they on their side, render their duty to the Crown. And, third, that the King will withdraw his forces from Scotland, except those which are necessary to guard the country, as they were before the last break.

2. Upon which, for the most part being content with this pardon, they further required that Leith should be demolished, without which they could come to no agreement, they having granted them the other places which they held before, as Dunbar and the "Isle aux Chevaulx." Whereupon the Queen Regent has agreed to the demolition of Leith and the return of the French soldiers, save those necessary to guard the fortresses; provided they agree to these five articles. First, that the Lords of the Congregation render obedience to their Sovereigns as true subjects; and that the league with the Queen of England be broken, and their hostages restored. Second, that they shall give the King as many hostages for as long a time as he may wish. Third, that within forty days the States shall meet and declare rebels all who shall assemble in arms without the Princes' consent, and shall pursue them as common enemies. Fourth, that they shall recognize as Regent the Queen Regent. Fifth, that the Duke of Châtellerault, as principal cause of this broil, shall deliver the castle of Dumbarton to a Scot, whom the Queen Regent shall name, until he has given proofs of his obedience. And the King adds a sixth about religion, that after pardoning them what is passed they shall live in the old religion, neither having churches according to their fashion, nor the Interim as they demand, in order to live according to their opinion.

Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton: For the Queen. Delivered by the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Spanish Ambassador, M. de Chantonnet, 24 May 1560, for the Bishop of Valence's journey and proceedings in Scotland.[*] *Pp.* 2.

May 25. **125.** The QUEEN'S COMMISSION to treat with the KING and QUEEN OF FRANCE.[†]

Commission authorizing Cecil, Dr. Wotton, Sadler, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Peter Carew, to treat upon all disputes which have arisen between them and herself.—26 May 1560.

Draft. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 25. **126.** Another copy of the above.

Williamson's transcript.

May 25. **127.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

The Queen's most comfortable message sent by Sir Peter Carew was of sufficient weight to recommend him to all

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[*] Throckmorton's draft was thus endorsed:—May, 1560. Of the Bishop of Valence's journey in Scotland with the Congregation; which was delivered by the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Spanish Ambassador, M. de Chantonnet.

[†] Another copy of the above occurs in B. M. Calig. B. ix. 148.

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May 25. the nobility here. He will be able to give ample information of the state of things. The Lords have taken such order for those who have not yet joined themselves, as he doubts not will serve for the union of the whole in one body. The matter is not so difficult as it is made to appear by the craft of some who cast in difficulties. Hopes that the Parliament will be assembled by the 10th of July, wherein an uniform order shall be taken, in which they will seek Cecil's advice. The Earl of Morton presently writes to Cecil that by his means the Queen may understand his affection to her service. The writer assures Cecil that there is none amongst them all more earnestly bent to endeavour himself to the uttermost than this Earl is. It would be some comfort for him if by some letter from Cecil he [the Earl] may understand that the Queen accepts his service in good part. The writer would be glad if Cecil would write somewhat to the Master of Maxwell whereby he might understand his good opinion of him, as his faithful dealing in the cause has deserved no less. The Lords will direct in post the Lord of St. John within these six or eight days to thank the Queen. Thanks him for his gentle letters, and desires to be commended to his wife, to whom and to Cecil he is more bound than he shall ever be able to discharge.—Camp before Leith, 25 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 25. **128.** JOHN SHERES to CECIL.

1. The revoking of the despatch of the Abbot of St. Salute is now again by the Pope's order consulted upon by the Cardinals of Trent, Carpi, and St. Clement, the Pope being persuaded by certain English at Rome that he is the most meet for the purpose, as one well known and favoured by divers in England for the sake of his late master, Cardinal Pole. Once again he prepares for that journey and supposes now to find no let. He will come accompanied as Sheres wrote before, if the King of Spain draw not back, as some think he will, but keep touch for the protest with wars and the temporal sword.

2. The Pope has determined war against Geneva and requires the Duke of Savoy to be General; many think that he will not be over hasty in the matter, but rather consider more deeply what a raw estate he has of his own, and how nigh neighbours the Switzers and other Protestants are to him. Others think that he is greedy to be Lord of Geneva. Some imagine another fetch, because the Pope requires the Duke of Florence to put men in readiness for that purpose. On the 10th the Count of Tentaglia from King Philip entered Rome with much pomp, to congratulate and confer with the Pope on sundry matters. The French Ambassador brings in a new proclamation made in France, together with the French King's answer to Queen Elizabeth, which will this week be set forth in print. There are more than

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three sheets of paper of handwriting. There also come news out of France of the English proceedings in Scotland, and the damage they received on St. George's night. There is a talk of the General Council, but not yet when or where it shall be.

3. The Turk's army that departed on the 4th inst. from Modona and Carona towards Africa with a prosperous wind, arrived at Malta on the 7th, and at Gerbes on the 11th, where they found King Philip's army much unprovided to resist, saving only seventeen galleys that were somewhat in order and had their men upon them, who fled, eleven to Sicily and six to Naples. All the residue remained a goodly prey to the Turks; it is said they took at the first brunt thirty-five ships without the loss of one man: for as soon as the Turks began to set upon them, they (perceiving themselves unable to match them) fled ashore and abandoned the ships, and so the Turks took also twenty-eight galleys. The Viceroy of Sicily, Medina Cœli, and a number of noblemen with almost 5,000 men, are besieged in the new fort at Gerbes, and like to fall into the Turk's hand, for men see not how Spain can succour them; and with them goes all the artillery and ammunition provided for Gerbes and Tripoli. Some mistrust if the galleys of Malta be there with the most part of the Knights of the Order of Rhodes, and then is Malta like to go. If the Turk was not so old and had not this contention between his sons, Italy might stand at ill terms at this time.—Venice, 25 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

May 25. **129.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.

Notes of letters to be sent to different people, many of which relate to foreign affairs, as:—Commissions and instructions to Cecil, Sadler, Percy, and Carew; letters of credit for the same to the Duke of Norfolk, the Queen Regent, Lord Grey, and the Lords of Scotland; answer for the French Ambassador's demands for passports; the entertainment of the horsemen of the Duke of Holst; to send to my Lord of Norfolk to procure knowledge whether any accord did ever pass between King Henry of France and the nobility of Scotland for transferring of the crown of Scotland to the dauphinate of France; the Chancellor of Holst; Mr. Throckmorton's letter for Portinary, etc.

In Cecil's hol. Endd.: 25 May 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[May 26.] **130.** The QUEEN to MONTAGUE and CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Has received their letters of the 29th April, brought by a courier of the King of Spain on the 17th present, wherein she commends their diligence in sending away those advertisements tending to her danger. Trusts that God will not permit such wicked devices to take effect. Requires

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2. There is of late arrived out of France one M. de Randan, who it is said has matter of treaty between her and France; but there have been so many that have made a semblance thereof, that she has no hope that any good will ensue of his coming. If he mean good faith it shall soon be seen what her inclination to concord is, whatsoever the French list to bruit otherwise, so that she may be at surety with France, which is the only mark she shoots at, of which she requires them to persuade the King of Spain and his Councillors. They will perceive more fully her proceedings in Scotland by letters sent from her Council. Trusts either by treaty or otherwise shortly to come to some quiet end there. Her navy goes within six days to Portsmouth, and there it shall remain ready for any manner of service, whereunto the French shall provoke it.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: M. from the Queen to Montague and Chamberlain, May 1560. *Pp.* 4.

May 26. **131.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. This gentleman comes again to her hoping to do great things; he is also addressed to M. de Randan in this matter. Can say no more than what he has already written of these men still sending these small commissions, who thus have already won two or three months at least; which is the only means they practise to serve themselves, either in the meantime to win King Philip, or to be ready themselves.

2. If the French really mean to conclude matters they would not send such mean men, but some great personage, such as the Mareschal S. André; and as they seek to hide their sendings from him and so steal over their ministers without the knowledge of the writer, he believes they mean no better faith by Randan or this man than they did by Sevre or Valence. Advises the Queen that if they continue to send these mean personages with slender commissions without his knowledge, she give them plain warning that she will admit none to her presence.

3. Whereas the King now appoints the Queen Dowager, the Bishop of Amiens, Labrosse, D'Oysell, Randan, and Sevre to talk of these matters if the same be handled on the Borders; if the Queen give ear thereto then she shall cease to prosecute what is now so far forward and also give means to bring those great men out of Scotland, give them time

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to put soldiers into Scotland, to win King Philip, and make themselves ready.

4. Sends a copy of Valence's offers to the Scotch, as delivered in writing to the Spanish Ambassadors by the Cardinal of Lorraine; which they have sent to the King of Spain. Knows not if the copy be true, but wishes that the King of Spain were advertised of the truth from her, that he may not be led by them and their devices. The Grand Prior is sent for from Marseilles. Fourteen galleys are expected in the narrow seas, but not before the end of August. Hears that Villebon is too weak for them of Rouen, and has been driven from thence. Advises none be admitted to manage this communication but the Ambassador Sevre, the Bishop of Valence, and Randan, for if it be handled at London she will daily see what passes; and otherwise it must be on the Borders, far off, where will be the Queen Dowager, and then Labrosse will find means to come to France. In the meantime the Queen's forces will be wearied with sickness, great charges will grow in length, and worst of all, the Queen will be driven to have an abstinence, and so will Leith make sure work, the French refreshed, and the Queen be farther back than a month ago; which abstinence is by no means to be consented to, till all be concluded. These men are in very evil case, so the Queen may make her bargain the better.

5. Begs her to show the bearer more generous usage than he conceived she did at his last being there.*—Amboise, 26 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 26. **132.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Forbes, 1. 492.†

1. As Cecil handled this man [Florence Diaceto] very well last time he came, Throckmorton prays him to use him so again, taking care that in talk he receive no taunts or nippes which this time are to be forborne, and whereof he received good store when last in England. Also that he be used as though there is hope of his doing some great thing, for he has, he says, special commission from the Duke and Cardinal to talk with him [Cecil] and the Queen on private matters, and the writer thinks it not amiss he should see the Queen apart. It would be well to talk of the Court, and eschew the match of the Queen Dowager, La Brosse, and such as are in Scotland, and to go on with matters lustily. They will press the Queen for abstinence. The writer has sent Cecil's packets into Spain.

2. Has written to him for a copy of the treaty, if any were made, between France and Scotland, at the time of the

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* This last passage is not printed by Forbes; it is in Throckmorton's writing.

† Forbes used the original draft, which he found among Throckmorton's papers.

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marriage. Because the Ambassadors of Spain press much the sight thereof, upon which hangs a great deal of matter, he prays him therefore to send it with all speed.

3. By his letter of the 4th May, Cecil writes these words as answer from King Philip, "that if the Queen do not invade the French, then will King Philip aid her, if she do invade them, then the treaty between France and him will compel him to aid them;" whereby the writer thinks that a league offensive and defensive has been made that he knows not of. If so, mischief is a working, and the Queen should be even with him in time; and therefore the true words of the last treaty should be gotten, if it were possible, and the truth bolted out.

4. Doubts not that the Queen will have regard to the safety of her friends in Scotland, and not consent that the castle of Dumbarton be delivered up to any French or Scotch French for their own safety in England.—Amboise 26 May 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

[May.] **133.** PRELIMINARIES for the TREATY of EDINBURGH.

Questions by Cecil, with "Answers to the questions, whereupon the instructions are to be formed."

1. As to the place of meeting?

At Newcastle on the 5th June, and there to accord upon a further place, and so to enter into Scotland or meet upon the frontiers.

2. Whether they shall refuse to have the three Commissioners in the town to confer with their two out of the town, or permit conference betwixt the French in Leith and those without, until the matter be concluded for the departure of the men within the town?

It shall not be suffered, but that conference may be betwixt the Commissioners and the French in Leith, so as no intelligence be given to the French outside.

3. Who shall be the third with them, if the treaty shall be committed to the three within the town?

Sir Ralph Sadler.

4. Whether the French Commissioners, (Randan and the Bishop of Valence,) shall be suffered to confer with the Queen Dowager at their pleasure?

It shall be suffered, except there appear to the Commissioners cause hurtful thereof.

5. As to the length and manner of the surcease of arms?

At the Commissioners' pleasure, and the grant to be by the Lieutenant in the field.

6. What they shall make the Scots privy to before they enter into talk, and what they shall impart to them? *

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* Here occurs the following entry, which is cancelled:—What we shall require for redress of usurpation of the title and arms of England.

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To deal plainly with them in the whole matter, according to the directions of the Commissioners.

7. Whether they shall not first require the removing of the forces in Scotland on the French part, and accord to the like on their own parts?

It may be used either at first or otherwise, according to the discretion of the Commissioners.

8. How many French soldiers they shall accord to permit to remain in Scotland, and in what places, and how long?

To accord for the number, places, and time as shall seem meetest to the Scots.

9. In what sort the French shall remove; and what hostages shall be given for their due removing?

To accord thereupon as the time and matter shall seem meet, and hostages to be given for the removing and shipping.

10. What shall be required for the demolition of the fortifications of Leith, Dunbar, Inchkeith, and Eyemouth?

In all saving Eyemouth the opinion of the Scots is to be followed.

11. Whether they shall treat with the French for the government of Scotland, or shall be content that it be between the French and the Scots?

If the French press to treat with the Scots alone, it shall be granted.

12. What they shall do if they are pressed to break the league between the Queen and the Scots?

It may be made an article of request of the Scots to the French that the Queen of England may aid the party that suffers against that which breaks any part of the accord.*

13. Whether they shall break off if the French will neither be content for it to remain, nor that it shall be transformed in certain points, and brought to a pact between the Queen and her nobility, and the French King and Queen and their nobility?

If they will not agree to the pact, then to leave off treaty, and all to be done to retain the hostages of the Scots.

14. Whether they shall require a covenant that the French will not impeach England for anything done hitherto since the last peace, and what they shall require for Calais?

To have the peace newly confirmed, and Calais demanded, and all matters in Scotland passed over; but not to break off if Calais is not restored.

15. What redress they shall seek for the arms and style usurped by the French?

A public revocation of the arms and style, or at least to cease it by treaty.

16. How long the treaty shall continue?

As to the Commissioners shall seem meet.

17. What shall be said to the French in case they shall press the Scots to alter their religion?

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* This answer is apparently cancelled.

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To procure the Scots to remain in freedom of their conscience; but to agree that no alteration be made till next Parliament.

18. If it cannot be now, that then it be compassed to be in a contract between the Queens of England and Scotland and the French King, that in case of any violence used against the subjects of Scotland, the Queen of England may defend them in the absence of their Queen.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Pp. 8.

May 26. **134.** INSTRUCTIONS for SCOTLAND.*

Forbes, 1. 494.

Instructions given by the Queen to Cecil, Wotton, Sadler, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Peter Carew, appointed to treat with the French Commissioners.

1. The French King having addressed M. de Randan with commission to the Bishops of Valence and Amiens, MM. d'Oysel, la Brosse, and himself to treat for the pacification between the two kingdoms; she has appointed the above, or any two of them, in the matter above said, and instructs them as follows:—

2. Cecil and Wotton shall repair to Newcastle by the 5th of June, and there meeting the Bishop of Valence and De Randan upon such matter as they shall gather, or that shall be signified to them by the Lords and Council of Scotland, and from the Duke of Norfolk, they shall agree upon a meeting, either within Scotland, or in some place on the frontiers.

3. If the Bishop and De Randan require to confer with the rest of the Commissioners, they being at Leith, it is in no wise to be granted; seeing their commission serves for any two of them. If the French will not yield hereunto, then this offer may be made: that the Commissioners within Leith shall have conference with the English Commissioners near Leith, but in this case, heed must be given that no intelligence of the state of the town grow unto the French without.

4. If the French agree to have the said three Commissioners within Leith communed with, Cecil and Wotton, if they may, shall join unto them Sadler, or in his default any of the other two, to make the third, to treat with the three French Commissioners who are within Leith.

5. If the Bishop and Randan desire to confer with the Queen Dowager of Scotland they shall suffer them so to do, unless they see any reason for the contrary.

6. If the French desire a surcease of arms during the time of the treaty, the same to be granted by the Duke of Norfolk if he be in the field, or by his lieutenant in his absence.

7. That the Lords of Scotland may perceive she means to deal honourably with them, her Commissioners shall

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* Another copy occurs in the B. M. Cal. B. ix. 118, the original; and a copy by Cotton's transcriber, Cal. B. ix. 149.

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confer and open plainly to them her whole meaning in this treaty, or that part which touches the said Lords and their country.

8. As the chiefest means to avoid suspicion, and to grow to a good agreement between the French and English, is to remove the forces of both sides out of Scotland, they shall demand at the first entry into talk of the treaty, to have the said forces removed reciprocally on both sides.

9. If the French press to have some numbers left in Scotland, after conferring with the Lords of Scotland they shall agree with the French thereon, or permit the French to accord with the Scots to have a certain number left in such places as will not affect the safety of their kingdom or England.

10. If the removing on both sides be agreed upon, they may accord with the French of the time and manner of removing, and other points; and if necessary hostages shall be given for the performance of all covenants tending as well to the removing of the force as for any other matter of the treaty.

11. They shall travail to bring the French to agree to have certain fortifications within the realm razed, as the Scots shall notify. The opinion of the Scotch is to be followed in all the rest, except for Eyemouth; the demolition whereof they must earnestly press, if it be not already well demolished; but they shall impart the same to the Scots.

12. If the French refuse to treat with her Commissioners for the governance of Scotland, but prefer treating with the Scots themselves, the English shall agree thereto, after having given their good advice to the Scots.

13. They shall use their best means for the French to allow the league between Scotland and England to continue as at present, or if it cannot be brought to pass, that at least the substance thereof, tending to the preservation o the liberties of Scotland, may be agreed by contract between her and the French King and the Queen of Scots, and the nobility of Scotland; so that if either of the realms be invaded by strangers, or any violence used or prepared to the subjects thereof to the subversion of the liberties of the same, a mutual defence of either of the kingdoms and subjects of Scotland may be, during the absence of the Queen of Scotland out of that realm. But if the French will not agree to it they shall forbear to deal with them in this matter any further, and forthwith certify the Queen.

14. They shall require that the peace and treaty at Cateau Cambresis be newly confirmed; shall demand the restoration of Calais; and that all matters done by her in Scotland be passed over. If the English agree with the French in the rest, they shall not break off for the not restoring of Calais, although they shall use all the vehemency they can to obtain it.

15. They shall press that a public revocation be made of usurpation of the Queen's title by the French King and

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May 26. Queen, in France and in Scotland; and if that cannot be brought to pass, that the French King and Queen shall revoke it in the treaty and be bound by covenant not to use the same again, upon breach of treaty.

16. [*]If the Scots cannot obtain to live in freedom of their conscience, they are to persuade the French that they may so do, or at least that the penalty of the laws may be suspended against such as shall live according to their conscience, and so remain until the next Parliament in Scotland; whereunto if the French will not be induced, and the Scots will not therein accord with the French, then the English Commissioners shall forbear to conclude with the French.

17. If the English shall commune with the three Commissioners that are now in Leith, they shall permit the other two, or the Dowager, to write to them in that behalf, and answer also to be given thereto, so that they be privy to the letters; and if any of the three shall be out of the town their Commissioners shall also confer with them; with provision that none of them shall enter again until the matter be fully accorded.

18. [†]If during the treaty it shall appear that any matter shall be further requisite to be concluded that may tend to the conservation of amity betwixt her realm and Scotland, they shall proceed therein as to their wisdoms shall seem meetest; and as many occurrences may arise unthought of now, and as it shall not be convenient to use delay in sending here, she will approve their proceedings therein, trusting to their discretion and fidelity.

Orig. draft, with corrections and additions by Cecil. Pp. 12.

May 26. **135.** Another copy of the above, embodying Cecil's alterations. *Pp.* 7.

May 27. **136.** LEVIES for BERWICK.

"A supply of men appointed to repair to Berwick by the Queen's letters of the 27th May" [1560], amounting to 2,900, with a statement of the counties whence drawn.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[May 28.] **137.** SIR JOHN MASON to CECIL.

1. Bids him farewell by writing. Cecil knows the blessings of peace. Thus much shall England gain if at this time they

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[*] This article, as originally drawn, stood thus:—"Item, our said Commissioners shall travail by all the best means they can devise to procure that the Scots may be suffered to remain in the freedom of their conscience without breaking of common tranquillity, on which point our Commissioners shall earnestly stick, and either bring the French to agree [yield] thereunto, or at the least that no alteration, or else not to agree [accord] with them at all; and yet in the end to agree that no alteration be made, but that all things may remain in case as they be, until the next Parliament there." Cecil cancelled the whole and substituted the clause as it now stands. He had previously written two marginal notes opposite the article: "Note; it were best that this article were turned for the Scots.—Query; if the French will not agree?"

[†] From this point to the end is in Cecil's hand.

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can make a reasonable bargain that King Philip (who now alleges the invasion by the English and therefore his bond by treaty to aid their adverse party) shall agree that whensoever the French shall break with England, he shall be bound to help England against them; or else show the world that he uses arguments as the same may best make for his purpose. This makes the writer wish some good end to follow of this assembly.

2. Would be glad to do him service during his absence; until his return the writer means to be no great courtier. Has had no small grief and vexation at the hands of some of whom he never deserved anything but favour and friendship; but now thanks God that he has digested it with other worldly things, reposing himself upon a true, upright, and unaccused conscience.—"Scribbled in haste, whilst I stood in contention with myself whether I were better to do this office in person or by writing, at my poor house this [*blank*] day of May 1590" [*sic*]. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil: 28 May, John Mason. *Pp.* 4.

May 28. **138.** INTELLIGENCE from GERMANY.

1. Looks for intelligence whether he [Earle] shall proceed further with the nobility there. Tells his master that his long stay is wholly occupied in his business. He dare undertake to discover all the doings in Hamburg, alleging them to be worth understanding. For the better accomplishing whereof it is necessary for him to insinuate himself into the favour of the principals, which he thinks easy through the trade of merchandise he follows, the keeping them company when they are drunk, and to use liberality towards the secretaries. If within six weeks after the date of his letter he have no answer, he asks to be allowed to return home again.

2. A certain fellowship of Lubeck merchants has proffered to serve the Queen at Hamburg, with cables as good as any made at Dantzic, and cheaper by 10*s.* Flemish the ship pound, which contains 200 lbs.; this will avoid the bondage of the King of Denmark's straits: they will deliver them tarred, raw, or in yarn. Also, that the Queen's agent may provide munitions, especially saltpetre, long courriers and short, saddle pieces, and such other provision as is had out of Germany, shipping them from Hamburg and Bremen.

3. One Colonel Uxell was slain in Westphalia on the 18th of May by the King of Denmark's authority; he was confederate with Frederick Spitz, and had persuaded the Ditmarshers to a new rebellion, and turned other Princes against Denmark; letters were found about him which discovered many practices of Sweden, the Prince of Lorraine and Count Palatine; his commission gave him credit to levy 5,000 swartzritters, and (as the talk was) under the Queen's name. The King of Denmark prepares certain ships to come into England, but through the greatness of the number of lanzknechts, ritters, and munitions, it is thought to be for the

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west Germans. The preparation is for twenty-four tall ships of war. The men of war in Germany hope for war, in that the Duke of Brunswick has had newly made in his castle of Wolfenbuttel, thirty-five footmen's ensigns. A disputation was instituted in Bremen against Albert Hardenbergen, a sacramentary, but deferred to a more convenient time.

4. Melancthon is dead, and John Alasco is lately dead.

5. Westphalus of Hamburg never ceases in open pulpit to rail upon England, and spares not the chiefest magistrates, and is still permitted without check.

Endd. : In Herles letter of the 28th May 1560. *Pp.* 4.

May 29. **139.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Wrote to him on the 27th with a letter from his friend Jasper Schetz. Encloses a letter from Waddington written in Groningen, by which he will perceive there are no men of war in Friesland or Guelderland. Has shipped this day four or five pieces of velvet of pile and a half, and 120 ells of crimson velvet, and desires the Queen's warrant for any more that she may want to buy.

2. Count Elverstein, the Emperor's Ambassador, departed this day to Brussels to the Regent, who spoke much honour of the Queen and her royal entertainment, lamenting that she was not minded to marry. All men of experience wish that Don Carlos might be the man. He likewise spoke much honour of Lord Robert Dudley, and desired his commendations to him, Sir T. Parry, Cecil, and Lady Cecil; what great cups of wine went out upon this recommendation he will not molest him with. There is news that the French King has gone to Newhaven to see his men of war shipped for Scotland.—Antwerp, 29 May 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Begs him to remember Paulus van Dall with a letter of thanks. Is informed that the Emperor is sore sick of a quartan ague.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. : Received 3 June 1560. *Pp.* 2.

May 30. **140.** HAMPTON to CECIL.

The Queen, understanding that Cecil means to depart on his journey this day and lie at Ware this night, directs him to write to inform her how he finds himself. She also begs him to remember the last words she spake unto him. And further, as she considers the appointing of Sir Henry Percy as a commissioner "and the leaving out of the party you wot of," (so she willed Hampton to write) may cause the same to think he is mistrusted, and thereby occasion him to attempt some desperate enterprise, and though the commission cannot be altered, yet for the satisfaction of her mind she desires to know Cecil's opinion whether it would not have been better if the same had been named as a commissioner, so that he might not have had liberty to do any hurt. Begs Cecil to excuse his enforced ambiguity. The Queen desires his answer,

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especially about his health. The Earl of Pembroke and the Treasurer send their commendations.—Greenwich, 30 May 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[May.] **141.** AN ALTERNATIVE DISCOURSE as well on the PART of ENGLAND as FRANCE.

1. Considering that the French King and his wife have pretended title to England, and notified the same to the world by all manner of means possible, and considering they have so ready a way to invade England by having power in Scotland, it is necessary not only that this pretence be falsified to the world, but that the realm of Scotland be so governed that no force of men of war be suffered to remain, nor any places of strength or receipt of strength by sea be suffered to remain in their hands. Though this may seem strange, those that have done so great a wrong must be content to render either amends, or grant to such conditions as may assure England not to fear the like.

On the FRENCH PART.

2. If the bearing of the arms and title be ceased, and the French removed out of Scotland, saving 400 or 500, then need no invasion be doubted; adding thereto, the Scots coming to their obedience, they may have all things pardoned, and the governance committed to some French and Scots mixed together.

REPLICATION on the PART of ENGLAND.

3. There will be no cause to keep men of war in Scotland when all things past are pacified.

QUESTIONS to be answered for the COMMISSIONERS sent to SCOTLAND.

4. What shall be required of the French for using the arms of England? for removing their forces out of Scotland, the demolition of Leith, and for the confirmation of the bond between the Queen and Scotland, and of the peace of Cambray, and the redemption of Calais?

Draft. In Cecil's hol. Endd. by him: Memorial, May 1560. *Pp.* 3.

[May.] **142.** MEMORANDA for CECIL.

Mr. Secretary is required to consider—

1. The new fortifying and victualling of Edinburgh Castle.

2. Whereupon, and by other parts of the letters intercepted, may be gathered that that castle [makes] some account to keep that piece. To cause my Lord of Norfolk to write to Winter to take heed to his charge.

Rough notes on the back of a letter. P. 1.

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[May.] **143.** The QUEEN'S LOAN from FLANDERS.

Bond of the Queen for the repayment of 23,359 florins borrowed by the Queen from John Pymells, merchant of Augsburg.—Westminster, [*blank*] May 1560.
*Draft.** *Endd. Lat. Pp.* 7.

[May.] **144.** The QUEEN'S LOAN from FLANDERS.

Bond of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London for the repayment of 23,359 florins borrowed by the Queen from John Pymells.—Guildhall, [*blank*] May 1560.
Draft.† *Endd. Lat. Pp.* 7.

[May.] **145.** The FRENCH HOSTAGES.

Letters had been written to the French King, or rather to the Guises, saying that the three hostages, Count St. Maur, the Baron de Ponte, and the Vidame of Amiens, attended the preachings in the French Church in order to draw them into disgrace and hinder their return. The King and the Guises are consequently much incensed against them. It is thought that these letters have been written by the Count de Roussy, and the French Ambassador, who are hostile to them; it is certain that one Combes, who calls himself a servant of the Ambassador, and belongs to the Corporation of London, has written much to the French Court about these matters. The King and the Guises have accordingly resolved to delay their return, and have threatened that when they return they shall be severely punished, because by their example they confirm the Queen in her accursed religion, and persuade her that many of the chief people in France are of the same way of thinking; which is likely to be of great misfortune. The Guises therefore said that they should leave these three, but recall De Roussy as soon as possible. This also explains why the terms of the treaty have not been carried out respecting the hostages. It is asked whether this should be passed over in silence, or whether the Ambassador in France should not be ordered to look after the Queen's interests.
Endd.: To Mr. Secretary for the French Pledges. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

[June.] **146.** COMPLAINT of the MERCHANTS of the LOW COUNTRIES to KING PHILIP.

1. That whereas the treaty between Burgundy and England made in 1495 is kept to on their side, it is not by the English, namely: as it was agreed that no other duties than those which were used to be paid fifty years before 1495 should be set, divers new customs and burdens have been laid upon them. Besides this, an order is taken that they shall all have their ware valued on arrival and find

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* Adapted from a previous draft, dated at Greenwich, 1550.
† Adapted from a previous bond, dated [*blank*] May 1550.

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as surety Englishmen to employ the same within three months on English wares; moreover they have been inhibited from purchasing tin, lead, leather, undressed cloths, wool, felts, beer, cheese and butter, by laws, privileges, and intolerable customs. Nothing now remains for them to employ their money on but a little saffron and undressed cloths, on which they must pay 13*s.* the cloth by a new ordinance. This difficulty of employing their money and the finding securities almost destroys the trade.

2. They therefore beg that he will take such order as will redress their grievances, and that they may be lovingly and favourably used in England according to the treaty of intercourse.

A marginal note by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[June.] **147.** The ENGLISH ARMY in SCOTLAND.

"The names of such captains as did best serve in Scotland under the Lord Grey of Wilton, as well the gentlemen of the country, as also the old captains." Forty-six names.

Pp. 2.

[June.] **148.** ADVERTISEMENTS out of SUNDRY PLACES.

1. From Constantinople.—The Turk, being informed from Dragut that Tripoli and Algiers were in some danger, has sent the Vice Admiral with 2,000 janissaries and 2,000 spahis, and being advertised that King Philip's army by sea passes not fifty galleys, with a few other ships, determines to send out but seventy-five galleys, with a few other ships. Fifteen of them shall remain for the defence of the Archipelago, the rest shall go straight to Tripoli, where are already 3,000 renegades for the defence of the place. The Sophy's Ambassador has had good audience, who spent a good time to persuade the Turk to spare his own blood and reconcile his two sons, and great hope there was that he would follow that advice; but suddenly, upon the coming of a post from Selim, he turned all his quietness to ire, threatening the Ambassador that if his master did not deliver his son into his hands he would make war upon him in his own person.

2. From Milan.—The Duke of Lessa has sent his baggage and the substance of his servants to Genoa, there to provide passage for him; he himself was going to Nice to remain with the Duke of Savoy until the return of a post which he sent to King Philip. The Duke of Savoy was clearly recovered, the Duchess remained yet something weak.

3. From Rome, 27th April.—The Pope, being informed that the Catholics in England stand firm in their opinions, and that there was some hope that the Queen would be found tractable, has determined to send the Abbot of St. Salute as an express messenger unto her. The Ambassadors of Savoy made their entry into Rome very honourably. The

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Pope makes a strait inquisition how such jewels as the Cardinal of Naples has, came into his hands, and it is thought that such testimony as he has proved by writing will hardly serve. The Cardinal of Tournon is made Legate de Latere, and shall be sent immediately into France to see what may be done for the staying of such sects as are lately begun there. King Philip's army is fortifying Gerbes, which done, if the time will serve, they will go forward with the enterprise of Tripoli.

4. From Nice, 28th April.—The Duke of Sessa arrived and would shortly go by Genoa into Spain with the Duke's galleys. The Duchess of Savoy is recovered, and it is held for certain that she is with child.

5. From Naples, 27th April.—By a messenger from the army it is declared that the fort making at Gerbes is of that sort that it can neither be battered or mined, and will hold 1,000 footmen, which by the month of April shall be furnished. The Viceroy has sent all the galleys of Naples and Sicily to repair to the coast of Gerbes, which they think he has done to resist the power of the Turk drawing to those quarters; but some think that it is to transport the army, saving such as shall remain to defend the fort; it being thought expedient to abstain from the expedition to Tripoli for four or five months, there being much sickness in the army by reason of the great heat. The Turk's corsairs are very busy upon the coasts of Naples and Calabria.

6. From Milan, 29th April.—The Marquis of Pescara has entered into the government of Milan, to the great contentation of all parties. The Count of Tendiglia, being sent from King Philip to Rome, was arrived at Avignon.

7. From Rome, 4th May. The French Ambassador arrived very bravely, all his familiars being clothed in velvet, and twenty of his gentlemen in capes of velvet. His errand was to render the King's obedience, which doing in the name of Franciscus II., Galliarum Rex, it was told him he must say *Francorum*. In the end he demanded a consistory to consult upon the staying of the sects lately risen in France, which was promised him. The Abbot of St. Salute is upon his departing; who shall first go as Nuncio into France, and hence to Flanders, and whilst he shall be there he shall have 100 crowns the month for his diet, but when he shall be in England 200. The Bishop of Cameriano is departed for Nuncio to the King of Poland.

Endd.: 1560, June. *Pp.* 4.

[June 1.] **149.** INTELLIGENCE from the COURT.

1. News has come out of Almaine that the Count of the Rhine, the Marquis of Baudien, the Count Palatine, Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg, the elder Landgrave, with the Ambassadors of England and Scotland, and of a certain house of France, have met at Worms; at which meeting has been agreed a league named "The revenge of Christian blood," to

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root out of all realms those who shall withstand or propose anything against the doctrine of the Gospel.* From this league none shall depart until this revenge is executed, and all the soldiers are to be sworn never to withdraw from their ensigns, even if money should lack. The head captain is not to be an Almaine, nor of the aforesaid Frenchmen.

2. Since March a large quantity of money has passed into Almaine. The foresaid league extends to be occupied with the King in the defence of the Imperial towns, and they shall assemble in some place of France, with a great number of Frenchmen also sworn against the house, etc. The Queen of England shall cause her strength to be landed at places found to be most commodious in Normandy, Brittany, or Guienne.

3. To prevent all these troubles and dangers that may happen to this realm the chiefest have sat in deliberation to subtract some things of the ancient and accustomed religion, and to set it in the foremost and primitive estate; and it is so nigh passed to consent, *quod sit abdicanda privata missa,* that it may be for the public quietness, *vel metu privato eorum qui sibi timent.*

4. On the 1st of June, the great Vicar of the Bishop of Valence passed on his way from Scotland, who said that he was present at dinner with the Queen's mother when a fair young gentleman named Peltier, made his reverence before her, and presented to her a large packet, by the order of a certain Lord whose name was not mentioned; this on being opened was found to contain the confession of faith of the Huguenots, or of the new learning, and also the accusation against them.

Copy [?] *injured by damp. Endd. by Throckmorton* [?]: From Harrie Wilson. *Pp.* 3.

June 2. **150.** NORFOLK to the QUEEN.†

Haynes, p. 320.

1. Before his departure the Queen desired him that when any matter of weight chanced he should scribble his opinions to her; at which time she told him in her gallery, alongst her garden, that the Berwick bands had been aforetime far out of order, and that now he should find them always well furnished according to their duties. He has sought to fulfil this trust; assuring her that the abominable robbery of her garrison of Berwick has infected her country bands. The garrison was first encouraged to robbery by the unsatiable pilling and polling of her Captain, Croftes, who has used himself so suspiciously in this last service (as the writer partly advertised her by his cousin Percy), as, having the choice of sending him up or staying him here, he durst do none other than the former, for his disordinate doings.

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* Here a line is erased in the MS.

† Another copy occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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2. There three things are to be tried to his face: First, that since his going into Scotland he has by all means sought to discourage the Queen's friends there. Howsoever Croftes was affected at first, the writer knows not; but he always found him against her proceedings; the danger whereof, as the case is now, he trusts she does consider; secondly, as it is to be tried by all those that were in the field at the assault, he did neglect his duty and charge committed to him; thirdly his manifest deceiving of the Queen, which, considering the great disorder risen thereby, Norfolk accounts not the least of his ill doings. All these are to be tried to his face, besides other presumptions of greater matters, which the writer will declare. He trusts she will weigh her own estate, and the dangers that may ensue by suffering such disorders to escape punishment.

3. The writer stays in the town till the new supply arrives, and to appoint any other captain for the same till he understands her pleasure, but leaves the charge thereof to the Marshal of the town, who has had it all the time Croftes has been in the field. He assures her that neither the Earl of Westmoreland or Lord Evers in his opinion are meet for the same, nor any nobleman here in the North, except Lord Wharton. Asks that he may understand to whom he shall commit the charge. He perceives by the message which the Queen sent him by Sir Peter Carew of her remembrance of him, which makes him the more willing to seek all the means he can to find where the authors of any such disorder should be.—Berwick, 2 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

June 2. **151.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Since his last letter concerning Croftes he [Croftes] is arrived here, but the writer durst not retain him, considering divers matters against him that have come to his ears since his [Croftes] coming from the camp. As he supposes that Cecil is now on his way hitherwards, he encloses a letter for the Queen, she having commanded him in such matters not to advertise them except to herself or Cecil. Has touched nothing against him but what he can prove, the copy whereof he sends.

2. Hopes that he and his uncle Wotton will take their lodging at the Queen's house in Newcastle, for the time the writer's, where he will promise them nothing good but wine; Croftes minds to meet him.—Berwick, 2 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

June 2. **152.** LORD CLINTON to CECIL.

1. Is glad to hear that Cecil's recovery is such that he proceeds on his journey northwards. Has these four days been staid in this place by stormy contrary winds. All this navy is in very good order, well furnished in all sorts

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for the war. The number of ships with him are thirty, and four galleys, and at Portsmouth he will find of great hulks and Venetian ships sixteen, the least of burden 500 or 600 and some 1,000 tons, all thoroughly well appointed, without lack of anything, to serve for three months; and ships out of the west country and other places also meet him at Portsmouth to the number of twenty-eight and three pinnaces, all thoroughly in order.

2. This day one of his espials assured him that the French have better will to set forward their force by sea to impeach the matters of Scotland than their power serves to accomplish, for all their preparations grow backwards. When he comes to Court he will write more oft. Desires to be commended to the Duke of Norfolk and Dr. Wotton.—From the Elizabeth Jonas, before the King's Channel in the Thames mouth, 2 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 3. **153.** GRESHAM to SIR THOMAS PARRY.

1. Wrote to Cecil on the 29th ult., and received his letter of the 26th ult. on the 2nd, directing him to address all his letters and doings to Parry, the Queen having appointed Cecil to go into Scotland. They say that the 4,400 Spaniards shall presently depart to Zealand to be shipped for Spain, and his doer in Zealand writes that the eight ships which were appointed to receive them are re-victualled; on whose departure it were well to doubt the worst, for fear they land in Scotland. They say that the French King goes to Rouen and Newhaven for the setting forth of his men of war, and that he has sixty ships of war, twelve hulks, and twenty galleys. Hopes the Queen's fleet will interrupt their journey.

2. The Emperor is sore sick of a quartan ague. Repeats his conversation with "Count Elverstone," given in his letter of the 29th ult. Her marriage is the thing that must be the stay of all things. All men here with whom he has talked wish Don Carlos to be the man.

3. In accordance with her order he has taken up 10,000*l.* upon exchange, upon his credit to pay the Queen's debts, which he was appointed by Cecil to receive of Mr. John Marsh; but it appears by a letter from Marsh (which he encloses) that the Lord Treasurer has appointed the money to be paid otherwise. Whereupon Gresham begs that order may be taken for paying it to his factor, Richard Candiler, otherwise the Queen will utterly undo him.

4. With respect to the provision of [powder], since his coming over last, he has sent above forty thousand weight, and will have forty or fifty thousand weight more to be delivered before the end of the month, for the which he requires the Queen's warrant. Trusts that he has received the seven pieces of tapestry. The 100 short Almaine corslets black and white, which he has had made in Germany, will be here by

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June 3. the end of the month. Desires that there may be no fault of the payment of the 10,000*l.*, and that he will give credit to his factor, Richard Candiler. The English merchants have only made over 10,426*l.* of the 15,000*l.* they were appointed to do by the Queen.—Antwerp, 3 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received 8 June. *Pp.* 4.

June 3. **154.** Copy of the preceding, as far as relating to the 4,400 Spaniards and the French preparations. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

[June.] **155.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

Statements of money received and expended by Gresham, showing a receipt of 64,227*l.* 11*s.* *Endd.:* 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[June.] **156.** MUNITIONS from FLANDERS.

List of armour, gunpowder and military stores, to be provided by Gresham by the last of May, with a note of the number received. *Signed by Gresham.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 3. **157.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

Trusts that his good lady and young master are in good health. There has arrived a small Holland fisher boat laden with five last of Scots salmon, hides, fells, and church lead, that came out of Burnt Island and was there within thirteen days. They say the French hold Leith yet, and it is beleaguered by land and sea by the ships' boats that have brass pieces in them, so that there can come no victuals unto them. Here is laden from Flushing a ship for Leith with wines of a Frenchman, who has much French money. There is another ship laden with Gascon wines of one John Semonett for Scotland, also there are two Scotch ships at Camver ready to depart with wines and also a boat of Camver laden with wine for Scotland. This day there are come in five Biscayans laden with wool, proper ships of 200 and 300 tons; they have but small ordnance, half slings and basses, and the Admiral has four half slings and two murderers, all of iron. The two other Biscayans lading for Spain are not yet gone, nor the two other hulks. The eight hulks are here still, but the Spaniards are looked for after the holidays.—Middleburgh, 3 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To be delivered in the long new street in Antwerp. Pay the bringer one stiver. *Endd.:* Richard Paynell. *Pp.* 2.

June 4. **158.** WOTTON and CECIL to NORFOLK.

1. Think that M. de Randan and the Bishop of Valence will be at Newcastle to-morrow at night, where they trust to be on Friday. Understand that M. de Randan has divers captains in his train, whose meaning is probably to explore all things at Berwick and on the frontiers, and further the

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enemy by divers means in Scotland; they therefore desire his Grace to devise that they shall not come near Berwick or Leith. And as the writers cannot directly impeach them, because they have the Queen's passport with express naming of every one of them, the Lords of Scotland might impeach the known captains and men of charge not being of De Randan's household from entering Scotland; and, if not, it is to be considered whether it may not be requiredof De Randan and the Bishop to undertake that the said captains shall not approach the camp or Leith, or depart out of their train.

2. Thank his Grace for his gentle offer of his lodging and wine at Newcastle, whereof they mean to be bold enough.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 4 June 1560. *Pp.* 2.

June 4. **159.** NORFOLK to CECIL.*

Haynes, p. 321.

1. Yesternight arrived here Lord Ruthven, a man very much esteemed by the Lords of the Congregation, having commission to confer with him at what place the French should come to treat, who reports that the Lords wholly put the appointment of the place and their own lives in the Queen's hands, having sent a passport for them to pass to Edinburgh. Nevertheless they would be glad that they shall not come nearer the Borders than Newcastle, alleging divers annoyances that came to them by the entry of the Bishop of Valence. They say that he delivered a sum of money in French crowns to the Dowager, whereby their enemies have been heartened, and they are afraid it would withhold the neutrals from being plain partakers. The Dowager has already sent to the neutrals, showing them Randan's news and the Bishop's return, promising them great mountains if they withhold themselves from the Congregation till it be seen what point the treaty will fall to, to the which they are easily entreated. And again they have advertisements that there should be divers skilful men, as captains and engineers, in their train. All these things now declared, Cecil may use as he thinks good.

2. The writer wishes to have some speedy answer whereby Lord Ruthven may advertise the Lords of the Congregation of his determinations. He would hope to ease the Frenchmen if the footmen were come, for if they were once before Leith with a greater power, it would soon be theirs either by force or surrendering. They have made a resolution that, if they must yield, they would rather trust to Winter's courtesy than Gray's. They are afraid of revengement, yet he cannot see how there can be any prisoners, the Queen's proclamation being as it is. The hope of gain one way and the great sweetness that comes by polling the Queen the other would make some wish the continuance of this brute life; but so as

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* Another copy occurs in the Duke's letter-book at Hatfield House.

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the Queen and her realm be delivered with honour in their enterprises and he at home at Kenninghall, he cares not in what other country they have their fill thereof. The bellwether of all mischief will meet Cecil by the way, whose company he cannot miss, and if it were for half a score miles never had so much ado as to use temperance with him. He saw that Norfolk did no way like his doings, nor greatly his company, yet could he never be rid of his inquisitive head. Hears that on some points he will plead ignorance. Prays him to give his hearty commendations to his uncle Wotton.—Berwick, 4 June. *Signed.*

3. He hopes Cecil and his uncle Wotton will take his house at Newcastle; if by request he cannot obtain this at his hands, then he will stretch his authority during his mayoralty.

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 4. **160.** TROOPS for the NORTH.

Receipt of John Farnham for 37*l.* 10*s.* advanced to Roger Alford for the impresting of 300 harquebussiers in London for the Queen's service in the North.—4 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 5. **161.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

1. Trusts his good lady and young master are well. Since his last there are come in here two great hulks from Calys [Cadiz] laden with salt, which are gone towards Amsterdam; likewise three hulks laden with salt from St. Troen's in Spain; also a great Easterling hulk laden with bay-salt from the bay in Brittany, who says that he came with ten great Hollander hulks laden with bay-salt, and each with 100 tuns of wine besides, which were taken up for the French King, and they departed from their captain towards Newhaven, where was the most part of the French King's army of ships, 250 in number, besides galleys, they making great preparations for war through all France. There is a hoy of Armuyden laden with wines of a Frenchman bound for Leith.

2. Was this day at Armuyden and spake with part of the masters of the eight hulks; they look for the Commissary to bring down money this week; Janson their Admiral tarries at the Court with him. A great hulk has arrived, which was arrested in England to serve the Queen, but is now discharged. The saying is that the King of Spain has sent word to the Queen and to the French King, desiring them not to arrest any of his laden merchant ships, but only those in ballast. The Scots here look every day for ships out of Scotland.—Middleburgh, 5 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Sir Thomas Gresham in the long new street in Antwerp. Pay the bringer one stiver. *Endd. Pp.* 3.

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June 6. **162.** SIR WILLIAM PETRIE to CECIL.

1. Cecil's letters, dated at Scroby, the 4th inst. were brought hither last night. The Queen wished him to give Cecil her hearty thanks for his letters, and to write him to advertise her by his next of his opinion touching the order of the man he lately wrote of to her, when the same man shall come hither. Since his going no letters have come from Throckmorton or Gresham; when any come they shall be sent to him. The Queen is moved for Dr. May to be elected to York, and Petrie is willed to send for him to understand his mind therein. The Queen is also careful for some meet man to supply his place in the deanery of St. Paul's. The Archbishop of Canterbury, being written unto to name some meet men for the Bishops of Ireland, has sent hither a bill of names, but he finds none willing to go to Ireland.

2. Kerne has written to the Queen and others about the sending of the Abbot of St. Salute. Desires Cecil to consider with Dr. Wotton what he thinks good to be answered if the licence should be sent for before his return. Has sent to my Lady and done Cecil's recommendations here to my Lords. Mr. Treasurer would himself write his thanks by this post. Mr. Fareham departs from London to-morrow with 300 harquebussiers. This day a servant of the Bishop of Valence is sent with, a passport and letters to the said Bishop to Newcastle, and if he shall be gone thence, he is to follow to Berwick. The printer who printed the Latin answers to the French protestation desires to know whether the French protestation shall also be printed in Latin. He also desires to know what he shall do with this answer.—Greenwich, 6 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 6. **163.** PARRY to CECIL.

1. Is glad to hear that he is well recovered, whereof Lady Cecil shall hear. The Queen has received letters from Carne of the 6th of May, importing that the Abbot of St. Salute comes by France to the Low Countries to the Regent to pray her to send hither for a licence for him to come to do his message. Mr. Englefield has also written to the Lord Keeper thereof. Farneham has his despatch with 300 harquebussiers, and goes in the morning north.

2. The Queen is very glad to understand of Cecil's health, and hopes for his good success, and desires him to write his mind to her in that he last wrote, and to hear from him as oft as may be. Touching the treasure, he sends herewith a letter of Sackville's. Albeit the writer procured his Lordship to write, and wrote himself, he could never get any other than that 15,000*l.* was despatched thither. Has had but one letter from Cecil, although he would be glad to have more, thereby at least to know how he does, and where he lies, and

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June 6. what he wills him to do.—6 June 1560. *Signed:* Tho. Parry.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Mr. Treasurer to my master. *Pp.* 4.

June 6. **164.** PERCY to NORFOLK.

1. According to his Grace's commandment by Sir G. Hayworth he has spoken with Lord Grey, and upon the same sent his trumpeter to M. D'Oysel, who was well received by fair words and by meat and drink also. There were with D'Oysel, MM. de la Brosse and Martigues. The first communication was about the loosing of his cousin Captain Hayes and Captain Parrot. The trumpeter demanded Captain Barclaye, who came and spoke with him a long time. Immediately that MM. la Brosse and Martigues were departed out of the chamber, the trumpeter was sent for by D'Oysel, who said, "I sent my drum the last day into the camp, commanding him to speak with your master, and thinking you be come presently for the same purpose." The trumpeter answered that he was come to know his pleasure. M. D'Oysel began with him in this sort: "You know very well that I have borne goodwill to your master, and seeing that we are presently in distress, not in victuals I assure you, and so tell your master (of mine honour); but being more in despair of our succours from France, and hearing of your army coming forwards, which makes us think that by time you will overcome us, therefore I was desirous to speak with Sir Henry for this cause, that knowing the ill treatment of our soldiers by Lord Grey, as also by the uncourteous language to our messengers, I had rather we, the nobility, should fall into the hands of Sir Henry than to taste of the cruelty of my Lord Grey, which is not unknown unto us. For as we have had experience of the mercy which your master has shown in victories against us, so are we assured of the violence that the Lord Grey can do unto us, whose reports come to us daily; therefore I sent my drum the last day to show your master this matter, if he would speak with me, and if so be I durst come forth of the town unsuspected to the soldiers and noblemen, I assure you I would be glad to speak with Sir Henry; and but if he would come into the town, I would make him what assurance or pledge he would desire for his safe return."

2. The writer has reported to Lord Grey M. d'Oysel's communication for the loosing of Captains Hayes and Parrot, and that M. D'Oysel would have him enter the town, which he will not do unless commanded on the pain of his allegiance. Trusts that his Grace will not have him enter upon their gentleness, whose promises have been well experimented. For so much as the matter partly touched Lord Grey, he did not make him privy any further than he has written. Has entered into the whole matter with Sir George Hayworth, but would be loath to enter into the

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thing if he had thought the Duke would have made Lord Grey or Sir James Croftes privy to it.

3. On Monday he sent this bearer with the effect of this letter and one from Sir G. Hayworth, commanding him to put it into his boot hose, and if he were taken to destroy it, which has chanced, and which grieves him more than anything that has happened to him these seven years; not for his man or his horse but for the Duke's disappointment. Will declare unto Sir G. Hayworth the loss of his letter.

4. The Dowager of Scotland in in great danger, "but when I send one to your Grace then credit that she is dead."—Musselburgh, 6 June 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

June 7. **165.** GRESHAM to the QUEEN.

Having now order to write from time to time to Sir Thomas Parry, gives her to understand that all her proceedings here and at Hamburg pass well. Has prolonged for six months longer her debts due in May last at the interest of six per cent.; for which he desires bonds accustomed to recover her other bonds. Trusts by the last of this month to see all her creditors paid, by which day the payments for this mart will be fully ended, and there will be no more bargaining till the payment of the "Syngzon" mart on the 20th August next. Desires licence to come home for a time, whereby the great "couttiers" and money merchants of this Bourse may perceive that she has no more need of money. This practice he used in the last payment, and where she paid one pound he took up in the next mart four. Desires likewise to come home to give up his accounts. Has written more at large to the Treasurer of all things.—Antwerp, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received 12 June. *Pp.* 2.

June 7. **166.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

1. Trusts that his good lady and young master are well. Since his last of the 5th has been to Camver, where this day arrived two Scotch ships from Burnt Island, whose people told him that it was eight days since they left; and that the French in Leith were driven to eat their horses for hunger, and come out sometimes by fifties to skirmish for victuals, and that they come stealing out by twos and threes daily to the leaguer, desiring pardon. They say they trust it is taken before this day. There are in Leith two Bishops and a Lord of the north of Scotland; and if they had not been there they would have given it up ere this.

2. There are come in two great hulks from Calys [Cadiz] in Spain and four from St. Tuen's laden with salt. Was at Flushing this night and saw two great ships coming in. There is a small boat of Scharram that came from Calais, which was stopped a tide here because of a certain pinnace

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of fifty tons, bound for Scotland, with forty mariners and forty soldiers, which had 28,000 francs in crowns. Trusts she will be a good prize for the Queen. She has but two quarter slings and sixteen basses. The Commissioners are not yet come down.—Middleburgh, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 7. **167.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 3rd inst. received two letters from them, of the 27th and 29th ult. for himself, with one to be sent to Sir Thomas Chamberlain. Understands by the first that upon a knowledge of a commission brought by M. de Randan to certain French Commissioners, Cecil has been appointed to go northward; wherein they have wisely foreseen the danger of treaty with those in Leith in not suffering them to come abroad, and by sending the Duke of Norfolk. By the last he perceives the whole discourse of the Bishop of Valence's journey to and from Scotland, clean contrary to the furnished report made by the Cardinal of Lorraine to the Ambassadors of Spain. Albeit he [Throckmorton] had already declared, by means of Mr. Jones, the effect thereof unto them, yet he has spoken with them himself, and delivered unto them in French, in writing, so much as touched on the Bishop of Valence's doings; the rather because the Cardinal had delivered his report to them, a copy whereof he sends to the Queen. He showed to the said Ambassadors the Queen's meaning for her proceeding with the French; and although they had been somewhat lofty to Mr. Jones, and so partial as if they looked that the Queen should be ruled altogether by the King of Spain, to her great disgrace and the French advantage, yet at his being with them the 6th inst. he found them clean altered in countenance; for in reading that which concerned the Bishop of Valence they said the Queen's order was to be liked, and that they never believed the French, and where they seemed to be contrary it was because they were English to French and French to English to understand things. And because there was no faith in the French, they wished the Queen to do as she liked, and assured him that the King, their master, would not make war on the Queen, as he was unable, and that both the French and the Queen mistrust them, which was all they gained; and that the King intermeddled to keep the Queen from so great charges, but would not have her accord but to that which should be for her surety and honour. The writer thereupon told them of the Duke of Norfolk's new entry into Scotland, and of the Lord Admiral's going to sea and to set forth the Queen's forces. They asked why she set forth so many ships; he said they did so in order to be assuredly the stronger in the narrow seas. They told him of the Tripoli matter and how the French laughed at it in their sleeves; "*hinc illæ lacrimæ.*" He told them that on account of the suspicion of the times he could send no one to the coasts to get news. They said that the French King had

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altered his journey upon this news, and instead of going to Paris and St. Germain's was going to Normandy; and that whereas the Cardinal of Lorraine told them he would tarry at Blois and Chateaudun for twelve days each place, he will abridge the time one half. They tried to persuade Throckmorton that the French thought themselves stronger for the King of Spain's loss, which is a very enigma to him. They also thought that the French would hasten their preparations upon the news of Gerbe, whither the King of Spain would send reinforcements; he therefore thinks that they have only broken France to deal with. Nothing can hurt the French but war; and peace, if it be granted to them as they desire it, will be the beginning of a war, and their present estate is such as they have no need of it. The bearer will inform them of the distress of Gerbe.—Blois, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

June 7. **168.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Has received Cecil's letter of the 22nd of May on the 2nd of June by Suasso the Spanish courier. As he gathers from it that Cecil is departed northwards he will send with his next despatch the French memorial of April 11th, which Cecil sent and Somer has deciphered, whereby it appears that the Guises mean nothing but to win time; and also that, what commissions soever the French Ministers pretend to have, the whole power to determine and conclude is referred to the Queen Dowager of Scotland, whom he thinks Cecil will find far enough off to condescend to that which is meet. Considering their troubled state in France, he thinks nothing would be so beneficial to the French and dangerous to the English as peace, unless their conditions be fully satisfied in all points. Howsoever he [Cecil] may talk of accord, he is not to suffer the men of war to leave off their begun enterprise, as it appears in the said memorial that if the Dowager can bring the matter in suspense, that would highly please the King till he be ready. To be short, the French must be utterly expelled and kept out of Scotland. The matter of the arms and style must not be passed over. Dumbarton must not be in the custody of any Frenchman, or of any affected to the French. Not knowing whether Cecil takes the "counterpayne" of his cipher with him, he [Throckmorton] is in doubt how to write. Though he wished Cecil to be at the treaty, he is sorry to hear that he is from the Court, as he may be worst spared now, as "who can or will stand fast against the Queen's arguments and doubtful devices? Who will speedily resolve the doubtful delays? Who shall make despatch of anything?" Fears that in Cecil's absence he will remain without knowledge of anything.

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2. It is like there has been slender looking to things about Leith, since Octavian, and the parson of Roxburgh, Carr, Almoner to the Queen Dowager, arrived from thence on the 3rd inst. Octavian came with five mariners in a small boat, and in the day time crept along the shore and at night made what haste he could to the coast of Flanders, and from hence hither, and in the same sort escaped Carr. Is minded to send shortly Mr. Jones into England, fully instructed of all matters here. Notwithstanding all reports, terrible bruits, and fair promises of sending aid into Scotland by June or July, he is credibly informed that the French can and will do nothing to impeach the English, so doubtful are they of their state at home. Is informed that their galleys cannot come from Marseilles for lack of money. D'Andelot, their colonel, has refused this voyage, whereupon the captains and soldiers draw back. The Rhinegrave has also refused to go into Scotland, as has also the Admiral of France. As for the King of Spain, the Turk so occupies him that he will have no great power to do harm. The great embassy from Venice is not very acceptable, for after their congratulations to the King they required satisfaction of their debt. Since every estate espies its time and opportunity to have reason at these men's hands, God forbid the English should not do the same.

3. In his last he advertised that new garboils were here brewing. Such as are the principal of that matter have lately sent a summons to the King to remove the house of Guise and such as impeach the progress of the Gospel from his Council, or else they will by force of arms remove them. There are also particular "pykes" amongst those of the greatest appearance, as between the Constable and his friends and the house of Guise and theirs.

4. Having written thus far, he received Cecil's of the 27th ult. on the 3rd, presented by Davy. Has despatched Mr. Jones into England, fully instructed. Is advertised that the King of Spain sent forty-seven galleys and some great hulks with men and munitions to succour the Duke of Medina Cœli at the Gerbes, and that the Turks meeting them have "distressed" thirty-six galleys and seventeen hulks; wherefore the army on land being without hope of succour, is like to be shortly at the enemy's mercy. It is thought to be a greater loss than his father had at Algiers, and that the Duke with 5,000 men on land are also lost. This will abase the courage of the hollow hearts in England and dash quite the papistical practices.

5. Received his of the 18th May on the 7th June by way of Flanders, together with letters found *inter* Edinburgh and Leith.

6. At present the Spanish Ambassadors seem much to suspect the French, imputing the Turks' victory to their treachery, and mistrusting their preparations. The writer will notwithstanding have a good eye to their doings. The

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June 7. Rhinegrave will within three days be despatched hence; the Spaniards mistrust his practices in Germany, as also does Throckmorton. Asks Cecil to let his ministers about the Count Palatine have an eye to him. Wishes he were with Cecil but three hours and here again with a wish. It appears, by the letters taken between Leith and Edinburgh, that the Queen Dowager is fortifying and victualling the castle of Edinburgh. Fears that Lord Erskine plays false. "For the love of God provide by one means or thher that the Queen Dowager were rid from thence, for she is no [ready] in her business and hath the heart of a man of war."

7. Has written to Sir W. Petre to send Cecil the copy of the aforesaid letters deciphered, wherein he may perceive at length many good things. Desires to be commended to Wotton.—Blois, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Chiefly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Received at Edinburgh, 19 June. *Pp.* 6.

June 7. **169.** The Privy Council to Cecil and Wotton.

1. The Queen having received letters out of Spain from Montague and Chamberlain, her Ambassadors, albeit she can only discover in them the King of Spain's meaning in general terms, grounded for the more part upon the self matter and arguments heretofore alleged by the Bishop of Aquila, yet she sends them to them. There are two points worthy of especial consideration in the said letters: one, that the Duke of Alva says plainly that all things imparted to the said Bishop have been by him written over only as talk passed between him and the Queen, without requiring on her behalf the King's advice; whereby appears indirect dealing on the Bishop's part, for the King was referred by the Queen's express letters unto the report of the said Bishop for the understanding of her meaning and the state of things, whereof it appears there has been no mention. The other special matter to be noted is that the French King is content that the King of Spain shall name umpires for the compounding of the differences between the Queen and him. Do not know what could have moved this offer, nor the grounds on which the King of Spain accepted the same, unless it be that he takes hold of the motion made by the Queen to be content for the satisfaction and recompence of the wrong done by usurping her arms, &c., to stand by the arbitration of such indifferent persons as the King of Spain should name.

2. For the first point, it is meant the Bishop shall be talked withall, and his manner of dealing herein plainly told him. And for the second point, it is thought better it be passed over in silence, unless the same shall be specially moved to the Queen on the King of Spain's behalf by his Ambassador.

3. They send an article of a letter from Gresham touching such advertisement as has been brought him, together with an

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June 7. abstract of intelligence sent from Sir Hugh Paulet from Jersey, whereby they may perceive the preparations in France, for the better meeting of which the Admiral has been written to, and a copy of the advertisement sent to him.—Greenwich, 7 June 1560. *Signed:* W. Northampton, Pembroke, W. Howard, Thomas Parry, E. Rogers, W. Petre.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 7. **170.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

Has received his letters this morning and made Lord Ruthven privy to them, who minds with the Laird of Lethington to be with him according to his discourse. If they bring the French to this town, it standing as now it does, much determent may ensue thereby if they are lodged there. The Dowager is either dead or in great peril of death. Wishes the supplies were present that might amaze the French brags. When his man returns from the camp he will be able to certify him more certainly of the state of affairs there.—Berwick, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

June 7. **171.** The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON to CECIL.

According to Cecil's request, sent by the writer's cousin, John Fitzwilliams, the writer has appointed Mr. Villars for the leading of the last appointed number of men that go out of Northamptonshire, and commends his desire to serve the Queen. Requires Cecil to be a mean with the Duke of Norfolk that he and his soldiers be not separated, or appointed to any other captain. Is glad to hear of his good amendment, and professes his friendship for him. "You shall hear good stuff in the copy of the letter sent to the Queen out of Spain." He shall know their minds touching the material points contained in the same by their common letter sent to him and Wotton.—Greenwich, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

June 7 & 8. **172.** RANDOLPH to NORFOLK.

1. Lord James and those who went with him to St. Johnstons returned to the camp on the 5th. Of as many as appointed there to meet of the northland Lords, there came only the Earl Marshal. Of the others some for particular debates between them and the Earl of Huntley, some that were brought in suspicion by the Queen's ministers that she has in the country there of secret practices against them (as that the Lord James brought besides his friends 400 harquebussiers, and Sir Harry Percy with the Laird of Grange, were come over with 300 light horse); divers, also measuring their promises (how assuredly some men make them) as it shall please their wives to have them performed,

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absented themselves. The Earl Marshal showed himself very reasonable in all his talk. This day he arrived and intends to join with as many of his friends as he can procure. He is esteemed very wise, and able to do great good to the cause. The Earl of Athol, one of the disfavourers of the Earl of Huntley, wrote to Lord James that he would be very glad to meet him at Dunkeld. After many debates they agreed that he might have a copy of the contract with England, and of the bond made between the Lords; and that he might be assured whether the Lords meant the deprivation of the Queen: thirdly, to be assured whether he or his friends would be forced in their religion; and, fourthly, he desired to know what had passed between the Lords and the Dowager since the siege of Leith. In these and all other points he will in a short time be so satisfied that he will no longer delay to join.

2. At their return from Dunkeld word was brought to Lord James that the Lady Drummond was come. Her husband was one of those who broke his appointment to meet the Earl of Argyll at Stirling. The matter was very evil taken of the Earl and some token of unkindness sent to Lord Drummond, whose wife has come to repair the matter. She has so trafficked with Lord James that her eldest son with all their friends should adjoin within seven days, for her husband is very sick. Lord Oliphant has so discorded with a gentleman named Mountecrythe, that many are offended with him; howbeit, this matter will shortly be repaired, nor the cause greatly hindered though he never come. The Earl of Cassilis will be here on Sunday next; his friends are harder to be agreed with than he himself. The Earl of Montgomery desires assurance that he may speak with the Queen in the castle, and thereupon will give answer what he will do; the Lords will deliberate hereupon; it is judged that he is more wilful than wise, very young and evil guided. It is very certain that Earl Bothwell has his despatch into France, and is now in the north parts to search passage; he was with the Earl of Athol and divers gentlemen; his train is very small, he rides only with five horses, and uncertain to all where he comes, or how long he tarries in one place.

3. Wilson, of whom it was written in the last letter deciphered and sent back from his Grace to Lord Grey, is yet assuredly in the castle. What the four Lords have done at the castle, and in what case the Queen is, he will be advertised from Lord Grey. To-morrow the Duke of Châtellerault and his son intend to see her at her own request. Whatsoever becomes of her, the Bishops and others of the clergy are like to remain there or be delivered into the Lords' hands, and so were they as good accompany Bonarde [Bonner] in the Marshalsea, so well are all men here affectioned towards them. The Lord Ruthven has since his coming to Berwick put the Lords in remembrance of Heimouth [Eyemouth]; when the Laird of Lethington repairs

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unto him he will understand further thereof than was thought good Lord Ruthven should be privy unto; wherefore the Lords answered that there was no necessity thereof. Would be very glad at this meeting of the Commissioners to do his duty to his Grace, Mr. Secretary, and Dr. Wotton, to whom he must attribute whatever is in him either for hope ever to serve the Queen, or be counted worthy the name of an honest man. If he can get leave from Lord Grey and the Council he doubts not but that the Scottish Lords will spare him.—Holyrood House, 7 June 1560. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—This morning at 8 o'clock the Duke, the Earl Marshal, and Lord James went into the castle to the Queen; they found her to their judgment worse than she was yesterday, her lips, hands, and legs very cold, her tongue and wits failed her very greatly, and she herself without hope of life, her mind well disposed towards God and willing to hear anything that is well spoken. She is also well content to speak with Mr. Wyllocke, who is presently with her. She desired that at all times until her departure some of the Lords might not be far from her; wherefore this day there dined there the Earl Marshal, Lord James, and Lord Saltoun; and this afternoon there goes up unto her the Earl of Arran; being so required of the Lords and she herself desirous of the same. There is a precept sent to Lord Erskine by the Lords to stay the Bishops and all others till order be taken what shall be disposed of them. The Laird of Lethington will shortly be with his Grace, whom he intends to accompany, if Lord Grey will give him leave. Sends a letter from Killigrew received this morning, assuring his Grace that if there be one true word therein of that the Bishop has reported, he will be content to sustain the reproach of an unhonest man as long as he lives.—From the camp, 8 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 8. **173.** JOHN BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.*

1. Wrote from Antwerp on May 21 what the Landgrave and other Princes discoursed with Frederick Spedt. The Bishop of Osnabruck, whom the writer found here with the old Count Christopher of Oldenburg, said that Spedt was one who sought to abuse all men with whom he had to do; nevertheless the writer has not promised him or any other anything whereby the Queen might be charged, but all things are the same as when he left London, except the 300 crowns which Gresham paid to Herbert von Langer, his assign.

2. The Bishop of Osnabruck and other Lords sent for him to dinner at the old Landgrave's, where they used him better than he required. He presses not much for a pension, but would not refuse the Queen's liberality. Count Christopher

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* Notes of an answer to this letter occur under the date of June 16.

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has been practised withal; he alleges what fraud has been used of mean personages who have served England, such as Ryffenberg, Peter van Gelder, Lightmaker, and others; he said he might have had of the French King 2,000 crowns pension, he had of Duke Maurice 1,500 dollars pension, and gage for twelve captains. There are given in the empire three kinds of pensions; dienst gelt, man gelt, and gnade gelt: the first to serve personally at commandment; the second to one and his heirs; the third, that he shall always extend his good will, friendship, and counsel to prevent the proceedings of the one, and advance his whose pension he receives.

3. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure as to how he shall handle the two Earls whom Cecil desired him to commune with without conditions, as after this sort Count Christopher will not serve. Things would be better here if the Queen would write favourable letters to the King of Sweden that he would extend his favour unto the young Lords of Friesland, whose mother sent her Chancellor this day to Brigantyne on that behalf that they might repair unto their country with his friendship as they entered into his. If this letter might be obtained and a copy sent, he will deliver it to the lady, who will forthwith send the same to the King. If the Queen grants the Steelyard their liberties, he asks her that this city might be in the number. If these or part might be gotten, he trusts that he would get them to be willing to serve for smaller stipend.

4. The young Earl of Friesland would well serve the turn for the second kind of service, Count Christopher for the last kind; the latter has very good intelligence, and is much thought of by many Princes. The good lady and her friends are very sorrowful for her children, and have written to divers Princes that they would favourably write in their behalf.

5. To-morrow he intends to repair to Duke Otto of Lunenburg, who wrote for him to come; and there remaining twelve or fourteen days he will return, and trusts to have an answer shortly. Has received no letters from Cecil since his departure out of England, but by his servant James. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure whether he shall repair according to his first instructions to the Elector Augustus and the Duke of Saxony.

6. Understands that the Queen has taken order that all able men in the country or elsewhere shall practise such weapons as they shall be most apt, and be trained by such as have skill, whereby they may defend the country against all invasions. This is a goodly policy, much to the honour of those about her. For, as the Bishop of late discoursed, What has made Germany so rich but the great wars of other Princes, whose treasure is exhausted by foreign soldiers? notwithstanding one regiment of lanzknechts would do well in Scotland, whose order and discipline might show a great light. In his idle time takes on himself to set forth a work of the discipline of the wars, and the order of the Almaines

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in approach, defence, and fortification of towns and castles.—Emden, 8 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

June 8. **174.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

Since his letter of the 7th there are come in eight great Holland hulks laden with salt from Cadiz and two from St. Lucar in Spain, with salt and other merchandise. There are divers hoys and boats of Flushing, Middleburgh, and Armuyden, come in with beer, bacon, "fresh," and wood from London, Faversham, Ipswich, Colchester, and Lowestoffe. There are no more Scots come in as yet. They have brought much lead and bell-metal over with them; the price is 26*s.* the "weight," and bell-metal 2*l.* 10*s.* the cwt., which is a great price; yet the French buy it, and the Easterlings, to carry into France. They buy all the coals that come from Newcastle. The Commissioners are not yet come down from the Court. There is a man at Flushing from London who says that the Ambassador of France and Cecil have ridden together towards Berwick to speak with the Council of Scotland. There are come to Middleburgh two small boats of Frenchmen with Hans Rose.—Middleburgh, 8 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

June 8. **175.** MUNITIONS from FLANDERS.

Armour received from Sir Thomas Gresham between Christmas 1558 and June 8, 1560: Corslets, 5,222; Almain corslets, 600; morrions and burgonets, 4,500; shirts of mail, 550; sleeves of mail, 100 pairs; sculls, 3,798 splints, 408 pairs.

P. 1.

June 8. **176.** MUNITIONS from FLANDERS.

Received of Sir Thomas Gresham from September 8, 1559, unto June 8, 1560, sundry parcels of guns, bows, powder, and other munitions to the value of 23,136*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 1.

June 10. **177.** AFFAIRS of SCOTLAND.*

Articles agreed upon by the Bishop of Valence and M. de Randan, Ambassadors of the King and Queen of France, at a conference held on June 8 and 10 at Newcastle with Sir W. Cecil and Dr. Wotton, Ambassadors of the Queen of England.

1. That M. de Randan and the Bishop of Valence should pass from Alnwick into Scotland either by Berwick or by

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Haynes, p. 324.

* CECIL and WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

1. The writers have spent this afternoon in talk with these Frenchmen, and entered into many matters. Randan affirms precisely that he may not treat of any matter of Scotland without speech with the Dowager. Much has been said this day, but nothing resolved.

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such other convenient way as the Duke of Norfolk should direct.

2. That on their entry into Scotland they should not carry more treasure than should seem to the Duke convenient for their proper expenses.

3. That they shall pass with their train to Edinburgh, as they shall be directed by the Duke, without conference with any French, other than shall be allowed by the gentleman in charge; and on their arrival none shall enter the castle save M. de Randan with one gentleman of England or Scotland, appointed by Lord Grey, and then only to remain two hours.

4. The Bishop shall have access to the Dowager.*

5. None of their train shall pass out of their lodgings but with the leave of Lord Grey, or such other as shall be appointed by him to attend upon them.

6. The Bishop and M. de Randan bind themselves and train to observe these presents.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 10. **178.** Minute of the same in English.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Pp. 2.

June 10. **179.** AFFAIRS of SCOTLAND.

Things to be demanded of the French and Scots.

To be DEMANDED of the FRENCH.

1. That all French forces sent into Scotland be retired into France.

2. That the King and Queen shall make a revocation of all writings wherein they have used the style of England.

3. A general prohibition for their subjects to keep any artificial thing wherein the arms of England be joined with the arms of Scotland.

THINGS to be DEMANDED by the SCOTS only.

1. That the government of Scotland be granted to the nation of the land.

2. All things done by the nobility and people to be accepted as things done in defence of their liberties and the right of their Sovereign.

3. No force of Frenchmen to remain in Scotland.

4. Perpetual peace to be made between England and Scotland, and that the contract thereof might be made by

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2. They perceive that the Dowager is in great peril. The town makes some appearance of lack of victual; but they fear the lack comes not near the soldier, but the superfluous people. Cecil means for divers respects, as it were by stealth, to meet to-morrow night with the Duke of Norfolk at Alnwick; and, returning on Monday morning, they will conclude with the French for their going or tarrying.—Newcastle, 8 June (in the night) 1560. *Signed.*

Orig.

* Substituted for a clause according this privilege only in case of the Dowager desiring spiritual consolation.

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June 10. the nobility and Princes of both realms during the Queen's absence.

5. The Duke of Châtellerault's right as second person in the realm to be confirmed.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: A memorial at Newcastle, 10 June 1560. *Pp.* 2.

June 10. **180.** The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON to CECIL.

Has participated Cecil's letters of the 5th unto Lord Pembroke and the Lord Chamberlain, who like his consideration had of the Duke of Norfolk, whom he greatly praises. Yesterday morning Sir Jas. Croftes arrived, of whom and his matter the Queen has very well considered, for she makes fair weather with him until she may again be advertised from the Duke of Norfolk and fully understand all charges against him, which it seems she can well like to hear of by her words. *Manet alta mente repostum,* "You know what I mean." Commendations from Lord W. Howard and Lord Pembroke.—Greenwich, 10 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 11. **181.** FREDERICK II., KING OF DENMARK, to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters sent by Johannes Spithovius, and will attend to her suggestions for the expulsion of ancient errors and the advancement of true religion, for which he professes great zeal. He will herein follow the example of his father, and advance as far as is possible the progress of that faith which he holds in common with herself.—Copenhagen, 3 Ides of June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

June 11. **182.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

There are come in two Scotch ships and a boat, thirteen days from Scotland; two of these are from Queen's Ferry and the other from Edinburgh. They say the French had no bread, the Scots having taken away their two mills; they had nothing but seed corn for their bread, and fish such as they got by Leith, and rock sampire. They say that Leith could not possibly be held any long time. They have brought salmon, fells, skins, cloths, and lead; they hold the salmon at 40*s.* the barrel and the lead at 26*s.* the "waye." The Commissioners are not come down yet. There are four Biscay ships taking in merchants' goods for Biscay. They will be ready by midsummer, and divers other hulks to sail towards Spain and Lisbon. There is but small stirring of merchants either to buy or sell such commodities as are here.—Middleburgh, 11 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Pay the bearer one stiver. *Pp.* 2.

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June 12. **183.** FREDERICK II., KING OF DENMARK, to the QUEEN.

Complains that her subjects have often taken away in their ships cattle belonging to the inhabitants of his island of "Vuestoenœ," without paying for them. Begs that the offenders may be punished.—Copenhagen, 12 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 12. **184.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript.

June 12. **185.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

Yesternight came a Scotchman from the French Court, who served the King for a long time and has six months wages owing to him, and who stole away secretly, fearing that if the French were overcome in Scotland he would not be well intreated. He says there are many ships making out who carry but "bowrys" [boors] or peasants, and that the King has no money. He has letters (he says) from the Congregation to the Governor of Scotland, that if he will send 10,000 men into Bretagne, the Congregation would assist him with 40,000; for they are set all against the house of Guise, because "he" has done great execution, contrary to the King's proclamation that they should conceive every man according to his conscience. The Commissioners are not yet come down; the captains here think the voyage to be done with the Spaniards. There is an Yenges [English] ship come in with malt and three crayers with beer and bacon, which they cannot sell but for 1*d.* per pound; it is worth, as he hears, at London 2*d.* The malt is but 6*l.* the last, which makes in England eleven quarters. There are many ships from Amsterdam and the east parts laden with wheat and rye. The price of the best wheat, the last, is at twenty-eight gold guilders, rye nineteen gold guilders.—Middleburgh, 12 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.* : Give the bringer one stiver. *Pp.* 3.

June 12. **186.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

"A note of the Queen's prolongations from the payment of the Paysse mart of 1560, till the payment of the Barnes mart, 1560." Total amount, 495,059 florins. *Signed by Gresham.*

Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 12 June 1560. *Pp.* 4.

June 13. **187.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

urgon's Life of Gresham, i. 308.

1. The writer by his letter of the 10th signified the great overthrow that King Philip had at Tripoli by the Turk's army, in which conflict were lost thirty galleys and twenty-five great ships, and all the rest of the galleys burnt. The saying is that the Duke of Medina Cœli forsook all his galleys and took to a fort with all his men, where, as he is victualled for four months, it is judged the Turks will take it by

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famine or otherwise. They say that King Philip has more need of help than able to help the French King.

2. The 4,400 Spaniards are still here, and will remain, as the Estates will consent to no payment of money. The eight ships prepared for their transportation remain in Zealand. The ships with the Queen's velvets and satins are wind bound. There is shipped twenty pieces of velvet of pile [powder], and 300 ells of crimson velvets; there is in readiness to be shipped twenty pieces more of velvet. Parry's son is well given to virtue and his studies, and is beloved of all men. He begs his father to increase his stipend to 100 crowns a year, as this country is very chargeable. Desires to be commended to Lord Robert Dudley.—Antwerp, 13 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* Received 17 June. *Pp.* 2.

June 14. **188.** ARTICLES of BERWICK.*

Articles agreed upon at Berwick respecting the suspension of arms between the French and the English and Scots, viz,—

1. That the suspension shall last from Monday the 17th till the following Saturday, during which time neither party shall carry on any hostile preparations.

2. The French are not to leave their forts, nor the English not to approach them.

3. Appended are several clauses from the Articles of Berwick.—Berwick, 14 June 1560.

Draft. Endd.: At Berwick, 14 June; the first articles of suspension devised by the French Ambassadors. Mr. Treasurer. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

June 14. **189.** ARTICLES of BERWICK.†
Keith, 1. 287.

Articles concluded at Berwick between the Commissioners of the Queen of England and of the King and Queen of France and Scotland.

1. The town of Edinburgh to be the place of treaty.

2. They will convene together and begin the treaty on Monday next, which shall last no longer than the Saturday

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June 15.
Haynes, p. 326.

* CECIL to PETRE.

The writers are so traversed with this French Bishop that they can make no certainty of their proceedings. All yesterday was spent in articles touching their entry, their manner of treaty, the abstinence of wars, and so agreed as the writers determined to take their journey this morning. Yesternight the French forbare signing them upon cavillations, and gave the writers hope that they would finish them by 4 o'clock this morning, and now it is 6, and they [Cecil and Wotton] cannot speak with them, they excusing themselves by long sleep. They are in contention about a word, wherein the writers mean to have the victory, or else not depart this day. Here is such abominable robberies in the camp by the old captains, that it would weary any Prince to have victory with their service; commonly they lack not a half part, but three parts, and also infect the country captains. It has been no small fault of Sir J. C., who is now there, to give example and nourish them therein. His faults in that part are too evident in this town. If the writers depart this day they will write to-morrow from Haddington.—Berwick, 15 June 1560. *Signed.*
Orig.

† Another copy occurs in B. M. Calig. B. x. 93.

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following, unless the Commissioners prorogue the same for some just cause.

3. On the Monday, the Commissioners shall agree upon the form of a cessation of arms during the time of treaty.

4. The French Commissioners, and the retinue included in the letters of safe conduct, shall enter the limits of Scotland with the English Commissioners, and none shall carry more money than is necessary for their ordinary expenses. Nor shall it be lawful for them to have any conference with French or Scotch men on the road to Edinburgh, or during their abode in Scotland in the time of treaty, but by consent of the English Commissioners, or such persons as shall be appointed by them to look after this matter.

5. No person belonging to the retinue of the Sieur de Randan and Bishop of Valence to leave their lodgings appointed for them at Edinburgh, without the consent of such Englishmen as are deputed by the English Commissioners to accompany them.

6. The English Commissioners agree that the French Commissioners during the time of the treaty may confer with the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and with one who was secretary with the Queen at her death, and the Justice Clerk. If either of them refuse the same, then they shall have licence to speak with other Scotchmen, not being in any of the forts holden by the French.

7. The said three Scotchmen shall after their communication with those of France, return from whence they came.

8. It shall be lawful for the French Commissioners to demand and retain such ciphers and writings as were left by the Queen Dowager in the hands of the secretary, and likewise that Captain Chapperon shall speak with them and deliver to them such commissions and writings as he carried into Scotland from France.

9. It shall be permitted for them to send to the ladies and gentlewomen of France who served the Queen, to comfort them, or for them to come to the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners of England bind themselves as far as concerns their parts.

11. Finally the Commissioners of France likewise bind themselves to observe and cause to be observed by theirs, all things in the premises.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Articles 1 *to* 6 *inclusive in Lat.,* 7 *to end in English. Endd.:* 14 June 1560. *Pp.* 3.

June 14. **190.** Draft of the above in French.*
Endd. Pp. 3.

June 14. **191.** Payne to Gresham.

1. There is come in a Scotchman to Camfer with news that for a truth the old Scottish Queen died on Monday last

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* Another copy occurs, B. M. Calig. ix. 124.

June 14.

past, and there was great shooting of ordnance at Leith both by sea and land. They say they wish the young Queen were in the same state as her mother. "God have mercy on her soul, and all Christians, and forgive her soul her body's misdeeds. Amen."

2. Janson, of Enkhuizen, the Admiral of the eight hulks, is come to Armuyden and looks for the Commissary to come down. Payne thinks that the Spaniards will not come down, many of them being married in the country and having given over their service to the King without money taken, because they will not go to Spain for the religion's sake. Twelve merchant hulks have departed for Spain and Lisbon. A small boat from Harwich has brought 2,000 lbs. of bacon dried in flakes, and sells it for 1*d.* a pound. The news is that the Turks have taken and sunk thirty galleys and forty ships of the Spaniards and Italians, in their going away from the island, which they had recovered again of the Turk. Prays God to send better news.—Middleburgh, 14 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 15. **192.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to CECIL and WOTTON.*

Burnet, iii. App. p. 307.

1. Understand by their letters of the 11th their proceedings with the French Commissioners, and the death of the Dowager of Scotland. The Queen well allows their opinion for signifying unto King Philip's Ambassadors that they are entered into treaty with the French and are in very good

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June 11. Haynes, p. 325.

* CECIL and WOTTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The writers have to do with men who leave no way unsought for their purpose. The Queen's letter will show that now they are all going into Scotland. Besides divers other causes, two principally move them to accord thereunto. The one is, that the danger of the Queen's life, and the discourage in the town, shall rather provoke the Ambassadors to be more ready to accord; the other is, that they see without being nigh the place they shall not without loss of much time come to an end. They trust to be at Edinburgh on Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon and Monday forenoon to enter into substantial talk. The supply of southern men comes very slowly, although, as they hear by report, marvellously chargeable to the people by new devices of charges in arraying of the soldiers. They look hourly to hear of the state of the Dowager; on Saturday, they hear she was speechless. The report is, the town is much destitute of victuals; until they know the truth more certainly, they will not affirm it, for they have suspicion of the contrary. It is true that D'Oysell offered Sir Henry Percy to have some communication, being afraid of Grey's cruelty. They thank their Lordships for imparting to them Lord Montague's letters, with their opinions thereupon. They think it were well to let the King Catholic's Ministers understand that they have entered into a fair way towards accord, and that they find things not so hard to accord as was doubted upon; by this means it shall be reason that the King of Spain be neither at cost of sending ships, nor at pain to name umpires.—Newcastle, 11 June 1560.

2. P.S.—Their Lordships will perceive by Norfolk's letter what he is advertised of the Dowager's death. Hereupon will follow sundry alterations. If the French will return now without following their commission, although they will provoke them to continue, what shall they do? What if they require the presence of some of their colleagues in the town? This the writers will not allow without their Lordships' order. If they require assistance of other Scotchmen, that were French, which they think not unreasonable, although they think none will be so bold, what shall they do? Of these things they beseech their Lordships to think, and advertise them of the Queen's pleasure. *Signed.*

Orig.

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way towards accord; and she has taken order that one shall be out of hand sent to declare the same unto them, with signification of the Dowager's death.

2. Touching the other points wherein they require the Queen's resolution, they have considered the same, and the Queen has resolved, first, in case the French Commissioners upon hearing the Dowager's death press to return back again, then by such means as they can best devise to continue them; but, if they must needs break off and return, thereupon to consult with the Duke of Norfolk, and, imparting the case to the Lords of Scotland, to take order by their advice for the expelling of the French according to that has been heretofore determined, without further delay; the rather that it appears by all advertisements that the French seek nothing so much as to win time. If the French Commissioners require the presence of some of their colleagues in the town it is in no wise to be granted. If they should require the assistance of such Scots as are of the French faction, the Queen thinks that unless they and the Lords of Scotland see some reasonable cause to the contrary it may be granted.

3. Forasmuch as they understand that one Parris, a fugitive Irishman, has come from the French and yielded himself up to Lord Grey, they direct them to see what he can say touching the practices attempted in Ireland, to the intent that if his meaning and doing seem to deserve the same they will be suitors to the Queen for his pardon.—Greenwich, 15 June 1560. *Signed:* Winchester, Northampton, E. Clynton, Thos. Parry, William Petre, Rich. Sackvyle.

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 15. **193.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to NORFOLK.

Having received intelligence from France that of late a certain Scotchman passed out of Scotland thither, taking ship at Tynemouth by Newcastle in a Flemish ship, and that on his arrival the French preparations were hastened, and four ships sent with victuals into Scotland,—they direct him to cause special watch to be had at Tynemouth, Newcastle, and all the ports on that coast, and to suffer none to pass out without good knowledge of the cause of their going. Also to give warning to Winter to meet with the four ships, and so let the purposes of the French as much as he may.—Greenwich, 15 June 1560. *Signed:* North., Winchester, E. Clynton, Tho. Parry, Willm. Petre, Ry. Sakevyle.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 16. **194.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

1. Wrote to him on the 13th of the great overthrow of King Philip at Tripoli by the Turks. They now say that the Duke of Medina Cœli has escaped with twelve galleys into

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Sicily, and some have put into Naples, and many into a narrow gulf where the Turks can do them but little hurt except by famine; it is thought King Philip will not recover such a power of ships in four years. On the 15th he received Parry's of the 10th, with the Queen's warrant for forty last of serpentine and thirty of corryn powder. Has shipped twenty pieces of velvet of pile and half [corn powder] and 300 ells of crimson. The ships have remained twelve days for a fair wind. Is now wholly at his wit's end, for on the 13th the chief searcher (who is all his worker and conveyor of his velvets) told him that an Englishman had informed the Customs that of late many velvets had arrived in London, and that if he made a general search he should have great booty; but in a council of the customers and searchers on the 15th they determined not to search, partly for fear of offending Gresham. On the same day a ship (whose master's name is Thomas Degraves) departed with seven pieces of velvet and four dryvats containing eight score ells of crimson velvets; next tide the other ships were appointed to depart, but the wind was clean against them. If any thing is found, the parties who shipped it must fly the country, as it runs their lives and goods upon. Is promised the name of the Englishman. Begs that order may be taken with Mr. Bloomfield for secresy, as he is assured that nothing comes in that Sir John York and others do not know of by certain of the officers, and they write to their doers here. Mistrusts Sir J. York's factor, named Gardiner, for whom he has refused to transport powder and saltpetre. At his last being in London, Mr. Scriven, Lord Ambrose Dudley's servant, spoke in Sir J. York's behalf for Gresham to help him to convey certain saltpetre and gunpowder, which he refused.

2. The Queen's letter to Paulus van Dall will do much good. The 4,400 Spaniards still remain in garrison. It is true that the Abbot of Salute was appointed by the Bishop of Rome, with the consent of the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and France, to come into England to persuade with the Queen for the subversion of the present state of religion; he is now stayed by reason of the great fear there is for religion in France. People stick not to say that God has placed King Philip in this journey of Tripoli for the great execution that he has done for religion in Spain. The Emperor is very sore sick of a quartan ague; the Duke of Bavaria and certain Papist Bishops are gone to see him. The writer's factor, Richard Clough, wrote on the 1st from Eisenach in Saxony, sixteen Dutch miles from Mansfield, that he intended to be with the Count of Mansfield on the 3rd.

3. On the 15th Arnold Rosenberg, one of the King of Sweden's Councilors, who was in England with the King's son, asked the writer what news he had from England and how the Queen did; whether she was assured to the Earl of Arran, and whether Don Carlos would come into England: to which he replied that the Queen was well, but that he

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knew nothing of the other matters. Then Rosenberg bursted out that the King of Sweden's eldest son was coming to England with eighty great ships, 10,000 men, and 4,000,000 of gold and silver, to come for the Queen, and showed his picture to Gresham; the Prince is ready to depart by the last of next month. Don Carlos, the Emperor's son, is the best one the Queen can marry, as she will there be allied with all the great Princes of Christendom. "This is the wish of all her friends, Protestants as well as Papists, and whomsoever Her Highness will fancy at his foot will I die." Thanks him for the news of Leith, and the payment of the 10,000*l.* and the comfortable answer he gave to Gresham's factor, Richard Candler.

4. Has shipped at Hamburg 9,000*l.* of munitions in three ships, 3,000*l.* in each, whereof 1,000*l.* is insured; there are about 3,000 corslets, and the rest of the adventure is in corries, handguns, dags, Cologne cleves, staves, saltpetre, and sulphur. There shall be no more sulphur bought, 150 1,000 weight being bought already. It were well to send three or four ships of war to meet them from the Frith, lest any French ship should meet them.

5. On the 15th there arrived letters from Venice of the 1st, advertising that the Turks have taken and sunk thirty-eight galleys and twenty-seven great ships, and it is judged that the Duke of Medina Cœli is taken or sunk with 5,000 or 6,000 men; likewise there are 8,000 men in the fort, and if the King does not send succours within a month, they must give it up for lack of victuals. Whereas King Philip sent word that he would help the French King in Scotland, now he will be fain to seek succour from the Queen. They say that God has blessed the Queen for her religion, and plagued the other Princes for their papistry and idolatry.

6. Considering the noble army the Queen has by sea and land she need not fear the Kings of Spain or France. Besides this she has her marriage in her hands, with the which she can make peace and war according to her pleasure, "with the which she may make the proudest Prince in all Christendom to stoop and to yield unto that noble carkass of hers, which is here much spoken of of all men to Her Highness's great laud and praise."

7. Whereas the Queen owes 1,000,000 ducats here, King Philip and the French King owe 2,000,000 apiece. Is secretly advertised that the Spanish Ambassador in England has written to the King and the Regent that the Queen must make peace out of hand with the French King as she is so poor of money.

8. There is much talk of the Bishops that are committed to the Tower, wherein the Queen is commended. There is here a Scotchman, Mr. Bewmont, who was at Dieppe on the 10th, who says that the French King has no ships in readiness and lacks both men and money, and that he has need of men about

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him to defend the great power that is up in France for to subdue the Guises. The Dowager of Scotland died on the 9th.

9. His factor Clough passing through Nassau writes him from Seigen that he found there the Prince of Orange, the Count of Swartzenburg, the Landgrave, and three Earls more, met for the christening of a child of the Count of Assone. Likewise that the marriage of the Palzgrave's son with the Landgrave's youngest daughter, which was appointed for the 8th inst. at Marburg, is put off till twenty days after midsummer by reason of the great scarcity of victuals, and hay and oats, for that there meet most the nobles of Germany with 7,000 or 8,000 horsemen.

10. Encloses a letter for Cecil from Mr. Brickendine, and another from Payne of Middleburgh. Desires him to obtain licence to come home, to render up his accounts, which now amount to 1,000,000 ducats, and also that he will send the bonds of the Queen and the city of London for renewing the old ones.

11. P. S.—Desires him to show Lord Robert Dudley that the Queen's Turkey horse waxes a very fair beast, and he intends to bring it home himself.—Antwerp, 16 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 9.

[June 16.] **195.** INTELLIGENCE from FLANDERS.

Abstract of Gresham's letter to Parry of June 16th, and of Brickentine's letter to Cecil of June 8.

1. Touching the Queen's reward to the Bishop of Osnabruck.

2. Desires information as to his dealings with the two Earls of Friesland.

3. For the Queen's letter to the King of Sweden in behalf of the young Lord of Friesland.

4. Copy of the said letter to be sent to him.

5. That Emden be included among the number of the Steelyards, if the Queen grant the Steelyards their liberties.

6. Whether he shall repair according to his first instructions to the Elector Augustus and the Duke of Saxony.

Endd. Pp. 3.

[June 16.] **196.** CORRESPONDENCE with FLANDERS.

Note of answer to Gresham's letter of the 16th of June.

1. Mr. Bloomfield is ordered to secresy.

2. That York knows about the powder, but henceforth he shall not know.

3. It is possible that Mr. York's man Gardiner has dealt ill here, he understands thereof from Bloomfield.

4. The chief secresy must be well used abroad; henceforth it shall be well kept here.

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5. Touching three or four ships, it is hard getting them, besides the enemy is not yet abroad .

6. His return shall be as soon as the Queen has heard from him certainly about Count Mansfeld.

7. There is great towards of accord by treaty with the French; as for Leith it is easy to be taken. This letter is to be conveyed forthwith to Brickendine, to assure him touching the Folkers.

Note of answer to Brickendine's letter of the 8th of June.

1. The Bishop of Osnabruck will desire no pension.

2. Touching the entertainment of the two Earls.

3. There are three sorts of pensions in Germany: Dienst gelt, that is, to serve personally at command of the conductor; manne gelt, a pension given to a man and his heirs; gnade gelt, that is, to use his goodwill, friendship, and council to prevent the proceedings of the enemy and advance his whose pension he receives.

4. Count Christopher will not serve but upon great pension; he had 2,000 crowns from the French King, yet hereof he writes not that he will serve.

5. To give the Queen's favourable letters to the King of Sweden for the young Lords of Friesland that they may quietly repair to their country again with his favour and friendship as they departed into his.

6. That the town of Emden might be made free with the rest of the cities of the Hanse.

7. The Queen will write to the King of Sweden, then to send him a copy that the Lords might see it ere it went.

8. If the town of Emden were made free it would serve the more readily.

9. It were meet to give the two Earls of Friesland the second kind of pension.

10. It were meet to give the Count Christopher the third kind of pension.

Orig., in Parry's hol. Endd.: The Cardinal granted the tithes of Crediton, amounting to the clear yearly value of 115*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, which the Queen granted to the corporation of Crediton, amounting to 100*l.* per annum. To pay to a vicar preacher 20*l.*, with an augmentation of 10*l.* when Exminster shall fall. To a curate 10*l.* A curate at Lampford 10*l.* To a schoolmaster 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Pp.* 4.

June 17. **197.** MONTAGUE to CECIL.

1. Cecil's gentle and friendly letters of the 10th, 16th, and 22nd May were received together on the 10th inst. by the courier of the writer, and also the Queen's of the 12th and 23rd, by which it seems that other letters have been sent which have not come, and so he fears it has chanced to some of theirs.

2. Perceiving by the Queen's letter of the 12th his licence of return, it was no small joy unto him, although he would

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June 17. be never weary to serve his Queen and country. Has written at length to the Queen of the manner of their doings upon the receipt of the last letters, to which he refers him. Has taken his leave of the King, and presented Chamberlain, who was favourably received, and who is a meet man in all respects, though he is unfurnished of money or convenient ministers for such a service, which is no small grief to him. It were well he had some meet man that he might use in case of sickness, whereunto he is of late much subjected, and if he is not furnished with money, Cecil must not look to hear how the Queen's service proceeds.

3. On Wednesday Montague intends to take his journey homewards if he can possibly hire horses and mules, and afterwards to use all the expedition he can; how he will be provided of passage he knows not, and therefore had hoped he should have had one of the Queen's to have transported him. Hopes that the Queen is pleased with his good will and faithful travail.—Toledo, 17 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

June 17. **198.** The Count Mansfeld's Instructions.

1. The Count thanks the Queen for the kindness with which she received his agent, Hans Keck, who, through Gresham's means, had obtained an audience from her respecting the Count's proposals.

2. As to the affair of the money, she has doubtless understood his proposals from Hans Keck. As for obtaining the loan at less than 12 per cent., he cannot promise this, since he knows that the persons who will advance the money to the Queen can get more for it at Antwerp; nevertheless he will do his utmost to forward her plans. The bonds for the 400,000 and the 300,000 dollars ought to be given by the principal city in England. The Queen, or Gresham, shall hear as speedily as possible if any new points arise.

3. With respect to the silver and copper, the Count must communicate first with his nephews, and will then send the result by Hans Keck. Desires Gresham to inquire of his agent how matters are going on in Germany, and assures him that the Queen might subsidize the "good people" there if necessary. The writer, as a faithful servant of the Queen, considers that the Duke of Saxony should be taken into her service, of the reasons for which Clough can better inform him.—Mansfield, 17 June 1560.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 4.

June 17. **199.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

June 17. **200.** Extract of that part of Count Mansfeld's instructions which relates to money matters.—Mansfeld, 17 June 1560.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

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June 17. **201.** COUNT MANSFELD to GRESHAM.

Has written from Frankfort promising the Queen of England a loan of 300,000 dollars, who has agreed to accept it, giving the usual securities and pensions, and desired that the money may be got ready soon. Desires him to see to this, that the Queen may not be disappointed. He will take care that no less security is given than is usually given to the merchants of Antwerp, and that no less than 12 per cent. interest shall be given.—Mansfield, 17 June 1560.

Copy. Prefixed is this title: Literæ D. Comitis ad Mercatorem Theodoricum Hut, cum Richardo Gloecken, familiari D. Thomæ a Gresshems, transmissæ. *Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

June 17. **202.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

Since his last there are come in two great hulks from Cadiz laden with salt and other merchandise of "Yenghemens," and *aqua vitæ* for the shippers. The hulks bound for Spain and Lisbon tarry before Flushing for a good wind. They say here there are many ships making ready in France to go into Scotland, and note the subtilty of the French sending Ambassadors, to seek peace so as to prolong the time till their ships and galleys are in readiness, and that the French Ambassadors in England are as subtle men as are in France. There are three hulks of 100 and 150 tons lading in Middleburgh with wine, soap, and other Scotchmen's goods for Scotland. Janson, the Burgomaster of Enkhuizen and Admiral of the eight hulks, told him they looked for the Commissioner every day.—Middleburgh, 17 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 17. **203.** The LORD KEEPER [BACON] to CECIL.

1. Were he in Cecil's place and saw cause to credit the advertisement from France of the mishap of King Philip, the wants of Leith, and the death of the Dowager, he would agree to no end but such as would deliver Scotland clearly rid of the French (the duty of their allegiance saved); but if he perceived cause of doubt in these advertisements, then should their sentence rule him.

2. The Frenchman (whom Cecil ordered should be apprehended) has been committed to the Tower, a lewd man in the writer's judgment. Last night he was at Cecil's house with Lady Cecil, where all things go well forward. Thinks that the privy at the west end is with the least, and is too near the lodgings and an oven and little larder; it would have been better to have offended his eye outward than his nose inward. The writer's young boy Anthony has been very sharply handled with a fever, much to the discomfort of his wife.—17 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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June 17. **204.** The Bishop of Valence and Randan to [the Bishop of Amiens] and Others.

Having been appointed by the French King to arrange an accord with the Queen of England, in a commission in which the persons addressed are named under the authority of the Queen Regent, and hearing of her death at Berwick, they thought good to ask Sir William Cecil and the Dean of Canterbury, the English Deputies, to permit them to come out of Leith to the conference. This they refused, as being contrary to laws of war for the besieged to be allowed to have any communication with their friends. They then proposed that if the accord should not succeed, the Bishop of Amiens should not return into Leith, but should await the issue of the siege in any place they might appoint; which was likewise refused. Permission was, however, granted to advertise him by an open letter, and a suspension of arms till Saturday evening was determined on; which the writers request may be observed by the French. It should be published by them, as it will be in the English camp, and a signal given by a cannon from the castle at 6 o'clock.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1560. *Signed:* Monluc,—Randan.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

June 17. **205.** Suspension of Arms at Leith.

Extract from certain Articles agreed upon between the Deputies of France and England.

1. The said suspension shall last from Monday the 17th till the following Saturday.

2. The English shall not carry on their trenches, or commit any acts of hostility against the French forts.

3. The French shall not leave their forts.

4. The English and Scotch shall not approach their camp nearer to Leith.

5. The French Commissioners shall be at liberty to carry on free negociations during this period.

Draft. Endd.: 17 June 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

June 17. **206.** Anonymous to M. d'Oysel.*

The Queen Dowager died on the 11th inst. before 1 o'clock at midnight, which was the 30th day of her sickness.

June 21. * Cecil to Petre.

Haynes, p. 329.

1. The French and Scotch have not met with their articles, as was appointed this afternoon, the matters requiring long consultation on the Scotch part, and time of translation. To-morrow morning they shall meet; so towards night Cecil shall see somewhat to write. The hardest knot will prove the league betwixt England and Scotland; the French cannot digest it, and if it might be held, it would always trouble their stomachs. If it cannot be as it is, he would gladly know the Queen's pleasure whether they shall break, if they can neither obtain it to stand as it is, nor continued betwixt the Princes and the nobilities; for the words of the instructions of the English Ambassadors are very general in that point, mentioning that if they cannot come to any conditions that are for the surety and liberty of Scotland, then to forbear and certify. If Petre could help them to a plainer explanation of this article it would ease them much, for upon this point the whole will hang. A declaration of the Queen's purpose in this part, whether they shall desist, if they can get no pact whereby the nobility shall

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Before M. de Randan and the Bishop of Valence, Secretary Cecil and Dr. Wotton came to Edinburgh two days ago; they neither speak nor suffer any of their company to talk with any Frenchman otherwise than orderly. The instructions of De Randan and the Bishop were in cipher. The English Commissioners would not that the writer should see them, but that he should send them the cipher, which he has not done, but in the end they suffered him to decipher them at their lodging, whereby the writer had means to give them to understand as much as he knew by some about him. It was once agreed by the Queen of England that D'Oysel should be at the negociation, but now she will none of it. The contents and end of the said memorials are of peace, and that no succours are to be looked for before the end of August, weighing the danger wherein things are presently in France, as is contained in one of the memorials to the Dowager with a letter from her brethren; the other is to agree to the razing of Leith, and the sending back of the French, except some garrison in Inchkeith and Dunbar, and to convey thither the artillery and munition of Leith; also that there be nothing touched of the arms nor of the relinquishing of the title that the French Queen bears of England, but that the French King shall take order that she shall leave it.

2. Because the enemy have the King's cipher, if D'Oysel thinks good to give any ciphered advertisement and let the same fall into their hands, they will not miss to decipher it, and finding therein the state of the place such as he pleases to make it, it may be somewhat beneficial to the negociation of the said Randan and the Bishop, who greatly desire to know truly for how long he yet has victuals. Seeing that this bearer may not have means to return, if D'Oysel has victual till the 15 July he is to give token by a fire on St. Anthony's Church, and if till the end of this month by a fire on the Citadel; but if for between both times he is to make two fires, and if the matter go so that he must to it perforce then to make three fires all at once. And to the intent they may be perceived from hence, he is to let them continue for half an hour about midnight.—Edinburgh Castle, 18 June.

Almost entirely in Throckmorton's cipher, and described by him as: The extract of a French letter sent out of Edinburgh to them in Leith in cipher, the 18th June. *Pp.* 2.

June 17. **207.** METNELL and WANDISFORD to the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

By his letter of the 14th May, delivered by Mr. Thornelle, they perceive that it is the Queen's pleasure to preserve the

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be mentioned, or if there be not, an article for the mutual defence of the liberty of either realm. He may do them a pleasure therein, though it come late.

2. He sends an intercepted letter from a French secretary in the castle to the town. If Mr. Hampton can do nothing with it, it should be sent to Mr. Sommer. Cecil would have given 100*l.* to have had Somer here. Asks Mr. Hampton to take the care to send these letters to Throckmorton.—Edinburgh, 21 June 1560. *Signed. Orig.*

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jurisdiction of the county palatine of Durham, and that all the officers shall have their rooms and the seal of the same, and that the Master of the Wards shall have the order of the wards and liveries, and that all writs for inquiries, commissions, etc., shall pass under the seal of the said county. They desire warrant for the making forth of letters patent of any such offices and preferments, and that the names of the officers may be expressed in the warrant. As they are advertised that he has appointed the Sheriff to entertain the Justices of Assize at their coming thither, they desire the renewal of the inclosed patents and commissions for Justices of Assize in eyre [oyer] and terminer and gaol delivery, which they must needs have by next assize. Understand by Mr. Thornelle that Cecil has answered all their letters, by letters addressed to the post of Allerton, nevertheless his letters have not come to their hands.—Durham, 17 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 18. **208.** The Queen's Debts in Flanders.

Letters patent, securing the repayment of 1,920 florins to George Sticker, merchant of Antwerp, lent by him to Sir Thomas Gresham for the Queen's use.—Greenwich, 18 June 1560. *Cancelled. Signed by the Queen.*

Orig. Appended is a fragment of the Great Seal of England in white wax. On the back are the signatures of the Privy Council. On parchment.

June 19. **209.** Cecil to the Queen.[*]

1. Thinks it his duty to ascertain her privately in some things wherein Dr. Wotton is not acquainted. Her army

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June 19.
Haynes, p. 327.

[*] Cecil and Wotton to the Lords of the Council.

1. The travails and debates of the writers with these Frenchmen are not much less than theirs of the camp with the French besieged. "We can get nothing but with racking and straining, and we have it inwards; they always will steal it away in penning and writing." By the letters of the writers to the Queen, and by the copies of certain articles passed between them for their entry and suspension of arms, and of the articles offered by the French and not allowed by the writers, their Lordships shall perceive much of their proceedings. How these matters of Scotland will be accorded they know not; this afternoon they meet. On the one part, this matter has so many crooked points in it to accord, considering they deal between a Prince and his subjects, and so subtle a nation, and on the other part the writers knew many causes there before their coming, and perceive more in the army since their coming, to induce them to forbear a war. They cannot understand but that the nobility and gentry, with the common people, do well conceive the fruit of amity betwixt these two realms, and are utterly bent against the French, so as the writers are forced to procure them favour and entertainment. They see that this Council of Scotland may be directed to do anything the Queen commands them; but how long that will endure, God knows.

2. In the matter of redress for usage of the style and arms, they see the French here rest only upon moderation thereof, that the dishonour of the French and their uncles do not so ensue, as they say the English "covet." Although their doings have deserved the same, the writers know not whether the Queen will have them fall into the war, rather than lack their wills in dishonouring them When their Lordships have considered all things there, and if it seems meet, that they shall upon any advantages known to their Lordships, rather break than conclude in that point, or in other like, they can easily do it. And for all doubts,

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here is small and truly does worthily, and like good men of war besiege so great a town having many advantages against them. Her pay is more than her numbers, partly by stealing away but chiefly by stealing of captains. She will think him a great enemy to sumptuous apparel that neither can spare his speech against it at London nor at Edinburgh. There is such excess of apparel in certain captains that he fears some carry twenty, some forty soldiers in their hose, both are they so big and so costly. It were mere folly for him to inveigh against these things; the best way is to make a short end thereof. As for fare, none here of any degree ever fared better at home, and in this point pass away the wage of no small number of soldiers. Since his coming he has caused a muster, wherein he thinks the Queen will save at one pay 2,000*l.* Sir Peter Carew's reports to her are very true, and as touching Croftes,* he is very sorry to find so apparent matter; his neglect of his duty was the especial cause of the loss of the town, and that so evidently that it cannot be denied. Surely Enfield is now wrong, wherefore if it is her pleasure there is no difficulty therein. Here are some greatly perplexed. Although the nobility of Scotland hate the French and are devoted to England, yet some are for one respect and some for another. Many questions are moved to him by certain Lords whereunto he cannot answer.

2. As for making a peace, he thinks they may sooner do it than the Scots would have it. Finds the Laird of Lethington disposed to work all the minds of the nobility to allow anything that she shall determine; he is of most credit here for his wit, and almost sustains the whole burden of foresight. Next him is the Lord James, who surely is not unlike either in person or qualities to be a King soon. The Earl of Argyll is a goodly gentleman of person and unusually honoured of all Scotland. The Earl of Arran has all his father's honour laid upon him, for his father yields in all things to him.

3. If she had money to maintain a just war, this amity of Scotland would so abase France that her posterity to the third generation would live quietly. Sees that lack thereof will lose that at this time which quadruple so much at another time will not redeem. Beseeches her to pardon his hasty scribbling, as he is overwhelmed with business. Is forced to bear the whole labour. Mr. Wotton is very wise and loves quietness, but this matter requires travail.

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here in camp, if money be sent, and Norfolk comes in, there is no doubt but that the town shall be in his hands within ten days, as Cecil plainly understands. Refers their Lordships to such advertisements as they have made to the Queen, and beseech a speedy and certain answer.—Edinburgh, 19 June 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—At length they are agreed upon the articles, whereof they cannot send the copy.

Orig.

* This name is expressed in cipher.

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Hopes that God will direct her to make choice of a husband who will be a father to her posterity, for without it he wishes to himself no posterity.—Edinburgh, 19 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

June 19. **210.** ARMS and STYLE of ENGLAND.*

1. The offers of the French Ambassadors touching Queen Mary's ceasing the use of the arms and style of England.

2. In reply to the English Commissioners' demands for compensation for the usurpation by Queen Mary of the arms and style of England, they have replied that they have no authority to speak about compensation; and they can only promise that the King and Queen, their Sovereigns, will desist from using the arms and style and will forbid their subjects from doing so; and that they will call in all letters in which the arms or style of England are used, and declare that those which are not brought in within six months shall be of none effect.

3. As for those articles which they have not power to agree to, they will send to learn the King's pleasure. With respect to the compensation, they are ready to refer it to the judgment of the King Catholic; and if he does not give his decision within the appointed time, then the right of compensation shall remain with the Queen. In the meantime, they offer to arrange with the English Commissioners for the removal out of Scotland of the forces on both sides, and the number of French who shall remain in Leith and Inchkeith, and also about the demolition of the works at Dunbar. All warlike operations to cease.—Edinburgh, 17 June 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 19. **211.** ARTICLES proposed to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

1. That the French King and Queen shall not only forbear to use the arms of England and prohibit that they shall not

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* Another copy occurs in B. M. Calig. B. x. 95.

June 12.
Haynes, p. 326.

† PARRY and PETRE to CECIL.

The Queen (upon some occasions at this time ministered by the French), has commanded the writers to remind him of two things. First, that in his treaty with the French Commissioners touching the injuries done to her by usurping of the titles and arms of her realms, he is not only to provide for the leaving thereof hereafter, so they may be not used; but also, (because their doings are known to the world,) that some satisfaction may follow by the French King's Queen, whereby the Queen's honour and just title and right may appear to the realm by some public demonstration that injury has been done her in this part. The second is for the article of reservation contained in the last treaty with France, and for another article touching any innovation on either side during eight years. Copies of these articles they send him herewith. The said articles are very reasonable and good for both parties; yet, because the French, in those and all other promises, serve the time, and contrary to good faith pretend matters for their purpose when they list, the Queen would be glad if in this treaty he might obtain some fuller exposition, to provide as much as may be by covenant for this. They now excuse their using the Queen's title and arms as no innovation, considering the same was begun to be used by them before the date of that treaty, contrary indeed to the true meaning of the treaty and reason.—Greenwich 12 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig.

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from henceforth be joined to those of France and Scotland, but shall proclaim that where there is any work with them on it, the arms shall be erased.

2. They shall not only forbear to use the style and title of England and Ireland in their writings, or otherwise, but shall prohibit it to be used in their dominions; and wheresoever it has been used, it shall be expunged and defaced; and all grants and writings bearing it shall be renewed without it.

3. If they will not accord to these demands, then the Queen will abide by the arbitration of King Philip, to be given within one year.

4. For recompence of the above injuries and as satisfaction for the violation of the treaty of Cambray, she has demanded the instant restitution of Calais; and for that the Deputies of the French King and Queen have no authority to treat thereof, and as it will be a great delay to the reconciliation of amity to abide resolution out of France to be sent to Edinburgh, it is covenanted that the demand be referred to a new treaty at London, and if it be not accorded within the space of three months, then the said Queen and King and Queen will stand to the arbitration of King Philip, so as he give a resolute sentence within one year. If he do this, then the said claim shall stand as it did the day before the treaty began.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 19 June 1560. Copy of the Articles proposed to the French Ambassadors, sent to the Queen by the first despatch; in English. *Pp.* 4.

June 19. **212.** Copy of the Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the last entry in French.

Endd. Pp. 3.

June 19. **213.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Wishes that Cecil had better hope of success in his treaty than the writer gathers by any letter he has received as yet. Is glad that Cecil finds the writer's declaration of the whole state there true. There is no man there of whom account is to be made but Sadler for Council matters and Mr. Randolph for warlike affairs. Thinks there is time enough for Cecil to write to the Court to have Lord Wharton placed here by the Queen's directions, which would prevent all misfortunes that might fall. The office yet remains in Sadler's hands, who received it by the Queen's letters, and therefore he would wish the like again to Lord Wharton; would be sorry, having missed Sadler's company so long in Berwick, to miss it also in the field. Hopes that Cecil will moderate whatsoever his rash head writes on the sudden. It is impossible for him to go out of the town before the money arrives, wherefore he wishes Cecil to remember it once again in his letter. The armour is not yet arrived from Newcastle. Sends a packet from the Court herewith. As for the passing of the Scotchmen, he can give no straiter commandment for taking heed of

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June 19. these escaping within his lieutenancy than he has done. It was (as he could gather) the Dowager's Almoner who was convoyed through Northumberland by some of the country. He may chance to know one day who they were.—19 June 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Berwick news is that Croftes will be there within three days, in which case there will be no need to study the appointment of a new captain.

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 19. **214.** The MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER to CECIL.

Thanks him for his letter and will do his devoir to help him to the end he seeks for, for which purpose he sends to Mr. Brown, the Treasurer of the army, 22,000*l.* certainly, and more as he trusts. The ships must be paid, for Mr. Gonson [*torn*] or thereabouts, which will acquit both parts he trusts. Richard Asheton is appointed by the writer to pay 3,000*l.* to the Treasurer of Berwick for the old garrison, and then there is to be paid more for the [*torn*] 6,000*l.*, which he will consider as much as he can and provide [*torn*] July to be at Berwick before the end of the same month above 24,000 or 25,000*l.*, but there are so many other things to pay that it will be hard to make this.—19 June 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Torn at the outer edge. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 19. **215.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

All the hulks that were bound for Spain and Portugal, and which were riding before Flushing, have come back to the Rammekyns, because the wind is contrary. Has been to Camfer, but there have arrived no ships from Scotland. Yesterday there came in a hoy of Flushing laden with English malt, which came out of a crayer which was sold to a man of Flushing, which had English wool under the malt; the malt was sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* the last, and it was worth to the Queen 5*l.* 15*s.* Thus they bring over malt and bacon and sell them cheaper than in England, for bacon is sold but for 12*s.* 6*d.* the 100, and wool for eighteen guilders the cwt., and in England it is worth 15*s.* The Commissary and the Spaniards are not yet come. There are ships lading every day with wines for Scotland. There came in this day two hoys from London, who are gone towards Antwerp. There are two ships come with wines of France, who say that they make great preparations in France and look for galleys.—Middleburgh, 19 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 20. **216.** JOHANNES SPITHOVIUS to CECIL.

Wrote to him on the 2nd March and the 16th May. Recapitulates all the intelligence contained in his last letter

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rather more fully. Does not think that the King of Denmark will be so rash as to aid the French in subjugating the Scots, although the French Ambassador has been urgent with him to permit his master to have the loan of the Danish fleet to be employed against the Scots. He is exceedingly annoyed with the journey of Duke Adolphus into England. The privileges of the Hanse towns will be considered next week at Othoma [Odensee], in the Isle of Funen; thinks that the fact of some of them obtaining advantages to the exclusion of others will breed dissensions amongst them. The King departed thither on June 17, he often reviews his fleet, which is lying in the Sound near Helsingfors, exceedingly well manned and equipped with artillery. Renews his request for preferment, reminding Cecil that he has faithfully served the Queen for some years.—Copenhagen, 20 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

June 20. **217.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

At last the armour is arrived before the haven, and they hope to have it all in the next tide. Fears nothing but the fewness of their number. There shall be no delay found in him. The new reconciliation between Lethington and Croftes seems very true, for he is credibly informed that the Lords of the Congregation and he wrote either to the Queen or some of the Council in his behalf; Hume, who seemed to go for the Earl of Arran's horses, carried the letters. Likes not this sinister dealing in them. Begs him to send his [Cecil's] nephew Julian hither, and he [the writer] will supply him; wishes there were many more such for the purpose. Lord Wharton sends his commendations.—Berwick, 20 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 20 & 22. **218.** RANDOLPH to KILLIGREW.*

1. Has received his letter of the 12th of June. His news, though otherwise pitiful, was not ungrateful to them, who

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June 23.
Haynes, p. 332.

* CECIL to PETRE.

1. This day, the French and Scotch Deputies dining at his lodgings, they have proceeded and accorded most of the articles on both parts. The presence of the English prevails much, for the Lords of Scotland would yield almost in no doubtful matter but to content the writers; yet the English do not use any persuasion to discourage them, but they covet peace, and they say their debt is so great to the Queen, that whatsoever is willed in her name they will do it, to the hazard of their lives and lands. These French (to deny certain matters) say that their instructions restrain them, and refer them to the deceased Queen. The English find a great commodity in the Lord James and Ledington, who are content to follow their opinions in anything. The Lord James is a gentleman of great worthiness. After to-morrow they will write more largely. If he were resolved whether, if the French forces were removed by accord, they would either more slowly or quietly accord to other things, Cecil could in one case devise to remove them, and the English also, and thereby abridge charges and at more leisure conclude these matters of Scotland. He fears nothing will move them to finish

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suspect as many as they think may hinder the cause. On Monday last the treaty began, and will continue until Saturday at 8 p.m. They are certain that one way or other there will presently be an end of this matter. The French necessity is great, their doings hitherto as becomes valiant soldiers; it will be no small loss to the French King to have so many slain as are like to be if they attend the fury of the black bill.

2. In this time of abstinence divers of the English talk with divers of them with gentle words, and they have eaten and drunken together. Yesterday there met upon the sands the captains of Mount Pelham with divers of theirs, and each brought such victuals as he had in store; the English brought beef, bacon, capon, chickens, wine, beer, and such stuff as they had. The French (to signify what difference there was between assiegers and assiegees,) brought with them a cold capon roast, a pasty of a baken horse, and six rats well roasted, giving them to understand that that was the best fresh vivers they had, and of such as those they lacked no store. Should himself have been at the banquet; there was at it Vaughan, General of Mount Pelham, Sir Andrew Corbet, and Sir Edward Felton. They departed kindly, whatsoever their meeting shall be.

3. Has had of late a little more credit in the castle. Has received favour at divers ladies' hands. Saw the Dowager's corpse; she lies in a bed covered with a fair fine white sheet, the tester of black satin and the bed stock hanged round about to the ground with the same. All her own servants are at liberty, saving only the bishops and clergy, who are stayed until the Parliament make order with them. Her ordinary continues, her dames continually wait on the corpse, they have not yet received their mourning garments. *Scindite corda vestra, non vestimenta,* so said the Lady Fleming to him, talking of that matter. Her burial is deferred till the Lords of Parliament are assembled; the first day thereof is *decimo Julii.* It is determined that she shall have all solemnities meet for so noble a personage, saving such as savour rather of superstition than of Christian piety.

4. It is almost miraculous to see how the Word of God takes place in Scotland. They are better willing to receive discipline than in any country he ever was in. Upon Sunday last, both before noon and after, there were at the sermons that confessed their offences and repented their lives before the congregation. Cecil and Dr. Wotton were present.

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well with the English, but fear of the loss of their men; yet at present they are content to treat more quietly, for Norfolk cannot yet be ready for lack of treasure. Trusts that Thomas Binkes arrived there this Sunday.—Edinburgh, 23 June 1560.

2. Asks Petrie to let his poor wife know that he is at this present in health. God save the Queen's Majesty. *Signed.*

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The Wednesday after three others did the like. They think to see next Sunday Lady Stonehouse, by whom the Bishop of St. Andrews has had (without shame) five or six children, openly repent herself. Affairs here are very troublesome, the nature of men diverse, liberty great, justice slenderly executed in all places. God save them from more discord amongst themselves, when the French are gone. Writes it for a miracle that since the camp arrived there was never quarrel or discord between the English and Scotch that ever blows were given or swords drawn.

5. Wishes to know where Killigrew bestows himself, that he may be the surer what becomes of his writings. Prays him if he repairs into France to have care of his things there that they may shortly be at home. Killigrew's Bishop *antiquum obtinet*, and has received great honour both by the English and the French, royally banqueted and honourably entertained. Cecil and Dr. Wotton are in health and have visited the works. Desires him to let them know what has become of Sir James. All their hurt men are whole. Lord Grey, Tremaine, and Carew are all in health.—Holyrood, 20 June. *Signed:* Vostro, Thos. Barnaby. Virtus pro divitiis.

6. P. S.—"The Commissioners cannot agree as yet upon the bargain; the abstinence is broken, the time expired, all men in armour, the swashes sounding, dom drum, &c."—22nd midnight.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

June 21. **219.** LORD WHARTON to CECIL.

Thanks Cecil for his letter, which he received on the 20th. Has goodwill to serve, but knowing how unmeet he is in many respects he does not desire to have private charge. Praises the Duke of Norfolk as a "special jewel." The cause and the time move the French to go backwards and forwards, the place where they are being convenient for that purpose. He learns that as the Duke [of Châtellerault] and his faction do against them, there are other factions that work with the French. It is known that numbers of fathers and brothers show for the Duke, and the sons and brothers show to be neuters; so that which side prevails, friend is to do for friend. It is said there are hundreds in rebellion against the Duke and his friends in these parts and the north-west. Is glad that Cecil presently looks to, know the manifest doings of the French. Sends his hearty commendations to Dr. Wotton.—Berwick, 21 June 1560. *Signed:* Thomas Wharton.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 22. **220.** SIR THOMAS PARRY to CECIL.

1. This day Mr. Treasurer wrote him [Parry] that the 22,000*l.* mentioned in his last comes with all speed to Edinburgh.

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2. The advertisements from France are confirmed out of all parts; as well touching the losses at Gerbes, as of their ragged state and inability to annoy. All look to have speedy news from Scotland. The Lord Admiral has written in the enclosed letters to Mr. Winter for him to have good regard to his charge, and that the shallop that spoils the victual at Dunbar be looked unto. All his friends are in health and desire to hear from him. Sends his commendations to Lord Grey, himself, Dr. Wotton, Sadler, and the rest.—22 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[June 22.] **221.** PORTAGE of TREASURE to BERWICK.

1. Charges for sending 22,000*l.* from London to Berwick (268 miles): viz., six men attending at the Tower, three carts and twelve men for sixteen days, sixteen post horses and two guides, constables for watching at night, and standards; in all 86*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

2. Charges for sending the same from Berwick to Stirling, (64 miles) six post horses for two days, 35*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*

The second article in Cecil's hand. P. 1.

June 22. **222.** MONEY owing for VICTUAL in the NORTH.

A brief declaration of all such money as is owing to the Queen for victual by certain captains, officers, and labourers at Berwick, and also for that sent to Wark Castle, the camp, the garrison of Berwick, and the ships delivered, until 28th April. Sum total owing, 22 June 1560, 17,543*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Endd. by Cecil.: 22 June 1560. The debt for the victuals delivered by Abington. *Pp.* 14.

June 22. **223.** B. HAMPTON to CECIL.

Excuses himself for not writing. The Queen is in good health, and is as desirous to hear from time to time of his so being, "as of any one news that can come." There are daily news brought hither out of France of great preparations made there of men, ships, munition, victual, and other necessaries for an army by sea, and all the haste used in setting forward the same that they can devise, which is confirmed by sundry advertisements. The Queen's navy is at Portsmouth, and in as good order and strength as any that has been set forth of like number. The Spanish Ambassadors say now that their master's loss at Gerbes is not so great as was at first supposed; divers galleys and men that were thought to be lost being now arrived at Naples and other places of Italy. Some think that they rather set a good countenance than that there is indeed any ground that they should set it so light. The news of the French great preparations to the sea begins to wax cold.—Greenwich, 22 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

June 22. **224.** GRESHAM to SIR THOMAS PARRY.

1. Sent him with his last of the 17th, a letter from Thomas Prendeuples to Robert Hogan, stating that the same day the Abbot of Salute arrived at Louvain and spake to Lady Dormer, and so departed in post to Brussels. Recommends Robert Hogan as a true man, although he was "shoryne" King Philip's servant, and advises that the Queen should take him into her service and give him the same stipend as King Philip did. For the better understanding of the Abbot of Salutes' coming the writer has sent Hogan to Louvain to Lady Dormer and Prendeuples, and has required his friend A. [Schetz] to ascertain whether the Abbot came through France or Germany; he has therefore gone in post to Brussels. Gresham did not write of his coming, as the Bishop of Rome and his doings are here but little regarded. Gresham's friend A. [Schetz] informed him that King Philip's Ambassador at Rome was the cause that he was once stayed.

2. The Duke of Savoy has besieged Geneva, wherein the French King aids him, and King Philip is not much behind; this will bring all the Switzers and Germans against him. Philip's loss at Tripoli is confirmed by letters of the 29th ult. from Sicily; many here would cloak the matter, but he is informed it is the greatest loss that might come to him, and that he is driven to borrow twenty-four galleys and certain great ships of the French King at Marseilles.

3. Bowmont, Cecil's friend, writes from Brussels that the French King is at Chateaudun, twelve leagues this side Blois, very ill at ease; he has thirty-six great ships ready at Newhaven and Dieppe.

4. The eight hulks in Zealand daily look for the 4,400 Spaniards, as by Payne's letters of the 17th and 19th he shall perceive. The Emperor is recovered of his ague; since there are resorted to him the Dukes of Cleves and Bavaria with divers other nobles. It is thought there is some marriage towards of his two daughters, and that he will divide his possessions in his lifetime to his sons.

5. Had advice on the 20th from A. [Schetz] that the Abbot of Salute came by post to Spiers, thence down the Rhine to Cologne, and on to Louvain and Brussels in post; and that he comes only from the Pope. In this town they laugh at his coming to England to persuade the Queen in religious matters. The Pope will call a General Council at Trent for the establishing of religion. Many English friars and others went to welcome the Abbot at Brussels, who will shortly depart for England. The ships, wherein was laden the thirty pieces of velvets, the 600 ells of crimson velvet, 970 ells of black damask, and 260 ells of crimson satin, are departed without any search, which amounts to 2,500*l.* Will send forty pieces more by the next ships, and desires their coming may be kept secret.

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6. On the 21st he received Parry's letter of the 17th, his letter sent by Francis Bertie has not come to hand. Perceives that the Treasurer has not shown the Queen the state of her money, and that he supposes there should remain 50,000*l.* in Gresham's hands. Sent Cecil his account, whereby it will appear that the Queen is indebted to him about 16,000*l.*, since which he has received of the merchant adventurers and by exchange 46,000*l.*, whereof he has paid away 40,000*l.*, the rest is laid out on provisions and munitions. Has directed Candeler to give him a copy of his account. Asks him to inform the Queen that he has not above 300*l.* by him, and to obtain licence for his return home. Perceives that the Lord Treasurer is offended because he is not privy to all his doings; he was commanded by the Queen to make no man privy but Parry and Cecil. This is the third time he has served him so, viz., once in King Edward's time, once in Queen Mary's time, and now.

7. Candeler writes that Lord Hunsdon marvels that the Queen's harness comes no other way home, and thinks that Gresham has sold it to the merchants in London. He had already sent from Antwerp 8,000 corslets when his passports were banished, when he was fain to transport all his armour and munitions to Hamburg, where there has been for the space of four months 5,000 or 6,000 harness and other provisions, which lay there because the Queen would not venture above 600*l.* in a ship; and on the 10th of May last he has ventured in every bottom 2,000*l.* which is 1,000*l.* more than his commission, whereby it will plainly appear that he has done his duty. Beseeches him to be the means that he may return home and bring the old bonds with him. Cannot learn that the Count of Oldenburg or Tydo von Kynpenhaus gather up any men. Sent Mr. Brickenden's letter to Cecil, written from Emden of the 8th, on the 18th.

8. Cannot learn the cause of the Rhinegrave's going to the Count Palatine. France is in great garboil; the King makes all preparations for the sea, but they say he can come by neither men or money to set forth his ships. Has not yet learnt from Clough what he has done with Count Mansfeld. This morning Mr. Bowmont came to him and declared that he came to the town with the French Ambassador, who came to practise with some Scotchmen to send letters from the French King to the Earl of Arran, offering him the whole government of Scotland if he will proceed no further with the Queen, and that all the Frenchmen shall depart out of Scotland, and offering him his pardon. Encloses two letters of Bowmont's, one from his wife and the other from a friend.

9. The French Ambassador told Bowmont that the King, his master, had no great trust in King Philip, having had nothing but words from him; likewise he asked him if he knew Gresham, to which he said that he had met him once

June 22. casually. Hereupon the Ambassador said, "This Gresham is a parlous fellow, for it is he that hath furnished the Queen with all the money, armour, and munitions which now he transports at Hamburg, for that his passports were banished here." He remains here three days for letters from Calais.

10. P. S.—Encloses a letter to the Queen from Paulus van Dall in answer to hers. Has just received a letter from his friend Schetz of the 21st from Brussels, of the new preparation of King Philip for the relief of Tripoli, and that the Abbot Salute stays at Brussels till he hears out of England; this letter he encloses, written in French.—Antwerp, 22 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received the 27th of the same. *Pp.* 8.

June 22. **225.** Abstract of Gresham's letters of 22nd and 24th June. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

June 23. **226.** PHILIP II. to QUEEN ELIZABETH.*

Letter of credit for Don John Pacheco, sent into England to assist in allaying the controversy between the Queen and

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June 20. Haynes, p. 328.

* MONTAGUE and CHAMBERLAYNE to the QUEEN.

1. They have this day despatched Frances Picher, the Queen's post, with large declaration of their proceedings with the King and his Ministers upon her letters returned by the courier they sent from hence.* They are suddenly warned of the despatch of one this night to the French Court, and so are not able to put the duplicate of their former letter in cipher; they have thought meet to put the sum and effect thereof in this, touching the King's amity towards her, and his good disposition to the compounding of these matters.

2. First, by the conference had with the King and his Ministers jointly, with other good intelligence, the writers inform the Queen that she ought neither at this time nor from henceforth, if it pleases her to accept him for her brother and friend, to fear the common enemy that has been, to whom, these present quarrels compounded, he will always have an eye, both for her interest and surety and for his own. For more ample signification of his good will, he will send in three or four days Don John Pacheco, a gentleman of his chamber, unto the Queen, with his advice and resolution how she should accept composition out of hand for avoiding of greater inconvenience, without sticking at some points of small moment, as at the breach of the last league with the Scots and redelivery of their hostages, which can neither now, nor hereafter, be any assurance; experience teaching sufficiently to know their fidelity in keeping promise, which they never did. The King also would not have the Queen greatly to stand for this time at the keeping still of 300 or 400, or three or four ensigns of French soldiers at the most, in Scotland, making strong capitulations upon this agreement in that behalf. The King understands it to be almost agreed upon, for leaving of the Queen's arms and titles, suffering the Scots to be governed by their own laws from henceforth, with forgiveness for the past, and the razing of Leith. The King advises that in this conclusion two special articles might be remembered with protestation: the one, that whensoever the French King attempts to place a greater number of soldiers than are agreed upon, the Queen may seek to expulse the same, and be not imputed to have violated the common peace; the other, that for anything at this time done by her, the French shall never impute her a breaker of the last league made at Cambray for restitution of Calais, meaning thereby to take advantage in that respect and break that covenant. If the French King condescends to the same in this conclusion, the King is of opinion that both the Queen and himself have the advantage if hereafter the French start again, as they are not to be trusted. The King and his Ministers think it meet the Queen should bend herself to this composition. They hope Frances shall arrive well unto her, and almost as soon as this.—Toledo, 20 June 1560. *Signed.*

* This occurs in B. M. Vesp. C. vii. 127.

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the King of France, relative to Scottish affairs, which had been in progress of discussion by Alvarez Quadra and Glajon, his Councillors and Ambassadors. He urges her to come to equitable terms with the French.—Toledo, 23 June 1560. *Signed:* Philippus,—G. Perezius.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Broadside.

June 23. **227.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript.

June 24. **228.** The QUEEN to CECIL and WOTTON.[*]

1. Understands by their letters of the 19th what they have hitherto done with the French Commissioners. Thanks them for their wise and careful proceedings. Has communicated her resolution to the Privy Council, and by their advice has resolved as follows:—

2. Touching the satisfaction for the title and arms: she likes the articles proposed by them to the French Commissioners for taking the same away from the places where they have been set up, and altering the writings wherein they are used. They are to press that the French King shall openly proclaim that the same be taken down within six months after the date of the treaty. If the French Commissioners stick at this point, then she is pleased that the same be referred to the King of Spain. They are to require for a recompence for the same, Calais and 500,000 crowns. If that cannot be obtained, then they are to refer the said recompence to a further treaty; with condition that, if it be not agreed on within three months, then it is to be referred to the King of Spain, and in case he make no end of it, then her claim and right is to remain against the said King and Queen.

3. If it shall be agreed that the soldiers shall be retired,

June 27.
Haynes, p. 334.

[*] CECIL to PETRE.

Imparts the contents of the Queen's letters last sent by John Binks. By them they are commanded to make a contract with these men for the substance of the league betwixt the Queen and the Scots, which the latter cannot, having (as they affirm,) no authority therefor; and passing much alteration, they offer the English a general clause to confirm all things in the said treaty, *Quæ spectant tantummodo ad conservationem libertatis utriusque regni.* With this Wotton will not be contented, having great regard to the Queen's letter; and so, notwithstanding all Cecil's indirect policy, they will needs depart. Before Cecil and Wotton pressed this matter, the Scots were content to pass over this league and not to meddle with it, which the writer would have interpreted to have been a permission answerable to an article in their instructions, but Wotton doubts therein and dare not venture. Cecil assures Petre, for things known to him, that if the Queen's letters had left this matter to his discretion, he would rather have adventured it with those terms than broken this accord, whereunto they were of all parts come. Cecil and Wotton are but ministers to do as they are commanded, and no further, unless lack of money hinders the preparation of the army, and that these men perceive, and therefore grow colder now. If anything be seen to-morrow of better purpose, he will advertise. He thinks they will be forced to depart on Monday, for the French are offended that they do not procure their conduct this day.—Edinburgh, 27 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig.

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then 2,000 of the tallest and best appointed soldiers are to be chosen to be placed in Berwick besides the old ordinary garrison, as she thinks they will be a good encouragement to the Lords of Scotland.

4. If it be agreed that the French soldiers be removed, then it is good that they be sent away in such victuallers and merchant ships as may be found in the Frith, they paying the charge of their transportation. If it be required, some may pass through England, so that they pass quietly, and not above 40 in one company, without other weapons than their swords and daggers.

5. Hostages are to be provided that the English ships may go and come safely, and that the charge for the transportation of the French be truly answered. In case it be required, two or three of her own ships may see them wafted to the coast of France. The prisoners on both sides may be put to liberty freely, so as they pay for their ordinary charge. She is well pleased to agree that preparations on both sides shall cease.

6. Whereas by their instructions they are to require that the league between her and the Scots might continue, and if that could not be brought to pass, that the substance of it tending to the preservation of the liberties of Scotland might be agreed by contract between her and her nobility, and the French King and Queen and their nobility of Scotland; they are to press at first that the said French King and Queen may jointly covenant and agree as is contained in the articles of the said league; and in case they cannot obtain this, then they are to follow their former instructions. All other points are left to their own wisdom and consideration.—Greenwich, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

June 24. **229.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript.

June 24. **230.** Norfolk to Cecil.

1. They were so long in mustering the men yesterday that he had no leisure to write. Finds not the whole number arrived, although he understands that the greatest part will be here by Wednesday night. If they were come, and money, (of which he hears nothing,) he would have to hope all things ready for his entry by the 2nd or 3rd of July. Marvels that they hear nothing of the continuance of abstinence, or else breaking up. Hopes this day to hear from him. There arrived this morning a packet with books and private letters broken up, with ne'er a letter for Cecil or himself; believes there has been some lost by the way.—Berwick, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Sends the packet unsealed and unbound as it was brought.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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June 24. **231.** SIR W. PETRE to CECIL.

Thanks Cecil for his letters, which reached the writer almost one whole day before others sent from Berwick, three hours before Cecil's dated at Edinburgh. Have good hopes of this agreement between the French and the Scots. Prays God to send a good end of these "pykes." The King of Spain's Ambassadors have been made privy, as Cecil advised, and take the same in very good part. The Lords of the Council mind to send Mr. Jones presently to Throckmorton with letters. The writer showed Mr. Treasurer Cecil's letters, touching his charges, who he thinks will take occasion to deliver them. The Duke of Holstein will this day have the Order presented to him. Refers him for the rest to the Queen's letters.—Greenwich, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Discoloured by damp. Pp. 2.

June 24. **232.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Since his last letter of the 7th inst. sent by Jones he has had sundry conferences with the King of Spain's Ambassadors; who say that their master will give no further overtures of aid to the French, as he has such esteem for the Queen, now the matter has grown to open hostility between England and France. As long as the question was betwixt France and Scotland, to reduce the disobedient Scots to their obedience, the King of Spain offered to assist his brother of France in this matter. M. Schantonet said that the King of Spain had a thankless office in seeking to compound matters between them, and asked him [the writer] whether, if the French gave up the arms and style and revoked their forces, the Queen would dissolve the league betwixt her and Scotland. To which he replied that as the French had occasioned the Queen to doubt by their delays, she would provide by all the best means to conserve her realm in long peace. The Ambassador said with a great oath, that in making the league with Scotland the Queen had done most wisely, but would not believe that the French would ever suffer it. To which Throckmorton replied, *Ingens telum necessitas,* and that England well governed and united had oftentimes constrained the French to hard conditions. "Well," said he, "I would rather be a 'crocheteur,'* than to be the French King and suffer such a shameful conclusion." Throckmorton said there might as much have been spoken by suffering the late and many hard conclusions at Cambray. Hereupon he set forth and preferred his master's power and force above the Queen's, and therefore said that treaty was more tolerable. Throckmorton said that the Queen's father constrained the French to make peace without the restitution of Boulogne; and she was in as good case now at least as her father was, and France was much weaker.

2. Is well informed that the Spaniards are almost as loath

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* *Crocheteur*, a porter, or common burthen-bearer.—Cotgrave.

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to have Scotland at the Queen's devotion as the French, thinking that she will not be occasioned to depend so much on the Spanish amity. The alterations of the French King's determinations have been the cause why he has not written since the 7th. Since they have received advertisement of the Dowager's death, whereas three days ago they rested not to send into Scotland at all, now they with all haste make to the sea; it were well to give order to the Duke of Norfolk and her ministers on the seas to look well after them.

3. A Frenchman named Vincent, servant to M. D'Oysell, has been of late at Leith with two ships, and put into the town thirty barrels of powder and 10,000 crowns. Carr, the parson of Roxburgh, has brought the Guises all intelligences; he was brought out of Scotland by an English merchant as his servant, and embarked at Hull as his factor for Flanders. He has brought letters signed by the Earls of Huntly and Bothwell, Marshall [and] Montrose, that they will aid the French if they land; and that Huntly makes but a show to lean on the Duke of Châtellerault, for that he has married his daughter. The said parson has also assured the Guises of the Carrs and Buccleughs. The Admiral of France lies now at Newhaven. The thing that touches the Guises the nearest is the Queen's league with Scotland; they will be brought to agree to the rest of her demands, but the league "stands in their stomachs." These preparations by the sea are bruited to be for the aid of King Philip after his great overthrow at Algerbe. The French King has fortified places along the coast upon the bruit of the Queen's Admiral going to the sea. Hears that M. De Monluc, brother to the Bishop of Valence, was of late besieged in a town of Provence by a good number of Protestants, but now the matter is pacified; but he was first constrained to redeliver unto them certain preachers. Certain Turks landed of late at Nice, and notwithstanding 600 or 700 horse and foot that the Duke of Savoy (being then within the town) assembled upon the sudden, they pressed him so near that they took two of the chiefest gentlemen about him and he himself escaped very hardly.

4. The Duke of Guise sent of late to the Constable to give him to wit that, whereas he, the said Constable, had bought the county of Dammartin nigh Paris, and as the Countess herself was not minded to redeem it, he, the Duke, being her next kinsman, might according to the laws and customs of France redeem it. He therefore prayed the Constable to let him have it. The Constable answered by Damville, his son that as he had bought and enjoyed it so would he keep it, whatsoever stir the Duke made to the contrary.

5. If this late overthrow of the King of Spain at Algerbe had not happened, he, the Emperor, and the French King would by a Council have gone about to overthrow the Protestants in all places, beginning with England, where they looked for a good party.

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6. The King of Navarre has apprehended of late certain persons who at first confessed to have sought to destroy him as set awork by the King of Spain, but afterwards it was found that they were instruments of the Guises.

7. The Cardinal of Lorraine has written to the Pope for a Provincial Council in France; a copy of which letter he encloses. The Pope answered that he would not divide Christ's garment, for so did the Jews; but that he would agree to a General Council, when the rest of the Princes of Christendom would consent thereto. The Cardinal has written again, pressing him to condescend to his request.

8. There has been of late very great stir at Rouen between M. De Villebon and divers of the town for matters of religion, which passed not without the slaughter of some of Villebon's men, and as yet the Protestants have the better party, for the appeasing whereof there are certain Presidents of Rouen now at the Court. And whereas he wrote in May that there were certain irons in the fire, and that if the same broke out the Guises would have little lust to impeach the Queen; the same begin now to kindle in some places. Thinks that they will break from this order of hasty sending into Scotland. Sends certain letters set up and cast abroad through France, printed. Uses this cipher as stronger than the Queen's private cipher. Understanding that Nicolas Tremain, whom he despatched to her long since, had been stopped at St. Malo, he wrote to the Duke of Guise for his enlargement. Encloses his letter and the King's answer.—Dreux, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

June 24. **233.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. On the 8th (the day after the writer despatched Jones to the Queen) the French King arrived at Blois. Since then he has passed his time at many little houses of his subjects in hunting in Sologne, Beauce, and Perche, and is now at Maillebois, a house of M. D'Ho, captain of the Scottish guard, in the skirts of Normandy, hovering to hear what will come of this meeting of the Commissioners, and then to dispose his remaining in some certain place, some say Fontainebleau, others Normandy, to see the embarkment for Scotland, which they hasten as much as may be. Soldiers arrive daily at Dieppe and Newhaven. The Admiral of France lies at that place.

2. Has received sure advertisement that on the 4th inst. there were 800 soldiers and five ships ready at Newhaven; at Fecamp two fair ships; at Dieppe three ships and the great carrick; and at La Rochelle twenty-five great hulks, ready to come with the first commandment. Eight ensigns from Piedmont are between Lyons and Orleans, going thitherwards. At Caudebec, Harfleur, and Newhaven, there is exceeding great store of provisions and munitions, sufficient for 25,000 men for six months. Since then they have pro-

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vided more ships and men. Eight or ten days ago the embarkment was stayed, but now they make all haste possible to arm for the sea.

3. Gives his opinion of the French designs, saying that they intend the subjugation of Scotland, and urges the Council to make all speed and clear the country, which being done, he does not think that they will adventure upon any new landing place where they are not sure of being well received, besides knowing the strength of the Queen's navy, and weighing what a torn state their country is in. He does not see how they can gather any great force to fear the Queen and her realm by any other way than by Scotland. What the Queen does in Scotland is not for the Scots' sake, but to provide for her own security.

4. The uncertainty of their proceeding has been such as to stay his writing since the 7th inst. Having received advertisement on the 21st of the Queen Dowager's death, whereas three days before they had determined to stay their proceedings, they have suddenly changed their mind, and make with all haste for the sea. Will advertise in his next more particularly of the cause thereof.

5. Repeats the same information about Vincent and Carr of Roxburgh, as is contained in his letter to the Queen of the same date. Vincent has sunk some of the Queen's victuallers. —Dreux, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

June 24. **234.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.*

Wright, i. 32.

1. If he were to discourse all that they had done since his letter of the 7th, Cecil would think him as fond in observing the Guises' doings as they are mad in variable executing. No man knows overnight where the King will lodge tomorrow; from all parts they have such news as greatly perplexes them. Every day they have new advertisements of new stir, as of late again in Dauphine, in Anjou, in Provence; and to make up their mouths, the King being in the skirts of Normandy, at Rouen upon Corpus Christi Day there was somewhat to do about the solemn procession, so as there was many slain on both parts, but at length the churchmen had the worst, and for an advantage the order is by the King commanded that the priests for their outrage shall be grievously punished. "What judge you when the Cardinal of Lorraine is constrained to command to punish the clergy and such as do find fault with others' insolence, contemning the irreverent usage to the holy procession ?"

2. They will better judge of the Guises' credit by such printed books as he herewith sends. Mentions Vincent's exploits and the vacillation of the Guises, and recommends a strict watch to be kept in the Frith, as also for Carr,

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* Forbes' transcript of this letter occurs in the Sloane MS. 4106. 22.

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June 24. parson of Roxburgh, and his mission.* There is bruit that the Almains assemble themselves, which perplexes the Guises, fearing that the displeased number at home will conjoin with them. He has proved a true prophet, since he has not heard from the Court since Cecil departed. Is now at the town where the ancient famous religious Druids had their chief abode.† The Guises mean once more to attempt to win the Prior of St. Andrews, for Carr says in him consists all.

3. Is in the way to discover a dangerous practice against the Queen and her government, but finds some mazes in it, and fears it will prove as evil a matter as Cardinal Pole's. The Spaniards are as loath for a league between England and Scotland as the French, therefore it imports the Queen to keep it entire. Is greatly abused if any other amity prove so necessary, so safe, and profitable for England.—Dreux, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Received at Edinburgh, 2 July. *Pp.* 4.

June 24. **235.** The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. The Queen has received his letters sent by Mr. Jones and heard his report.

2. The English and French Commissioners have been at Newcastle, Berwick, and Edinburgh, but have hitherto concluded upon no end; but have on either side proponed articles, copies of which are enclosed. The number of men to be kept at Dunbar and Leith is now communed of between the French and the Scots. They will not be suffered to protract the time any long while, as the Duke of Norfolk being upon the borders with 6,000 or 7,000 men, will enter Scotland without long delay, and achieve that by the strong hand which the French shall refuse to yield by treaty. The Queen's navy at Portsmouth and the realm throughout is in great order and strength. What will follow these meetings and treaties is as yet uncertain. The Queen is in good health. For further information he is referred to the bearer.

Copy. Endd.: 24 June 1560. *Pp.* 3.

June 24. **236.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

1. Since his letter of the 22nd, there came again to him on the 23rd Mr. Bowmont, who told him that the French Ambassador was practising with Peter Mosserone, a Frenchman and free denizen of Antwerp, to take up 30,000 French crowns to be sent to Calais, and thence to Leith, which are hard to come by, the scarcity is such, as likewise the French King is of no credit here. The 4,400 Spaniards remain in garrison, and the eight ships in Zealand remain ready for them. It were well for the Queen to reward Payne with

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* *See* Throckmorton's letter to the Queen of the same date, No. 232.

† This and the previous sentence are in Throckmorton's writing.

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forty or fifty crowns, as also for the like to be given to Harry Garbrand at Dunkirk. Encloses a letter of small importance from A. [Schetz] of the 22nd, at Brussels, who is both factor and counsellor of King Philip.

2. This day there came a merchant, a friend of Gresham, to him, and said that the chief "Tolner" had said to his informant that he had advice of the arrival of great quantities of powder and munitions in the Tower; and as Gresham was his friend, he would have him beware lest he played his part of officer, since the Court was also aware of the arrival of such things. He wondered why Gresham did not sue for passports, and on the informant saying that Gresham's passports were rendered frustrate, the other said that if he [Gresham] made suit for them, he would speed. Thinks that the customer spoke thus because transporting the munitions by Hamburg was 2,000 marks out of his way. Nevertheless it were convenient to try the Regent for a licence for 200 barrels of gunpowder. Albeit he will be daily doing from hence four or six pieces of velvets in a ship, and all other kinds of silks, as opportunity serves.

3. This day received Parry's letters of the 19th and 20th, with the Queen's bonds, and a packet for Throckmorton. Will to-morrow consider the bonds, and deliver them and receive the old. Has heard nothing from Richard Clough of the Count of Mansfeld. Trusts that Parry has given the Queen full explanation of the money which the Treasurer said was in his [Gresham's] hands, and explain his proceedings with regard to the transportation of armour, &c., from Hamburg in the same terms as in his letter of the 22nd; and asks for licence to come home and deliver his account. He recounts his service, and complains of the Lord Treasurer.

4. This day there is advertisement out of Germany that the Emperor's son, Ferdinand, will marry the King of Poland's daughter, and one of the Emperor's daughters will marry the Vivode of Transylvania, the King of Hungary's son. Men wish the Queen would marry Don Carlos, saying then all Christendom would be in rest and peace. There is no more intelligence of the Duke of Savoy besieging Geneva. Has heard this day that the Vice-Admiral, M. De Wacken, is commanded to Zealand, to prepare certain ships of war. Parry's son is in good health; Gresham advises him to augment his stipend 100 ducats a year.—Antwerp, 24 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received the 27 of the same. *Pp.* 6.

June 25. **237.** The Queen to the Duke of Norfolk.

Commission authorizing him to appoint Edward Grimstone muster master of the army of the North, to stop "the great frauds used amongst sundry the captains and soldiers of the army."—Greenwich, 25 June 1560, 2 Eliz. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

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June 25. **238.** The LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CECIL.

They recommend to him the bearer Grimstone, who has skill in ordering musters, and has been chosen for that purpose and sent with the Queen's letter to the Duke of Norfolk.—Greenwich, 25 June 1560.—*Signed:* Pembroke, E. Clynton, W. Howard, T. Parry, E. Rogers, F. Knollys, William Petre.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

June 25. **239.** DECLARATION of the GENERAL REQUESTS of the NOBILITY of SCOTLAND.*

1. Having been required yesterday in the name of the nobility and Council to have, in articles by writing, such devices as may pacify these troubles; these are the principal heads, which being accorded, the King and Queen will be assured of their good obedience.

2. Have experienced how hurtful the men of war have been to the commonwealth these two years, who, being for the most part unpaid of their wages, have levied at discretion by oppressing the poor. The country is not fertile enough to support strangers, nor have their Princes ever kept garrisons above the heads of the people; it is therefore convenient that they be delivered of that burden and none anew brought in, and all obligations for sustaining them paid.

3. As the realm has never been preserved from the enemy by building of strengths, but has rather owed its safety to their absence; it were well that all built since the last treaty were demolished, and none be built without the consent of the Estates.

4. It is evident that the fort of Inchkeith cannot keep out a navy, and in the hands of an enemy might greatly annoy the inhabitants on both sides of the Frith; therefore it is convenient that it should be demolished, and Lord Glamis (to whom the isle belongs) restored to his rights.

5. Whereas the castles are committed to the hands of French captains, it were well for the King to cut off his expenses by committing the same into the hands of the nobility, as formerly was customary.

6. The government of the country should be committed to the hands of natives, and not to strangers, as is not done in Spain and the Low Countries, nor was in England in Queen Mary's time.

June 23.
Haynes, p. 333.

* CECIL to NORFOLK.

1. He refers to this bearer the report of things here. They grow nigh appointment, only diffidence makes strangeness. The travail of the English, especially Cecil's, is more with the Lords of Scotland than the French.

2. He finds some so deeply persuaded in the matter of religion, as nothing can persuade them that may appear to hinder it.

3. Lethington (whose capacity and credit is worth six others), helps much in this, or else folly would hazard the whole. He thinks this afternoon will try the issue; yet, till he hears answer of John Binks's message from the Court, they cannot fully conclude the treaty. Trusts to hear of him by Thursday night or Friday by 12 o'clock.—Edinburgh, 25 June 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Add.

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7. As they have always been accustomed to have a Parliament at least every two or three years, they humbly desire the King and Queen to ratify the order taken for assembling the Estates on the 10th of June, to confirm or alter such laws as may be found necessary for the quietness of the realm, as well in civil policy as in uniformity of religion.

8. As the Queen being forth of the realm cannot be so particularly informed of matters as if she were present, they beseech her to trust herself upon the advice of the Estates, and allow the order which they by common order shall take anent the premises.

9. As no two nations approach so near in similitude of government as England and Scotland, they humbly beseech Their Majesties to grant such promises to them as were granted to England by the Emperor Charles in behalf of his son, before the marriage of Queen Mary.

10. They ask her to follow in the vestiges of her predecessors, in which case they assure her of their good obedience.

11. They pray that a law of oblivion may be passed for all offences committed since the 6th March 1558, to be extended by the Estates of Parliament to such as they may think worthy thereof.

12. Whereas they have been defamed to all nations as a rebellious people, and although they have been highly irritated by the intolerable injuries of the Queen's ministers, yet they never meant to subtract their due obedience from her.

Endd. by Cecil: 25 Junii. Altered. *Pp.* 6.

June 25. **240.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

Wrote on the 24th advertising him of his receipt of the Queen's bonds and Throckmorton's letters, which he has sent away. Has spoken with Bastian Fukker's doers, who have sent their particulars in writing; they are sufficient to accomplish what they take in hand, and will put in securities for its accomplishment. They will not bargain for bullion at any price for the deliverance of any, because all men will mistrust them for the conveyance thereof. They want to know when the Queen wishes to begin this business, upon which knowledge one of the masters would make a start into England. There is advertisement from Naples that the Duke of Medina Cœli and Andrea Doria's son have escaped the Turk with eleven brigantines, and are arrived at Messina. Has received his of the 14th by Mr. Bertie.—Antwerp, 25 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 25. **241.** INTELLIGENCE from FRANCE.

At Newhaven areten hulks from Barough [?] in wages of the King, which are being unladen of salt. At Honfleur two great ships of four tops apiece that came from Bressell

June 25. [Brazil] are staid to serve the King. All the merchant ships that should have gone to Guinea, Brazil, Biscay, Candia, and other far places are likewise staid for the same service. The Carrick and nine other good ships are at Dieppe ready rigged, lacking but men and victuals. At Newhaven are four good ships of the King, and a great host of small ones. To-day all the soldiers in France are to be mustered. A great number of trunks for wildfire are being prepared, and a large number of halberds and horsemen's pikes have been lately carried out of Rouen. To-day there has been a proclamation by the King made in Rouen that no man should call another Papist or another Heretic under pain of death.

Orig. Injured by damp and in a fragile condition. Endd. by Throckmorton: From Robert H[uggins]. *Pp.* 2.

June 26. **242.** CECIL to NORFOLK.*

1. Norfolk's flock and charge do very well; is bold to meddle therein and visit them with his eye, morning, noon, and evening; and does what he can to relieve them with money.

June 28. Haynes, p. 334. * CECIL to NORFOLK.

1. John Binks came yesterday at 2 o'clock, before Cecil looked for him. This night, at midnight, he had intelligence from the town that Martigues is dead, and the hope of peace keeps the soldiers from tumult. He has considered this, that as this hope comforts them, so does it animate these Ambassadors to stand with the English in certain points. He has this morning seriously communicated to Gray, the camp, and the Lords of Scotland, (although by the solicitations of the English they are accorded with the French, provided the English also accord,) that the English see plainly by such letters from the Queen, (as there is new matter in them which will put the whole in hazard,) that the English doubt the French and they shall break; so by this means there is this forenoon grown a fearful report to the French that there will be no peace. The Scots are glad hereof, and so is Gray and certain captains, but not all, nor almost any of the poor soldiers, who cursed Sir George Howard this morning, whom the writer sent purposely to scatter this report. Has also caused certain papers to be shot into the town, which will cause some stir, whereof he sends a copy. All this he does, only to abate the French Ambassadors' hopes of peace, and so reduce them to better terms. Thinks that with practice the town might be surrendered, but then peace will not follow, and it is inconvenient to come to a war but upon necessity. He hopes for peace, yet is content to disperse another opinion into all men's minds here, and wishes his Grace to do the same there. Beseeches him to advertise thus much to the Court. The Treasurer must come with some money to rid away the horsemen, and to pay for victuals that Cecil has caused to be provided for the ships, otherwise they will not be able to depart home.—Edinburgh, 28 June 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Beseeches him to excuse his lack of writing to the Court, for he is overwhelmed here. His meaning is, not that contrary opinions were divulged either to France or King Philip's Ministers, but of peace, for staying of those purposes.

June 28. Haynes, p. 335. PAPER thrown into LEITH.

1. The treaty of peace is now broken off, because the French Ambassadors will not agree to deliver to Lord Grey fifty of their captains, as was done to the Duke of Guise at Calais. Advises them, in order to save their lives, to surrender to the Duke of Norfolk, or the English Ambassadors, fifty persons, for otherwise the Duke has vowed to revenge on them the slaughter of his people.

2. Advises them not to rely on any promises of succours, as the French sea forces cannot arrive before the middle of August. There were such tumults and dissensions in France last Corpus Christi Day, that everything there is in great confusion. Another English army has arrived at Berwick, and is ready to advance. They can surrender with honour, as they have so gallantly defended themselves, and been so often deceived with promises of relief.—28 June 1560. *Fr.*

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Sees it impossible for them to make assurance that no boats shall come into Dunbar with victuals, nor that on misty nights some creeping boats may not steal into Leith. They have strained the French to assent to all reasonable requests of the Scots; wherein he has gotten more by brags than by eloquence.

2. The Scots shall choose twenty-four noblemen, out of whom the Queen of Scots shall choose seven and the Lords five, and this Council (or the more part) shall rule Scotland. No Frenchman shall have any office in Scotland; no man shall lose any office, room, or promotion, by this business; no men of war shall remain, but fifty at Dunbar and fifty at Inchkeith, who shall be monthly mustered by the Lords of Scotland; they shall not bring any victual or munition into these pieces but by oversight of the Scots, and that from six to six months. All the new fortifications in Dunbar shall be demolished; and the men of war in them shall be answerable to the justice of Scotland. The Scots shall remain in their religion, as a thing the French dare not meddle with. All the men in Leith shall be embarked at the English appointment, and the fortifications demolished by their oversight. They shall either pay, or the French King be bond to the Scots, for all things taken from them since the beginning of this matter. The Duke of Châtellerault and all others shall be restored to their estates in France. The Scots shall not acknowledge any fault, but only require all the abovesaid things; and for more assurance the French King and Queen shall covenant with Elizabeth to ratify all these things to the Scots. The only thing they yield is for the 100 men in two places; which it also is accorded shall be treated of in the next Parliament; and if it be found unnecessary for the realm they shall be withdrawn.

3. The French are angered with nothing so much as that the treaty between the Queen and the nobility of Scotland cannot be broken. There had been no accord, as the Scots say, without his [Cecil's] presence; he fears that without this accord matters had proved worse than they had been hoped for. Leith is well ordered and painfully defended. No intelligence can be got, although the English take many. The state of the victuals is so ordered that no private soldier, nor many captains, can give any certain knowledge. Judges that no battery will prevail; the hope is only in sappage, which will cost many lives, for the French keep watch and ward without their ditches, having cleansed them and cast the earth outward, so that they have a walk without their ditches, and the earth is to them as a counterscarp. On the English side there has been worthy service; their trenches are almost a mile long, and are not guarded by less than 1,500 men, the two forts have betwixt them 1,800 men. There is great lack of numbers in the bands, at muster they are full and in service not so; either it cannot be remedied, or it cannot for respects be attempted until they are sure of peace.

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4. Lord Grey (whatever is reported) is a noble, valiant, and careful gentleman. Randall is worth more than the writer fears their time will consider. He is wise, painful, skilful and no pillar or robber; finds him a very odd man for all respects in this service. Vaughan is one able to take a great charge; he orders his soldiers very well, and makes of rude men good soldiers in a short time. Makes good report of the Duke's servant, Cheute, who is skilful, honest, and painful. Of Mr. Winter all men speak well. Is not able to write whether or when they will be finished, until they are answered of the letters sent by Binks, the Queen's messenger, on the 19th. If Binks brings nothing to stay them, Cecil trusts to accord fully on Saturday; to remove the French on Monday, to embark their ordnance on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to march towards Berwick with the greater part of the footmen on Thursday. If they conclude, the new army shall return with speed; and yet 5,000 may be chosen to remain until they are sure of the full disarming in France.—Edinburgh, 26 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

June 26. **243.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Thanks him for his gentle letters which he received this morning, by which he takes a good hope for peace. Would fain make a journey thither to see somewhat for his learning All Croftes' men are gone to Londonward as they say, to meet their master, who (by their report) comes down in great triumph. If it be true, the Duke will learn himself not to be so hasty in like cases again; though he thought no man could have gone nearer a traitor and have missed than Sir James. Prays God to make him a good man.

2. P. S.—Asks Cecil to send his opinion for his request of seeing Leith, if things so chance.—Berwick, 26 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 26. **244.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

To-morrow the Captains look for the Commissioner to be at Armuyden, where he will muster his mariners in every ship. They say the Spaniards shall come down to be sent into Spain to the number of 3,000 in all. They look for ships every day out of Scotland at Camfer. The hulks are not gone from the Rammekins towards Spain. There is a hoy come in from Habelneuf, in France, who said there were six great ships making ready and ten great hulks which brought salt, and they were loosing their salt within these twelve days, and that there were ships making ready at Dieppe and Brest, but he knew of no galleys. Yet they said here that there should be fifteen pass towards Scotland; but the hoy says it is not so, and that the French lack money, for the most now give the tenth penny of all their goods.—Middleburgh, 26 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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June 27. **245.** JASPER SCHETZ to GRESHAM.

Has this day seen a letter dated at Paris on the 21st inst., to the effect that the army intended for the succour of Leith is broken up, so that Leith is lost to the French, and must surrender. The breaking up of the expedition is due to the good order taken by the English Admiral to intercept them. There is great disturbance in France on account of religion, so that the Court is very sad, and there are no great nobles there except the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise. The King does not appear in condition to carry on any great war in Scotland or England.—Brussels, 27 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 28. **246.** The QUEEN to CECIL and WOTTON.*

1. In answer to Cecil's inquiry, whether they shall break off if the French Commissioners will not agree that the

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June 21.
B. M.
Calig. B. x. 96.
Wright, 1. 30.
Keith, 1, 414.

* CECIL to the QUEEN.

1. Since their common letters of the 19th, wherein he declared how far he had proceeded, the abstinence has done good in divers ways. The strength of the town has been quietly and truly viewed; means taken to draw some special men out of it from the French; and the men of war make little doubt of winning it, having the army here to besiege it. But he and Wotton intend to gain by treaty, with a peace following, what others would obtain by bloodshed and a war. Hopes to obtain all reasonable things save surety towards both realms; for the case being between a Prince and subjects, he knows not how to provide for the surety of subjects against all adventure, without such dishonour to the Prince as can neither be granted or reasonably demanded for subjects. These matters are marvellously difficult to resolve; yet, knowing the French malice, he would not yield so much to the French Queen's honour in behalf of her subjects, if Elizabeth's coffers were full to maintain but one year's war, such would be her honour, conquest, and surety. The greatest difficulty is found in the league between the Queen and Scotland, finding the Scots stand so fast to it, that they will never of their own accord break it off. Will see in two days what will follow, for, unless the moderation come from the part of the English, he sees no hope of accord.

2. Understands by Petre's letters, that she wishes him to consider the advertisements from France brought by Mr. Jones, wherein he will seek what to write, thinking they are brought to her Ambassador to content him, not knowing how certain they are, and not advising anything upon uncertain counsel. Thinks France surely is disturbed, but sees no likelihood of its continuance, for either lack will be in the authors (being but popular) to continue, or else remedy will be in the rulers rather to yield in some part, than to lose their outward things by inward contentions.

3. The offer of certain towns in Brittany and Normandy pleases him well, and the same would be allowed, but he cannot counsel her on things so far off; no strength is tenable far distant, nor should the Crown of England enter into war with surety of all Brittany. It is profitable for the time to divert the enemy with business at home. There are many ways to offend the enemy without great charge, of which he will not write.

4. This afternoon, he and Mr. Wotton should have heard the French and Scotch artillery, he should say, articles of their treaty, but they are so long in planting, it will be to-morrow morning before the battery will shoot off.

5. The French seek all they can to put jealousy in the Scotch of the English, so as the latter see what they shoot at; there is more trust that the matters will keep them asunder, and the English together, than in any certainty of the nation of Scotland. Their hatred to the French is such, and the causes are so many, the benevolence towards England is so great, that the French shall not recover the mind of the Scots against us, as in times past has been. Since the Queen's death, none in Scotland dare show favour to the French; the Bishops that are most offended dare not show countenance to these men, nor dare come

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league between her and the Scottish nobility shall continue, she requires them to press them thereto by all the ways they may, and in the end they may offer to have the same matters covenanted between her and the French King and Queen only, without any mentioning of the nobility of Scotland to be principal contrahents, having nevertheless a special covenant inserted that a good number of noblemen and cities both in England and Scotland shall be bond, not only for themselves and successors, to perform the articles of the treaty, but also to do all they may that their Princes and Sovereigns may perform the same, in such or like form as was agreed between King Henry VIII. and Francis, in the treaty of perpetual peace, a copy whereof they shall receive herewith.

2. If the French Commissioners will not agree to this, then she must needs think that they intend nothing but by practice to gain time to strengthen themselves, and therefore she would have them break off any further treaty. And as soon as they perceive that they will not conclude, her pleasure is that they signify the same to the Duke of Norfolk, to the intent that he may with all good speed proceed with the army for Leith, to whom she has also written upon knowledge from thence to go forward. They may assure the Lords of Scotland that she seeks chiefly their security and the liberty of their realm.—Greenwich, 28 June, 2 Eliz. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Received 4 July. *Pp.* 3.

June 28. **247.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript.

June 28. **248.** TREATY between ENGLAND and FRANCE.

Extract from the treaty between Henry VIII. and Francis referred to in the previous article, consisting of the names of certain noblemen and towns in England and France bound for due performance of the said treaty.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: Sent to Edinburgh from Greenwich 28 June. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

June 28. **249.** SIR W. PETRE to CECIL.

1. Encloses the Queen's letters for the explanation of the points named in Cecil's letters of the 21st, which contain all that might be obtained and which are sent with all the speed that could be after the signature. Hopes they may

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out of the castle for hatred of the common people. Has offered the Archbishop of St. Andrews a guard to come to the Ambassador, but he durst not, so the French Ambassadors went to him and others. Will no longer molest her. Prays that God will direct her heart to procure a father for her children, so shall all of her realm bless her end; without this, neither peace nor war will profit long. Being now a preacher beseeches her to consider this, God will require a sharp account at her hand for time lost and the danger of bloodshed by a miserable people.—Edinburgh, 21 June, 4 o'clock p. m., 1560. *Signed.*
Orig.

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tend towards a good peace. This morning the Duke of Holstein departed towards his country, being made of the Order two days past. Perceives by the articles sent hither, which were delivered by the Scottish Lords to the French Commissioners, that there was no such part agreed upon for the marriage of their Queen as has been thought; it were of great purpose that he had a copy of this treaty. Throckmorton is also very desirous to see them. If they contain such matter for the liberty of Scotland, it were good that they were sent to him. By Throckmorton's letters Cecil will understand that the French preparations are lately more hastened than before, and yet the Lord Admiral has had divers men come to him who say that the preparations are in no such towardness. Jones has been sent with letters to Throckmorton five days past, and was stayed the longer to have carried some certainty of Cecil's doings.

2. Francis De Diaceto is come again; yesterday he was with the Queen, but the writer knows not what news he brings.—Greenwich, 28 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Discoloured by damp. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

June 29. **250.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

According to Cecil's letters has despatched them to the Court to Petre. Has spoken with the Treasurer for the despatch of the money remaining with him to Cecil, which, if his necessity did not much crave, they could ill have spared. Fears that they will send the treasure that shall come from London in such piecemeals that the Queen's service will take want and yet never a penny saved. They have great lack of corslets; the 700 will not stretch to ten to the 100. All the harquebusses in store are bestowed, and yet a great many remain unfurnished, who would willingly have them if they were to be had for money.—Berwick, 29 June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

June 29. **251.** CONFIRMATION of the TREATY of BERWICK.*

Articles suggested by the Bishop of Valence as to the confirmation of that clause in the treaty of Berwick on 27 Feb. between the Queen of England and the Scottish nobility, which relates to the conservation of liberty and the preservation of peace between England and Scotland, together with various modifications of the same, the last of which is in Cecil's hand.

Draft. Endd. by Cecil: Sentence sent by Mgr. De Valence, 29 Junii 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

June 29. **252.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

1. In his last of the 25th the writer sent the particulars of Daniel Wolfstadt's demand for the refining of the English

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* *See* Haynes, p. 338, Article C.

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base money. His friend A. [Schetz] has come home, and says that whereas the Vice-Admiral De Wacken was sent to Zealand for the arming of certain ships, it is because the 4,400 Spaniards shall presently depart, and certain captains have made request to the Regent that the eight ships might be otherwise armed. A reward to Payne and Henry Garbrand at Dunkirk of forty or fifty crowns apiece will be better given than kept.

2. On the 26th instant he shipped fifteen pieces of velvets in three English and two Dutch ships. There comes no more saltpetre out of Germany, as he has bought all in, having in readiness with that he has sent home already above 300,000 weight. Has and will send home to the sum of 400,000 weight, which amounts to 25,000*l.* at least. Begs that there may be order given for the secret taking in of this provision to the Tower. Has corrupted the chief searcher, who is all his doer, and right honestly deserves a worthy reward, as by him and through his advice Gresham is doing daily. If it were perceived, there is no other way than death with the searcher and him that enters it at the customs. Intends to venture in every ship that departs three or four pieces of velvets.

3. Trusts that the three ships from Hamburg with the 9,000*l.* worth of provisions, and that from Bremen with the Cologne cleves, are safely arrived; has written to his servant to send away the rest by 3,000*l.* in a ship.

4. Wrote on the 24th of the conversation of the chief customer with a friend of his touching the shipping of velvets and obtaining of passports; it were well if the Queen wrote for passports for 200 barrels of powder. Robert Hogan, who has returned from Louvain, says that the old Lady Dormer would in no wise speak to the Abbot of Salute for fear of offending the Queen, and that she lives very worshipfully and quietly at Louvain. He recommends the Queen to help Hogan to some stipend.

5. On the 26th A. [Schetz] went to Court again, from whom he has received a letter of the 27th, which he encloses, on the affairs of France. Perceives that it is not the Queen's pleasure that he should come home. Complains bitterly of the Lord Treasurer's accusations touching the transport of the provisions, respecting which he enters into explanations, and says that if the Queen had been privy to his letters written to Cecil she would have been able to answer for him. In point of money matters he has but 300*l.* by him, and the Queen is in his debt. Calls to mind the promise that the Queen made him at Hatfield when she came to the crown, that she would always keep one ear shut to hear him, and that if he served her she would give him as much as ever both King Edward and Queen Mary did; which caused him to enter on this great charge again with heart and courage. Humbly thanks him for his comfortable letters, whereby he perceives the Queen accepts his advertisements in good part.

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6. The loss at Tripoli is great. The Emperor has concluded a peace with the Turk, which the latter has broken. They say that the Pope has committed the Cardinals of Caraffa, Naples, and Sermonette to prison, and has confiscated Caraffa's goods and also ready money to the amount of 300,000 crowns. Has heard nothing from Clough for the money of Count Mansfeld, to whom he gave commission not to tarry. Desires licence to return home for the delivery of his accounts. Parry's son is in good health; he desires him to augment his stipend.—Antwerp, 29 June 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

June 29. **253.** CORRESPONDENCE from FLANDERS.

Abstracts of Gresham's and Payne's letters of the 29th and 26th June. Note after Gresham's letter, for him to give in his next advertisement of the number of cloths arrived at Antwerp since Michaelmas twelvemonth.
Endd. Pp. 4.

June 30. **254.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 28th Jones arrived here with commendatory letters from the Queen and the Lords of the Council. In his of the 24th the writer advertised the great preparations of the French by sea; now by his ministers at Dieppe, Fécamp, Newhaven, Honfleur, and Harfleur, and other places he is informed that they cannot set forth any number of ships in all July, and if they put forth any small number they mean thereby to make a show to do some sudden enterprise. The Admiral of France is at Newhaven with preparations, where are four ensigns of foot; the eight from Piedmont remain at Orleans to keep the town and country about quiet.

2. On the 27th M. De Bueil, bastard to the Count Sansac and lieutenant to the Duke of Longueville, arrived at the Court from Scotland, and on the 29th was despatched back in post towards the Commissioners at Edinburgh with instructions to treat for longer abstinence and procure a truce for three years; he trusts that she will take her present advantage of them. She may have what composition she will at their hands. The French Queen was not told till the 28th of her mother's death; whereupon the King and she have taken again their mourning weeds. The Pope has lately caused the Cardinals Caraffa, Naples, and De Monte, with the Duke of Palliano, to be imprisoned in St. Angelo, under such colour as is thought that they will be degraded, and all four lose their estates, if not their lives; their judgment is referred to six Cardinals. The Pope has sent to the Emperor and the King of Spain to appoint the calling of a Council at Trent, where he will be present himself; for like purpose the Bishop of Viterbo is sent to the French King, who will remain resident instead of the other Ambassador. As for the sending of the Abbot of Salute, the cause thereof

June 30. proceeded from some personages of appearance in England, who signified to the Pope that most part of her subjects of the greatest sort were against the religion she set up, and advised him to send some one, naming the same Abbot as being well known in England.

3. The Turks have besieged Gerbes, the Viceroy of Sicily and young Andrea Doria escaped thence in a skiff and arrived in Sicily. There is at Gerbes for general one Don Antonio D'Alvaro, with 2,000 Spaniards and four months' victuals. The Turks number 12,000, and those of the island are revolted from King Philip. The Spanish Ambassadors conceive great unkindness that the French do not offer aid to King Philip, as he did to them unrequired, for the repressing their rebels at home and in Scotland. The French look that he first make request unto them. In that "they have a wolf by the ear," for in not using like kindness towards the King of Spain that he used towards them there will grow a jealousy between them, and in granting him succours they shall hazard their league with the Turk. The French King is in these parts at a house of his called St. Legier, where his race of horses are; he minds to remain there twelve days, and thence to depart towards Fontainebleau. He will do the ceremony of his father's "year's mind" before he go thither at an abbey in this country. He has proclaimed at Rouen that no man under a great penalty shall call another Heretic or Papist.—Houdan, the last of June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

June 30. **255.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Received on the 28th their letter of the 25th, by Mr. Jones. Repeats the information contained in his letter to the Queen, of the same date, concerning the French preparations for war, M. De Bueil's commission into Scotland, the escape of Medina Cœli and young Doria, and the state of affairs at Gerbes; the expectation of the King of Spain that the French would assist him, the accusation of the three Cardinals of treason, extortion, and theft, and the steps taken for a General Council at Trent. The French King goes from St. Legier to Dampierre, a house of the Cardinal of Lorraine, and after some ceremony for his father's twelve months' mind at St. Denis, or thereabouts, he goes to Fontainbleau. "The death of the Queen Dowager of Scotland was ill taken here. It was not broken to the French Queen, her daughter, till the 28 inst., though they had news thereof on the 18, and now they mourn for her."—Houdan, 30 June 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—30 June 1560. The double hereof is sent to the Lord Admiral.

1. At Newhaven are ten hulks from Brouage with salt stayed, and in wage with the King; all the boys they can get they take to unlade the said hulks, at present but two are unladen. They carry six or eight iron pieces a side.

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2. There are also four King's ships not yet ready.

3. At Honfleur are two fair ships from Brazil stayed to serve the King.

4. At Dieppe is the Carrick, two of the King's ships, and certain merchant ships stayed, ready to be put in order.

5. The Admiral of France returned to Newhaven the 20th of June, and took muster of four ensigns of foot lying thereabouts.

6. They make their provisions there in sort as he wrote them in his last despatch.

7. Such other merchant ships as should have gone to Guinea, Brazil, Biscay, Candy, and other places, are all stayed for the service of the King.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Portions in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp.* 5.

June 30. **256.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Has heard nothing from him by M. De Bueil, who told Mr. Somers on the 26th June, upon his arrival at St. Legier, that he had in good season been made privy to his coming. Unless he be greatly deceived M. De Bueil is upon his last despatch, with commission to agree to all demands rather than to fall to extremities, and nevertheless to use all possible means for delay. The French ships cannot be fully ready by the end of July, and then in no such full number but that the English will be double in force.—Houdan, the last of June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

June 30. **257.** THROCKMORTON to SIR WILLIAM PETRE.

Has received his by Mr. Jones. Has delivered this packet to Barnesby, a merchant, the bearer hereof, who goes by the way of Rouen and Dieppe, and has promised to consider as much as he can of the doings on the sea coast, and report to Petre thereof. Prays him to encourage him, and if he returns hither to advise him of that which is meet. Has given Barnesby ten crowns for his passage; if he deserves more prays him to be a means that consideration be given to him. Has written to Cecil and begs Petre to forward it. Writes also to the Lord Admiral, and asks Petre to decipher the letter and memorial before sending them.—Houdan, the last of June 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2

June 30. **258.** The EARL OF HUNTLY to CECIL.

At his departure from Edinburgh the writer understood nothing of Cecil's coming to this realm, by reason of the Duke of Norfolk's writing to hasten their Commissioners to Newcastle; otherwise no present occasion would have caused him to have been unspoken with him. Has been desirous to speak with Cecil, whom he thanks for his labours in setting

June 30. the realm at liberty. Would be happy to do any thing in his power for the Queen's service in this realm. Albeit the Dowager is dead, yet her practices are alive in these parts. Refers Cecil to the bearer, the servant of the writer.—Huntly, last of June 1556 [*sic*]. *Signed.*

Orig., the body of the letter in Knox's hand, the conclusion and signature by the Earl. Add. by Knox. Endd. by Cecil: Ult. Junii 1560. *Pp.* 2.

July. **259.** The BASTARD OF GUELDRES to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Henry Boschovius, natural son of Charles, the late Duke of Gueldres, declares that he has served with honour for many years in Italy, France, and Germany; and that he has been solicited three months ago to serve King Francis, which he has refused to do on account of his affection for the reformed religion. He informs her that Charles, the present Duke of Gueldres, offers his services to her. Sigismond, King of Poland, and several of the German Princes, can certify how faithful Charles has been in former expeditions, as is also proved by letters in his favour written by John a Lasco to her late brother, Edward VI.

Endd.: July 1560. *Lat. Broadside.*

July 1. **260.** PAYNE to GRESHAM.

My Heer van Wack "feze admiral," is not yet come; the Commissioner Carre and William Janson, of Enkhuysen, the Admiral of the eight hulks, are gone into Holland. There is come a ship of one John Penrith of Tervere out of Scotland on Wednesday, who brings word that on Thursday next after, Leith should be stormed and the ladders were all ready, and that there should be 15,000 men to storm it that the Duke of Norfolk had brought. The Grave of Skrawsborough, a High Dutch, with but four men and a priest of Bruges, passed through the town for Flushing or Dunkirk to pass into England. A hoy of Tervere came here from Dieppe laden with bastards and vinegar, and they say there are no ships ready at Dieppe, but there is much ado against the house of Guise, and they would not have more than five men of war to enter the town at a time, to buy victuals and such things. They say there was a marvellous business at Rouen on Corpus Christi Day, and some of the priests killed that carried it. The hulks and ships of the Spaniards tarry yet for a good wind. Two English crayers laden with skins from Berwick have arrived, which has gone up to Antwerp.—Middleburgh, 1 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Pay the post one stiver. *Pp.* 3.

July 2. Haynes, p. 335. **261.** CECIL and WOTTON to the QUEEN.*

1. They are sorry that after so great a likelihood of peace it chances otherwise. After the receipt of the Queen's letters

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* The original is at Hatfield House, where it is dated 1 July, at 9 p.m.

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of the 24th June, brought to them on Thursday last, they pressed the French, according to her letters, to procure by proclamation the defacing of her style and arms used in France, and to obtain either continuance of the treaty as it is now betwixt her and the nobility of Scotland, or the substance thereof, tending to the preservation of Scotland in liberty from conquest. To neither of these would they by any means be brought; alleging for the first, that they could not alter any word from that which had for that purpose been offered before and sent to the King their master, (whereof they sent the Queen a copy,) until they have an answer from the King by M. De Bueil; to the second, that they had precise commandment not to meddle with that treaty, but to pass it over. After long debate on both parts, and finally with inward grief, they were forced to break off and make semblance of departure out of this country.

2. The next day the writers, being most desirous for peace, offered the French, for the first point, to refer the matter of the defacing by proclamation to a new treaty, according to her letter. For the second point, touching the league with Scotland, they devised two sundry articles* which they

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June 29.
Haynes, p. 338.

* TREATY of EDINBURGH.

The first offer on Saturday in the forenoon.

A. That nothing in this present treaty, or in that of the date of [*blank*] between the King and Queen of France and the people of Scotland shall be interpreted to the prejudice of the treaty made at Berwick on the 27th February last between the Queen of England and the Scots, but that the said treaty shall remain in full force.

B. This also was offered for a change. That the treaty made at Berwick between the Queen of England and the nobility of Scotland for the defence of the laws and liberties of that country, shall remain in full force, notwithstanding any clause in this present treaty, or any other that may be agreed upon by the deputies of the King and Queen, and the people of Scotland.

C. This Article was made by the Bishop and sent to Cecil and Wotton in writing, yet in the end they will not accept it. That that part of the treaty only shall be confirmed which refers to the preservation of the liberty and rights of the two kingdoms and the two Queens of England and Scotland. Cecil and Wotton were content to admit their own Article, and yet the French impudently deny it, the Bishop falsely excusing himself by Randall's denial.

These Articles were formed upon the sentence that the Bishop of Valence sent in writing to the English Ambassadors.

D. 1. That the Queen of England should take the realm of Scotland under her protection, for the purpose of preserving its laws and liberties during the marriage of the Queen with the King of France, and for one year after.

2. That the nobility and people of Scotland shall regard as enemies all who in any way manifest hostility against the kingdom of England, even though they should be of their own nation.

3. That the said nobility and people of Scotland shall not suffer the realm of Scotland to be brought into subjection or annexed to the crown of France, otherwise than it is at present by the marriage of their Queen with the French King.

4. That in case the French invade England, the Scots shall send at least 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry to the Queen's assistance. The said force to serve in any part of England at the Queen's expense. If, however, the invasion should take place north of the Tyne, they are to serve for thirty days at their own charges.

5. The hostages given to the Duke of Norfolk by the Duke of Châtellerault shall remain in England for the space of six months, and shall then be exchanged for others of equal rank, who shall likewise remain for six months, and then be similarly exchanged; and this shall continue to be done during the marriage of the Queen of Scots, and for one year after.

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send herewith, the first signed A., the second B. None of these were accepted, they using still their first answer. After this he Bishop sent to them his secretary with a sentence in Latin and French also, the copy whereof is noted C., saying, that to confirm the whole treaty was not reasonable, but if there were any articles in the same for the weal of both realms, they might be inserted in the treaty. They hereupon collected a summary of articles out of the said treaty, and formed them to be inserted in the present treaty, which they sent them; and those also the French misliked. The copy of these is marked D. Although thus being trifled withal, yet for love of peace the writers were contented to accept the sentence of the French, which the French also denied, using some impudency therein, saying it was but the Bishop's opinions and writings, and not M. De Randan's. This was not to be allowed by the writers for the Queen's honour. But for peace and sparing of blood, Cecil yesterday morning (Sunday) met the Bishop apart, and debated the matter as patiently as might be; in the end he pressed the Bishop thus, that there might be a mutual defence of both realms, "betwixt your Majesties," and the same confirmed by Act of Parliament, both of England and Scotland. This he seemed to allow, and said he would confer with Randan, and thereupon draw an article after his fancy. Cecil promised to do the like with Wotton, and so he did (which is noted E), and being ready to send it, the Bishop sent his secretary to Cecil praying him to look for no writing, for Randan would not agree thereto, yet he [Cecil] sent his to the Bishop. He received answer that neither Randan nor himself could but like it very well, and thought it convenient for both realms; but they had no authority to make any such new league.

3. Upon a motion made by the Bishop, Cecil was content again to speak apart, and told him that if the French would privately with subscription of their hands avow their opinions,

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6. The preceding Articles shall be ratified by the two Queens and their Estates in their next Parliament.

E. These Articles were formed upon an accord between the Bishop of Valence and Cecil.

1. In case of any invasion of Scotland, the Queen of England shall be bound to send forces for the defence of the liberties of the realm and the sovereignty of Queen Mary.

2. In case of the invasion of England, the King and Queen of Scotland shall afford similar assistance.

3. The last two Articles shall remain in force during the lifetime of either Queen.

4. The three preceding Articles shall be ratified by the three Estates of either realm at the next Parliament.

The French Ambassadors say that these Articles are good and reasonable, but that they lack authority to accept them.

F. This is the Article whereunto both Valence and Randan accorded, but in the end would not accept. That the King and Queen should solemnly ratify this treaty within 50 days after its completion.

G. This Article was stiffly denied until by threatening it was gotten. That the King of France and Queen Mary should abstain from using the arms, title, or style of England, under any circumstances whatsoever.

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and add for excuse lack of authority thereto, he would take it; and so they would go through all the rest of the articles, which were penned by them [Cecil and Wotton] in Latin. The Bishop allowed this, saying, they need not seek the conservation of the league with Scotland, for they had accorded an article whereby the French King and Queen should confirm and ratify the treaty now made betwixt them and the Scots. And indeed he spake therein truly. The having of that article made Wotton and himself shrink from the other, for by it the liberty of Scotland should be well provided for, which was the purpose of the other request. Then the Bishop prayed Cecil to deliver him the Latin articles, because he would show them to Randan, and have an answer shortly. Within an hour he sent word he could not make speedy answer, because he was forced to translate them into French for Randan's understanding, and could not send before this morning. He returned the articles this forenoon with rejections of divers reasonable points, and amongst them, the article they both agreed to eight days past, and of the which the Bishop yesterday made mention as a thing accorded; which is touching the confirmation of the treaty and accord which the French now make with the Scots, the copy whereof is noted F. To all other scruples noted in the articles the writers yielded and bent themselves to the bow of the French, saving one, wherein they obtained with great difficulty to be confessed in words that England and Ireland of right appertained to the Queen, the copy of which is noted G. In this point Cecil exceeded discretion, but not duty, and offered in that quarrel to spend his blood upon any that would deny it; but yet without much vehemency and threatening it was not obtained.

4. Concerning the article for confirmation the French flatly answered that they had special instructions, which they offered to show, not to mingle matters of Scotland with England in the treaty, nor dishonour their King with noting that he is forced by the Queen to observe anything to his subjects. The English Ambassadors offered to put in a several writing by itself. The French would not, but with a new invention they two would be bound privately to us two privately, that the French King should confirm it. The writers said they doubted not of confirmation, but of keeping, and for that their bond could not serve. Finally, they cannot get it, although Cecil offered that the French should at their pleasure change the words, so they keep the sense. If that liked them not, Cecil and Wotton required the short sentence of the French, noted C.; but it was all in vain; whereupon, considering with themselves as well as they could, they were forced against their mind to break off with the French.

5. First, they cannot leave this matter without offence and breach of the Queen's commandment, both in their first instructions and her last letters. Secondly, they see not but this might follow without this article obtained; the French

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will confirm the Queen's treaty and their own with the Scots, and by likelihood also keep the treaty with her for a time; yet after a certain time when they be ready they will break with the Scots and bring an army upon pretence into Scotland; against which the Queen cannot then by any part of the treaty, (lacking this article required,) do anything to impeach the same, as she has done now upon just occasion given by them in breaking the treaty by using her style and arms, from which and like offences to her they will abstain until they are deeper in with Scotland, and then they will not forbear any longer. If peace might follow it would redound to her honour, with a sure testimony to the world against the French's false pretenced title. Thirdly, they consider by lacking this article, the Scots shall be without any comfort of England, and thereby being left in despair shall the sooner be alienated from the Queen, and by many devices the greater part recovered by France to the danger of England. The writers are sorry they could not obtain their desires; they are determined to return from hence.

6. Knowledge is given to Norfolk for his entry, which stays only upon lack that the treasure is not yet arrived, although they perceive by the Duke's letter, it will shortly be there; but there is no more than will pay the army but to this day.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 2 July 1560. *Pp.* 5.

July 2. **262.** CECIL and WOTTON to the QUEEN.*

Haynes, p. 341.

After the other letter sealed, being perplexed with the lack of peace upon one only article, Cecil, (with the Dean of Canterbury's assent,) pretended to send a brawling message for his particular respect to the Bishop; and so entered into a new device to obtain their purpose, putting thereto a few fair words, as in the enclosed paper shall appear, which in the end is thus obtained as is added by them in the margin. And being brought to the extremity, either peace this way or none, the writers have, with the contentation of the Lords of Scotland, accepted the same, and so now, no matter being left of any controversy, they will take order to write the treaty with all speed, and that done, fall to execution of removing the men of war.—Edinburgh, 2 July.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., written on the back of the previous letter. P. 1.

July 2. **263.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

1. Since his letter of the 29th ult., his factor Clough has arrived this day with instructions from Count Mansfeld (which are here enclosed), dated Mansfeld, 17 June 1560, which Gresham has translated into French from German. The reason of Clough's delay was that the Count had ridden to his silver and copper mines, sixty Dutch miles from Mansfeld.

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* The original is at Hatfield House.

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2. Clough has declared to Gresham as follows, by the Count's directions. The Count will presently deliver to the Queen 300,000 dollars at 5*s.* apiece, amounting to 75,000*l.* to be delivered in Antwerp the 15th August at the furthest, at ten per cent., to be letten for one year, upon such bonds as she has been accustomed to give the Tuckers and other merchants. Count Mansfeld says 400,000 dollars more may be had, if the Queen will give certain of the steads of the Steelyards' bond for that sum, which Gresham thinks is not convenient. The Count could give no answer touching the silver and copper till he had spoken with the rest of his brethren; there will be nothing done herein, as he demands 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* aforehand, besides ready money at the delivery at Hamburg; saying that the Duke of Saxony has offered him as much as he can reasonably desire for his silver.

3. The Count has given marvellous entertainment to Clough, sending Hans Keck and six of his gentlemen eight miles to meet him, and he himself received him at the gate of his palace with his family and had him into the fairest chamber in his house, and there remained three days, showing him his mines of silver and copper. On the third day he journeyed to Mansfeld, and showed him by the way his towns and castles; at divers places divers nobles of his house met him, so when he came to Mansfeld he had 150 horse with him. He kept Clough two days banqueting ere he could get any direct answer. Clough told him that if the Queen had need of soldiers he would be employed before any man. The Count burst out that Frederic Spedt had given certain nobles to understand that he had commission to levy 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse, and marvelled that the Queen gave any credit to such a false knave "and a villain borryne." He likewise declared that he had divers times written to the Queen for a pension of 3,000 or 4,000 crowns for the Duke of Saxony, which he did only for her service, as she would then have 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* for the setting forth of soldiers at the Duke's hands. Moreover, if the Queen levied an army he would be fain to serve under the Duke. He also offered to send his only son to be brought up by the Queen. Gresham thinks that a pension to the Duke were well given; for by having the Duke her friend she is sure of the Palzgrave, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Pomerania, and divers other notable Princes. Doubtless the Count of Mansfeld is a jolly gentleman and valiant, and marvellous well beloved of the nobles and captains of Saxony. He showed Clough a letter from the Palzgrave, asking him to prefer two Palzgraves, kinsmen of his, in case he levied any men for the Queen to serve under him; and another from the Duke of Prussia, that if there were any foot or horse in his country that he would have for the Queen's service, they were at his commandment, with passage through his country to the sea.

4. The Count stayed Clough two days at Mansfeld to see his estate that he would keep for the honour of the Queen;

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where were divers Counts and Earls, who were served all in silver, and in the presence of all these noblemen there was no remedy but that he must first "wasse" [wash] alone, and first sit at the table, being marvellously sumptuously served. On the third day he commanded all the horses to be made ready, and gave Clough the enclosed instructions, and told him the Queen should pay but ten per cent. interest, and that the 75,000*l.* should be in Antwerp by the 15th August. The Count's Chancellor presented him in his master's name a silver standing cup worth 20*l.*, and the Countess sent him a little feather of gold and silver worth 10*l.*, and thus he departed.

5. The Count has desired the writer, through Clough, to get the Queen to give him 8,000 or 10,000 dollars in reward to divers noblemen and captains who had been at charges for the entertainment of soldiers, thinking that she would have used them ere this. As Clough came through the land of the Landgrave von Hesse, Gresham's doer there gave him to understand that the Landgrave had prohibited the exportation of armour and munitions under pain of death; but learning that they were for the Queen, had withdrawn it and ordered his officers to assist him.

6. Received Parry's of the 28th ult., this day. It is no small comfort to him that the Queen and he are satisfied with respect to the Treasurer's information, and that he has satisfied Lord Hunsdon. The ships in which he sent the fifteen pieces of velvet departed on the 30th ult.; to-morrow he intends to lade fifteen pieces of velvet more and 1,000 ells of black damask. Gardiner and other jobbers mar all, and make all things unreasonable dear. Is informed by his friend the searcher that Gardiner was the man who spake the word to the customer. Has perfect intelligence of all that the customers intend to do. Is glad to hear of the towardness of accord between the Queen and the French King, and that Leith is likely to be taken. Has sent away Mr. Brickendine's letter. In the matter of refining the moneys, he has persuaded Daniel Wolfstadt to go over to England in two or three days and confer about it, and conclude with the Queen for the performance thereof. As he cannot come home till Count Mansfeld's business is concluded, which will not be till the money is paid, he reminds him there is owing on the 20th present 11,514*l.* to Otmer Rydler, and on the 20th August 138,586*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and asks whether the Queen will pay any part with Count Mansfeld's money, or prolong the whole for six months. There is here great scarcity of money.

7. If it is desired to have the whole 75,000*l.* of Count Mansfeld's made, it must be kept secret, for the exchange will presently rise, to the great loss of the Queen. It is said that the 4,400 shall go into France to aid the French King at home, which he does not believe, as he would have heard of it from his friend A. [Schetz] at Brussels.

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8. Mr. Bowmont told him this day that the French King was at St. Degar in Normandy; and by a letter which arrived at the French Ambassador's on the 30th ult., it is said that he has in readiness in Brittany 7,000 men, who shall be landed on the west of Scotland by means of Lords Semple, Bothwell, and Casillis. They say that the Abbot Salute comes to visit Antwerp and recreate himselt.

9. It would stand the Queen to good purpose if she would get a passport for powder and other provisions; and also to reward Payne of Middleburgh and Harry Garbrand of Dunkirk. Thanks him for his gentle entertainment of his poor wife. Whereas the Queen wants a great iron chest with a little key, he has sent the key of the fairest chest to be got in all this town, if it be not too big; if she will let him know the length, he will have one made purposely.

10. P. S.—Encloses a letter for the Earl of Bedford from Frederick Spedt.—Antwerp, 2 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

July 2. **264.** Another copy of the above. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 8.

July 3. **265.** The QUEEN to the FRENCH KING.

Doubts not but that the bearers, the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan, will declare her final contentation at this reconciliation of amity, and that he will have regard to the matters not fully ended, which are to be treated upon at London.

Cecil's draft. Endd.: 3 July 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[July 3.] **266.** INTELLIGENCE from FRANCE.

1. Intelligence brought by Hugh Barnesby.*

2. The last of June the watch of Rouen, wishing to take certain men whom they found singing Psalms at 10 p.m. in our Lady's churchyard, they resisted and beat them back in at M. Villebon's gate, and killed the captain and four men, and hurt eleven.

3. On the 1st of June a vessel of 100 tons called a garbon came to Newhaven from High France, laden with ordnance and powder and shot.

4. The 15th present, shall all the soldiers be mustered in France.

5. There is come to Dieppe 600 soldiers on the last of June.

6. They are trimming at Dieppe the ten ships that should have gone with the Marquis to Scotland.

7. They have arrested all the ships that should have gone to Guinea, Brazil, Biscay, and Candia, and all French merchantmen above twenty tons.

8. 2.000 men-at-arms lie ready between Orleans and the Court.

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* *See* Throckmorton to Petre, June 30, No. 257.

[July 3.] 9. The Lord Admiral mustered all the captains in council at Newhaven, June 20.

10. They make a great number of trunks for wild fire at Rouen.

11. There are above 60,000 men ready in France for God's Word at an hour's warning.

12. The Duke of Savoy's wife is departed, aunt to the French King.

13. The Duke of Boullion, Governor of Normandy, is departed.

14. The Lord Admiral sent the Captain of Dieppe to the Court by post, the 2nd of this present.

15. The Grand Prior departed to Marseilles for the galleys.

16. There is a great army ready in High Almaine upon the Council that was at Worms.

17. There are fifteen great pieces of brass in Dieppe laid along the waterside anew.

18. They will not let a mariner pass to no place, but he be bound to return by a day.

19. They have discharged all the hulks at Newhaven.

20. Proclamation was made at Dieppe a Friday that every nobleman and man of worship should muster his tenants. *Signed:* H. Barnsbe.

Add.: To my friend Peter Warmall in London. For Sir William Peter. *Endd.:* July 1560. Intelligence brought by Hugh Barnsby. *Pp.* 2.

July 3. **267.** Payne to Gresham.

1. Has received his of the 1st of July. This day there came a ship of Flushing from Leith with tidings that Leith was won, and that the French were gone out "beholding life and that as he could bear with him;" and that the English and Scots went in "with flying fanes." Commissary Carre has come from Dort, where he bought Rhenish wine; Janson went to Amsterdam for more victuals, and had two days given him by the Commissary. The ships must have 100 tons of beer brewed, they have no more ordnance or mariners. They say the Admiral will not come till he hear the Spaniards are coming. There is come in a "playte" of Rosendal from Rouen with wine and prunes, who says that the English ships have taken five puncheons of wine from him and of his mariners' apparel. There are many Dutch mariners come in here that were in the hulks that were arrested by the French King; they say the ships can have no money and are almost lost by reason of grounding. There is much business both at Rouen and Dieppe of the Congregation, and Dieppe would be "beleyed" of the Congregation. A crayer from Berwick with fells is here. There is a great boat of Flushing at Camfer lading rye for Scotland, the Scots there buy large quantity of wine and iron.

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2. Iron is risen 12*d.* in the cwt. in fourteen days; it is 9*s.* the cwt.—Middleburgh, 3 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Pay the bringer one stiver. *Pp.* 3.

July 4. **268.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to CECIL and WOTTON.

Intelligence has come out of Flanders that 3,000 of the Spanish soldiers there are ready to be embarked, as some say towards Spain, but as most men suppose towards Scotland to aid the French. Albeit they are not very certain of this news, nor think the force of any such great moment to work any impeachment to the Queen's service, yet it were well done to warn William Winter, and cause him to be in continual readiness to meet this matter, and disappoint these men of their purpose, if they should attempt it.—Greenwich, 4 July 1560. *Signed:* Pembroke, E. Clynton, W. Howard, T. Parry, E. Rogers, William Petre, R. Sackville.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil and again by Wotton:* Recepta Edinburgi, 11 Julii 1560, hora 6 mane *Pp.* 2.

July 4. **269.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

All things considered, this is like to prove the happiest peace ever concluded. His cousin, Sir George Howard, hopes that Cecil will direct him with the news of the Court. If the proportion of money that Cecil had wrote for had been sent it would have saved the Queen a great deal of money, which now will be spent in keeping the bands in wages until a greater mass arrives. Thanks him for his often writing, to which before Cecil's arrival in Edinburgh he was not much used.—Berwick, 4 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[July 4.] **270.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

1. Encloses a copy of his letter of the 2nd June [July] advertising the arrival of Clough from Count Mansfeld, and also a copy of the Count's instructions. The Queen should write a letter of commendation to the Landgrave of Hesse for letting her munitions pass through his country. Count Mansfeld spoke much honour of the Duke of Holstein, and told Clough that he had secret intelligence that his going into England was to treat of a marriage between the Queen and the King of Denmark, his brother's son, which would be the best marriage she could make, as he is allied to all the nobles of Germany, and that after the Emperor's decease he would be Emperor. There is no other talk in Antwerp but of the coming of the King of Finland's eldest son into England, with 100 sail of great ships and men and treasure, for the love of the Queen, and how he will marry none other but her.

[July 4.] 2. This day Arnold Rosenberg came to him, to whom he showed Parry's letter of the 28th, saying that Leith was easy to be taken, and that the French had offered to demolish it and abandon the crew. He spoke of the King's son being ready to go to England by the last of the month in company with 200 gentlemen, and 300 men in a brave livery for his guard. Rosenberg has weekly post from the King, his master. He asked Gresham whether there was any contract of marriage between the Queen and the Earl of Arran. The writer wishes to know what the Queen will do with the money from Count Mansfeld, whether she will pay part of her debts due in Antwerp on the 20th of July and 20th of August next or prolong. This must be kept secret, lest it raise the exchange, which has fallen in two months from 23*s.* 4*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* through the merchants delivering money from London. Desires the Queen's warrant to deliver it by exchange, or transport it in gold or silver or in bullion, and also to know how much she would venture by land to Dunkirk and sea to Dover, and how much by sea from Antwerp to London. They say the 4,400 Spaniards will go by land into France, which he does not believe. Desires him to remind the Queen of Payne and Garbrand.

3. P. S.—A. [Jasper Schetz] came this day from Brussels and informed him that the 4,400 Spaniards would be shipped hence into Spain out of hand, if the States would consent to the payment of the money.—Antwerp, 4 June [July] 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 4 June 1560. *Pp.* 4.

July 5. **271.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Sends a letter which he has received from the Queen for Mr. Grimstone, which he is sure he should not have received so slenderly, without some advertisement upon what occasion the writer's man shall be displaced. Asks Cecil what is best to be done. Hopes Strange has not neglected his duty or deceived the Queen. So long as his truth therein might be known to the world, the gain to a true man is not so great that hewould sue to keep the office. Hopes, if Cecil's journey takes good effect, not to be long from home, and then treble the gain of the office could not make Strange tarry here. The treasure has arrived, but in no great sum; it will all be due within five days or thereabouts.—Berwick, 5 July 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Requests that the Queen's letter be returned to him.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Hol. Endd. by Cecil. Add. Pp.* 2.

[July 5.] **272.** COMMENCEMENT of ARTICLES proposed by the FRENCH DEPUTIES to the LORDS OF THE CONGREGATION.

1. They have offered and still offer to preserve the laws, liberties, and franchises of the realm intact; and if the Lords

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will point out where they have been contravened, it shall be remedied.

2. They wish to mark the principal points in which the Lords have failed in their obedience; not for reproach, but to assure the Queen of their allegiance for the future.

3. They have assembled in arms, stired up the people, threatened and constrained the nobility to join them, passed new ordinances about religion, destroyed the churches, and . . . . .

Unfinished. Fr. P. 1.

[July 5.] **273.** The REMOVAL of the FRENCH FORCES.

Articles proposed by the French for the removal of their forces from Scotland.

1. Hostages shall be given by the English for the performance of the following things, who shall be kept where the Deputies appoint.

1st. A fourth part of the French soldiers shall embark, and at the same time a fourth part of the English shall march to Musselburgh, and thence to Berwick. The charge of this shall be given to four gentlemen of either party.

2. The French shall withdraw half their artillery from Leith to the mouth of the harbour, and at the same time half the English artillery shall be withdrawn to Newhaven and Musselburgh.

3. After this, half of the soldiers that remain on either side shall be withdrawn, the French shall embark, and the English march with all diligence to Berwick.

4. At an appointed time, pioneers shall be sent from both sides; the English to destroy the bulwarks of Leith towards Edinburgh, and the French to destroy the new forts near the English camp; the pioneers to work for four hours, and then to be replaced by others.

5. Then the remainder of the artillery on both sides shall be withdrawn, that of the French shall be embarked, that of the Scotch given up to the Lords, and that of the English shipped at Musselburgh.

6. Then the remaining soldiers shall be withdrawn, the French embarked, and the English marched to Berwick, except the gentlemen appointed to see all things carried out, who shall also embark on the morrow. These things being performed the hostages shall be discharged.

Corrected copy in a French hand. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 5. **274.** The DEMOLITION of LEITH, and the REMOVING of the FRENCH.

Fœd. xv. 591.
Haynes, p. 350.
Keith, I. 289.

1. The day after peace is proclaimed six gentlemen shall be named, three French and three English,* and by their oversight this article shall be executed. All the artillery

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* Three for the English,—Sir Henry Percy, Francis Somerset, William Pelham. Note in the margin of the copy described in the following number.

July 5. within Leith shall be put in the market place; and at the instant one of the pieces shall be removed from the ramparts one of the English pieces shall also be removed, and then another of the town and one of the English, or two if there be more in the battery than within the town. And after the artillery on both parts is retired, it shall be placed in the most convenient place to be embarked.

2. This done, the ensigns within the town, trenches, and forts shall be taken down in similar order.

3. This day the six gentlemen shall be interchanged, and two of the principal gentlemen in Leith delivered to the English as hostages for the things following.

4. As soon as the French shall begin with all their puissance to demolish the fortifications of the town, the English footmen shall retire to Musselburgh, and the Lords of Scotland shall furnish as many pioneers as they may to proceed with the work, and if there be not sufficient, the English may aid.

5. When the French are embarked, the English shall march straight to Berwick and there disband.

6. When they are embarked, the hostages shall be returned, provided that four other principal gentlemen be given as hostages to answer for the return of the ships in which they are embarked, and for satisfaction for their hire, and of the victuals the French shall spend or waste therein; who shall remain in London.

7. The French shall not let to embark, or the English to retire, although the demolition be not sufficiently done; six gentlemen of either party being left to assist the demolition.

8. The soldiers of either party shall be forbidden to enter the camp or the town without the licence of the said six gentlemen.

9. Any gentleman or lady being sick may pass by land through England, provided they be not more than forty in one company.

10. All doubts shall be determined by the Ambassadors, using the advice of the Lieutenants on both sides.—5 July 1560. *Signed:* J. Monluc,—Randan,—W. Cecil,—N. Wotton.

Orig. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

July 5. **275.** Translation of the above into English.*

Endd. by Cecil, who has added on the last page various genealogical and topographical notes respecting Scotland. Pp. 4.

July 5. **276.** Draft of the same, with corrections and additions by Cecil, and endorsed by him.

Pp. 3.

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* *See* B.M. Calig. B. ix. 146.

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July 5. **277.** The same in French, prior to the additions made by Cecil, as mentioned in the last number.

Endd. Pp. 4.

July 5. **278.** Henry Garbrand to Gresham.

Advertises Gresham of the arrival of his man John on Wednesday, and of his departure for England. The French have arrested all kinds of ships to serve the King, and still work hard at Calais. Has sent the reckoning for the horses which stood here, amounting to 20*l.* which is to be paid to his wife's brother, Nicholas De la Fortrie, at Antwerp.—Dunkirk, 5 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd: Pay the post. *Pp.* 2.

[July 6.] **279.** The Queen to Norfolk.

Accepts his long service there [at Berwick], as at his coming he shall further understand. As she means to know the state of his charge in his lieutenancy, and what order were meet to be established at Berwick, he shall repair to her upon receipt of this letter, leaving Berwick in the charge of Sir Francis Leek. He is to do what he can to reduce her charges.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 6. Keith, I. 296. **280.** Articles proposed to the French Commissioners on the Part of the Scots.[*][†]

1. All the French shall be removed save 120 to be stationed in Dunbar and Inchkeith, who are to be amenable to the laws of Scotland; they shall be mustered and paid monthly, and inspected by two Lords of Scotland to see that their numbers are not increased.

2. The fortifications of Leith and Dunbar shall be dismantled, and not rebuilt, and no artillery and munition imported without the consent of the Estates.

3. Debts contracted by the French troops shall be paid.

4. Parliament shall assemble on the 10th July, and its acts shall be valid.

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[*] Another copy occurs in B. M. Calig. B. ix. 126, which supplies two articles omitted in the present document.

July 9. MS. Paris. L. Paris, p. 423. Teulet, I. 605.

[†] The French Ambassadors to the Queen Mother of France.

1. They have been sent here to negociate a peace while they were not ready for war, and the enemy were so far advanced with their preparations that they promised themselves an easy victory by the 15th inst., which the French were unable to resist. She may hence understand the difficulty of the position in which the writers find themselves, and under what disadvantages they are conducting the negociation. Moreover, the life of the writers is in the hands of the English, and they are 300 leagues from the point at which they could expect advice. They find themselves reduced to this extremity, that of necessity they must either come to peace of some sort or other, or see 4,000 men perish before their eyes, and witness the loss of a realm which could never be recovered without the desolation of that of France.

2. Under these circumstances they have been obliged to make the best terms they could, which, however differently they may be interpreted by others, will receive, they trust, her approbation.—Edinburgh, 9 July 1560.

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5. No war shall be commenced save with the consent of the Estates.

6. A council of twelve shall be appointed to manage affairs.

7. No strangers shall be employed in offices of law, or as Treasurer, Comptroller, or the like.

8. Amnesty for all things done since 6th March 1558.

9. Any armed assembly exceeding twelve without the order of the Council shall be deemed rebellious.

10. Neither the party of the Congregation nor their adversaries shall reproach one another with anything done since the 6th March 1558.

11. The King and Queen shall not take vengeance for anything done since the 6th March 1558.

12. It shall not be lawful for any nobleman to assemble in arms nor to invite foreign soldiers.

13. Wrongs done to the clergy are to be considered in Parliament, nor is it lawful for any person to hinder their enjoyment of their goods.

14. Any one breaking the treaty to be regarded as a public enemy.

15. The Duke of Châtellerault and other noblemen to be restored to their estates in France.*

Endd. by Cecil.: 6 July 1560. Requests of Scotland to the French King, accorded by the French Ambassadors of Scotland in presence of the Ambassadors of England. This endorsement is cancelled. *Fr.* *Pp.* 7.

July 6. **281.** TREATY of EDINBURGH.†

Keith. 1. 291.
Fœd, xv. 593.
Lesley's Hist, of Scotland, 291. ed. 1828.

1. The present treaty is intended to put an end to all disputes between the Queen of England and the King and Queen of England and Scotland. The Articles are as follows :—

2. The treaty of Cateau Cambresis shall remain in full force.

3. The concord between the Dauphin and Dauphiness and the Queen of England executed at Cambray shall remain in force.

4. All French land and sea forces shall leave Scotland, except the garrisons of Dunbar and Inchkeith, and all warlike preparations shall cease on both sides.

5. Eyemouth shall be dismantled, according to the provisions of the treaty of Cambray, within four days after the commencement of the demolition of Leith.

6. The French King and Queen shall abstain from using the arms and style of the Queen of England, and shall prohibit their subjects from doing the same.

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* The Cottonian copy adds the following Articles :—

16. No other artillery shall be transported out of Scotland than what was sent thither since the death of King Francis.

17. Some persons of quality shall be chosen to repair to the King and Queen, and remonstrate to them concerning religion and other matters in which the Lords Deputies cannot meddle.

† *See* B. M. Cal. B. x. 98. Lansd. 141. Nos. 29, 30.

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July 6. 7. A convention shall be held in London to consider the question of compensation for the injuries sustained by the Queen of England in having her arms usurped; and, in case of no agreement being arrived at, Philip King of Spain shall be appointed arbiter.

8. The convention concluded between the French King and Queen and their subjects, shall be observed by both parties.

9. Philip of Spain shall be included in this treaty.

10. This treaty shall be confirmed within sixty days.

11. All the Princes shall swear to keep these Articles inviolate.

Appended are:—

Fœd, xv. 581. 1. The commission of Francis and Mary, appointing the Bishops of Valence and Amiens and MM. De la Brosse, D'Oysel, and Randan, their Commissioners to treat for peace. —Dated at Chenonceau, 2 May 1560. *Fr.*

Fœd, xv. 596. 2. The commission of Elizabeth, appointing Cecil, Wotton, Sadler, Percy, and Carew as her Commissioners—Greenwich, 25 May 1560. *Lat.*

Edinburgh, 6 July 1560. *Signed:* Monlucius, Episcopus Valentinus, Randan, W. Cecil, N. Wotton.

Orig. on vellum. Endd. Lat. Pp. 6.

July 6. **282.** TREATY of EDINBURGH.

Fœd, xv. 581. 1. The articles proposed to the French Commissioners by the Scotch nobility.

2. Appended is the commission of Francis and Mary, appointing the Bishops of Amiens and Valence, and MM. De la Brosse, Randan, and D'Oysel, to negociate the affair.—Dated at Romorentin, 2 June 1560.*—Edinburgh, 6 July 1560. *Signed:* Monluc, De Valence, Randan. The accuracy of the above transcript from the original is attested by: James Steward, Ruthven, W. Maitland.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 10.

July 6. **283.** Copy of the above. *Signed.*
Lat. Pp. 12.

July 6. **284.** Another copy of the above.
Williamson's transcript. Pp. 8.

July 6. **285.** Another copy of the above.
Williamson's transcript. Pp. 15.

July 6. **286.** Another copy of the above.
Lat. Pp. 10.

July 6. **287.** Another copy of the above, omitting however the Ambassadors' commission and concluding paragraph.
Lat. Pp. 10.

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* The copy in the Fœdera is dated at Chenonceau, 2 May.

A.D. 1560.

July 6. **288.** Commencement of the treaty.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

July 6. **289.** Another copy, with the Articles differently arranged.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 15.

July 6. **290.** Another draft in Wotton's writing, corrected in places by Cecil, but differing in some points from the treaty as finally settled.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 8.

July 6. **291.** Another draft, differing in many points from the treaty as finally agreed upon.
Lat. Pp. 15.

July 6. **292.** 1st, 5th, 9th, and 10th Articles, with the French King's commission to his Ambassadors.
Endd. Lat. Fr. Pp. 4.

July 6. **293.** Latter part of the 3rd Article, arranging a suspension of hostilities.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 6. **294.** Part of 4th Article, relating to the demolition of the fortifications at Eymouth.
In Cecil's writing. Lat.

July 6. **295.** Draft of the 5th Article relative to the usurpation of the arms, corrected by Cecil.
Lat. Pp. 3.

July 6. **296.** Copy of the same Article.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

July 6. **297.** Draft of the same, in Cecil's autograph.
Lat. P. 1.

July 6. **298.** Another copy.
Much injured. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 6. **299.** Another copy.
Much injured. Lat. P. 1.

July 6. **300.** Another copy of the same Article, varying from that adopted in the treaty.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

July 6. **301.** Copy of the same, as finally agreed upon.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 6. **302.** Short memoranda in English by Cecil of the different Articles, with commencement of the Article about the usurpation of the arms, in Latin.
Pp. 2.

July 6. **303.** Draft of Article concerning compensation for the usurpation of the Queen's arms, and of another concerning the convention of Berwick, not inserted in the treaty.
In Cecil's writing. Lat. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1560.

July 6. **304.** Draft of the 7th Article.
Lat. *P.* 1.

July 6. **305.** The Eighth Article, relating to the comprehension of the King of Spain in the said treaty.
In Cecil's handwriting. *Lat.* *P.* 1.

July 6. **306.** Several Articles of the treaty, including two which were ultimately omitted, one about the disbanding of the forces and the other to the effect that the Duke of Châtellerault and other Scotch nobles should be made parties to the treaty.
Lat. *Pp.* 3.

July 6. **307.** Draft of Article giving permission to the English to pursue malefactors across the Borders.
In Cecil's handwriting. *Lat.* *P.* 1.

July 6. **308.** Draft of two Articles relative to the detention of hostages in England and the ratification of the treaty by Parliament, which were not introduced into the final copy.
In Cecil's writing. *Lat.* *P.* 1.

July 6. **309.** Three Articles providing that the Scots shall give help to the English, especially in case of a French invasion.
In Cecil's writing. *Lat.* *P.* 1.

July 6. **310.** Draft of another Article in Cecil's writing, binding the Queen of England to protect the Scots from invasion and oppression.
Lat. *P.* 1.

July 6. **311.** TREATY of EDINBURGH.*

Note of the effect of the principal matters concluded between the Queen's Commissioners and the French in Scotland, 6 July 1560.

It relates to the following particulars:

1. That the French relinquish the use of the arms and style of England.

July 6.
Haynes, p. 351.

* CECIL and WOTTON to the QUEEN.

1. After their last letters of 2nd inst., they received her letters of the 28th ult., brought hither the 3rd inst. in the morning; the contents whereof tending to the liberty of Scotland are so well provided for that she shall be fully satisfied. They had attempted the same manner of proceeding as she understands by their long letter of the 1st inst.

2. They have obtained for her cause an honourable end, compelling the French to acknowledge her right, which they were very hardly brought to do, in open treaty. The writers think they would not have agreed thereto unless the English had borne them in hand, not only that they would break upon that point, but also the world would see manifestly their injurious purposes, which in words they had excused and covered. In the end it was obtained, to their grief and the contentation of the writers.

3. For the surety and liberty of Scotland they have obtained all things requisite, so as the nobility here acknowledge the realm more bound to the Queen than to their Sovereign. In getting of things they have so tempered the matter of granting thereof, that the French King and Queen's honour is as much considered as may be, whereunto the French Ambassadors will confess that the writers were no small helpers, and thank them more for the same than their

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2. The government of Scotland by a council of twelve.
3. An amnesty for past offences, to be granted to the Scots.
4. No Frenchman to have any office in Scotland.
5. 120 French only to remain in Dunbar and Inchkeith.
6. No munition or victuals to be brought, but from six months to six months.
7. No foreign ships or men of war to be brought in without consent of the Scots.

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master's subjects. This country shall be governed by a Council of itself of twelve, who shall be taken out of the twenty-four to be first named in Parliament by the Three Estates; and of the twelve, seven shall be named by the Queen, and five by the Lords of Parliament.

4. All things past since March 1558 shall be forgotten, and be confirmed by Parliament; every man restored to his office in the realm; no Frenchman to have any office within the realm. Only twenty-six soldiers shall remain, that is, twenty-three in Dunbar, and twenty-three in Inchkeith [*sic*]; those to be mustered monthly and paid by the Council, and justified by the laws of Scotland. No munition nor victual shall be brought into Scotland but from six months to six months, only for these two places, and the numbers of six score. It seems probable that the fort in the Isle shall be demolished, and the charges saved. Also for saving of charges they think Dunbar shall be put in the Scots' hands. They think the French will attempt hereafter by money to make a division here rather than by force, whereof the nobility would (if it were not too suspicious), make an accord in Parliament, that whosoever takes a pension of France shall be accounted enemies to their country. This is the present humour, but a potion of French crowns may alter this.

5. Amongst other things for their surety they have compacted in the Queen's treaty, that no ships come into Scotland with men of war or munition; that the French shall accomplish all their grants to the Scots; which, if they do, the Queen shall have long quietness with Scotland. It has been the most difficult matter in their treaty to obtain a covenant that the French King and Queen will perform their promises to their subjects, for therein they say their honour is more touched than in anything else. Next, the Scots shall thereby owe all favours they receive from their King and Queen to her, though they may not say so to the French. To make a cover for this, these Ambassadors were forced by them to take a few good words in a preface to the same article, "and we, content with the kernel, yielded to them the shell to play withal." Many other things are accorded to the Scots, which shall touch the French in honour and redound to the liberty of the country. Two things have been too hot for the French to meddle with, they therefore are passed over. The first is the matter of religion, which is here as freely and more earnestly received than in England. The second is, the accord betwixt the Queen and Scotland, which remains in the same state it was; and it being motioned by the French Ambassadors to have it dissolved, the Scots would not. These two things will much offend the French; if the said treaty should not remain in force, the special points tending to keep Frenchmen out of Scotland are well and assuredly provided for.

6. Yesterday the accord betwixt France and Scotland was protracted till night and at last concluded, and was put in writing this forenoon. The English treaty was ready yesterday on both parts to signing and sealing, and stayed till this day, for they would have all done at one instant. The Articles for the demolition of Leith and removing of the French were yesternight signed, sealed, and delivered, but they shall not be put into execution until the treaty is signed this day. If the writers so conclude they will endeavour to hasten the matter to the dissolving of the army. Cecil has had some care hereof, and has taken order both upon sea and land for the furtherance thereof.

7. After writing this forenoon, they have on all parts signed, sealed, and delivered the treaty that is betwixt them and the French, and betwixt the French and Scots; so they have gone as far as writing can go towards peace. They mean to proclaim it this afternoon, after a little ceremony done to understand the contentation of the town, as though the peace were not concluded, for respect of their two Commissioners; lest the Councillors of the town should upon bravery allege they had no need of this peace, which, if they perceived peace concluded without them, they would do.—From the camp before Leith, 6 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig.

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8. Leith and the new buildings at Dunbar to be demolished.

9. Matters of religion to be passed over in silence.

10. The league between the Queen of England and the Scottish nobility to be passed over.

11. In the said treaty the French King and Queen are by a special clause bound to the Queen of England to perform and keep the said covenants with the Scots.

Endd. *Pp.* 3.

July 6. **312.** DEMOLITION of LEITH and DUNBAR and REMOVAL of the FRENCH.

Articles agreed upon as well for the demolition of Leith and the new fortifications made at Dunbar and Inchkeith as of the forts and trenches in the camp, and for the removing of the French forces and retire of the English army out of Scotland.

1. The French shall demolish Leith, and the new fortifications at Dunbar and Inchkeith, in the view of certain English gentlemen.

2. The English forts and trenches to be demolished in the view of certain French gentlemen.

3. The French shall then embark their army and weapons, and such soldiers as shall be transported by sea, for which purpose they shall have vessels appointed to them.

4. Then the English shall have free entry to the town, to embark their munitions and artillery.

5. The French forces which shall not embark shall march with the English army to Newcastle, or some other convenient place for embarkation.

Endd. *Pp.* 2.

[July 7.] **313.** PROCLAMATION of the PEACE of LEITH.

Stowe's Annals, p. 645, ed. 1631.

1. The Queen and the King and Queen of France and Scotland having accorded upon a reconciliation of peace and amity to be inviolably kept between them, it is commanded that all persons born under their obedience or being in their service forbear all hostilities by sea or land and keep good peace from this time forward.

2. Further it is ordered that no one from Leith shall come into the camp, nor any from the camp go into Leith, except by permission from six gentlemen appointed by both parties for that purpose.*

Draft in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: Proclamation of the peace. *P.* 1.

July 7. **314.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

The writer by his letter of the 4th sent Parry a copy of his letter of the 2nd, containing the proceedings between Count Mansfeld and Clough. Desires to know the Queen's wishes re-

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* This clause is marked as if for omission, and it does not occur in the copy printed by Stowe.

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specting the expenditure of the money. 25,000*l.* laid out in paying part of her debts would much advance her credit, "when neither King Philip, the French King, or the King of Portugal in peace time payeth nothing." His friend A. [Schetz] from Brussels informs him that the 4,400 Spaniards are like to remain in garrison, because the States will not consent to pay any money. The French King has as much to do as he can, and arrests all the ships and fortifies Calais. The writer since his last has shipped fifteen pieces of velvet and 1,000 ells of black damask; all the saltpetre from Germany is in the Queen's hands. To-morrow Daniel Wolfstadt departs for England about the refining the money. Sends him by Candler an emerald worth 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, a table diamond worth 200*l.*, and a pointed diamond worth 50*l.*, which he insures him are "oryent;" Gresham is bound by his bill to return them or pay for them in twenty days.—Antwerp, 7 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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Haynes, p. 354.

315. CECIL and WOTTON, to the QUEEN.*

1. Yesterday peace was here proclaimed, first in Leith in presence of certain English gentlemen and next in the camp in the presence of certain French. It seems welcome to all parts. This day the artillery on both sides is withdrawing to places, from whence it shall be carried to-morrow to be embarked. At present they cannot understand the state of the town, otherwise than thus; the numbers appear to be many, and those which are seen are with all their scarcity of victual very well looking and all very well armed. The French demanded yesterday shipping for 4,000 persons, and the writers think they be not under 3,000 soldiers, which would have been able to have encountered a great number, and would have occasioned the shedding of a great deal of blood.

2. The substance of their accord consists in these points, a reconciliation made and the treaty of Cateau Cambresis reduced to its former strength.

3. All the men of war to be removed save sixty in the Isle here, which serves to no purpose, as the French see and confess; and sixty in Dunbar, whose new fortifications shall be before the army leave Scotland, demolished. The town of Leith to be demolished.

4. All hostile preparations to cease on both parts, and no ship to be transported with men of war "or any warly apparel" out of France or any other place by consent of the French into England, Scotland, or Ireland, nor any from England or Ireland into France.

5. Eymouth shall be demolished before the army comes to Berwick.

6. Next to this the Queen's undoubted right to the crown of England and Ireland is fully acknowledged, with a declaration that no person may use the style or arms thereof but the

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* The original letter is extant at Hatfield House.

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Queen. Thereupon follows the part for redress and reformation for all things done to the contrary, both in France and Scotland.

7. The writers persisted in demand of Calais, and 500,000 crowns for a recompence. The recompence is referred to a new treaty to be had betwixt them at London; if it be not ended by them within three months, then it is to be referred to King Philip for a twelvemonth, if he does not end it the right and demand is reserved to the Queen.

8. Next this follows the covenant to the Queen for observing of the treaty now accorded betwixt the French and Scots, which Article was as hard to obtain as any; next to it the recognition of the Queen's right to the crown.

9. After this follows ordinary Articles for observation and confirmation of this treaty.

10. This is the sum of their treaty, which with the accord of Scotland, has spent sixteen days, that is from the 16th June to the 3rd of July, and of that time three parts has been spent in according of the matters of Scotland.

11. These are the principal heads of the accords of Scotland. The French shall not send any French soldier, or of any other nation, into Scotland except it be invaded by an army of a strange country, and in that case the French shall send none but by advice of the three Estates.

12. All soldiers shall depart save 120, whereof sixty shall be in the Isle, and sixty in Dunbar, which number shall be mustered and paid by the Lords of Scotland; those soldiers shall be justifiable to the laws of Scotland, whereunto the French men of war here were never subjected. They shall take no victual but for ready money. They shall not receive any succour out of France of victuals or munition but from six months to six months; with other Articles to bridle them, so there be no doubt to fear them. And, saving that the French King's honour is somewhat relieved thereby, they see no likelihood that these will be diminished; the charge will be abridged, the Isle abandoned, and Dunbar committed to some Lord of the land.

13. The French shall not fortify anything in this land but by advice of the three Estates.

14. The whole debts due to the subjects here for victuals taken these two years by D'Oysell and others for use of the French shall be paid.

15. Parliament shall begin on the 10th instant and shall be prorogued till the 20th, because the land cannot be cleared of all men of war before that time.

16. The King and Queen shall never make peace or war here without consent of the three Estates.

17. For governance of this realm, the three Estates shall choose twenty-four, of which the Queen shall choose seven and the Estates five, to make a Council of twelve; without the greater of which number nothing shall be done for the policy. If the Estates find it needful to make the number fourteen,

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then the Queen shall choose eight and the Estates six. The charges of this Council to be maintained out of the revenues of this crown.

18. The ordinary offices of the realm, either for Justice civil or criminal, or Chancellor, Treasurer, Comptroller and such like, shall be furnished only with subjects of the land; neither shall the office of Treasurer or Comptroller, being now void, be conferred upon any ecclesiastical person.

19. All things done here against the laws shall be discharged, and a law of oblivion shall be established in this Parliament, excepting such as the Estates here shall judge unworthy of this privilege.

20. The three Estates shall order that whosoever levies any force contrary to order of the country, or without consent of the Council, the same shall be pursued as a rebel, so as the King and Queen shall not need to send any strange force to subdue the same.

21. There shall be a general reconciliation of amity amongst the states of the land, without reproof of one to another.

22. The King and Queen shall never make any avenge for anything past, nor depose any person from any office or estate for anything done since the 6th March 1558.

23. A covenant on the Lords' part to keep the realm in tranquillity.

24. All complaints of the deprived clergy shall be heard in this next Parliament and reformation made by the three Estates, which they think will be light enough. In the meantime the ecclesiastical persons shall not be impeached to enjoy their goods. In the end a grant of restitution to the Duke of Châtellerault and his son, and all others of this land, of all their estates and pensions in France.*

25. With this Article they find more part of the Lords here offended, so that they do amongst themselves devise to accord that no Scotchman shall take pension of France. The Earl of Glencairn, who has pension, is as earnest herein as any other.

26. They have briefly repeated the substance of things accorded; they will make better declaration at their return. They pray to see the Queen enjoy the benefit of this peace, which shall augment her honour in the beginning of her reign and as yet in her maidenhood, and finally shall procure the conquest of this Court, that is, the whole hearts and good wills of the nobility and people of this land, which surely is better for England as they guess than the revenue of this crown.

27. Amongst other Articles in this treaty it is accorded that all preparations shall cease, as by the copy of Articles here included shall appear. They have accorded that these Ambassadors here shall signify the same to the Ambassador there resident, who shall attend to agree with the Queen or the Council in what sort and time the same preparations shall

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* In the original the names of the Lord James and Mr. Maxwell are included in the number of those who are pensioners to France.

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cease. This they expedite with more speed, because they do not know in what forwardness the French navy is. They neither would, nor could, accord with these men here by what time both the navies should be disarmed, but have thought best to refer the determination thereof to the Queen with accord of the French Ambassador there.—Edinburgh, 8 July.

Cecil's draft, and endd. by him: 8 July 1560. Letter to the Queen by Sir Peter Caroo. *Pp.* 7.

July 8. **316.** ARMY in SCOTLAND.

Owing to the army in Scotland, being unpaid between 20th June and 8th July, total 8,040*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, vivers and private entertainment.

Endd. Pp. 2.

July 8. **317.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Though he has signified the state of things here by Hugh Barnesby of 30th June, to the Queen and them, and referred the rest to his report, yet as this bearer Francis Edwards is going into England he would not omit the occasion. Arrived at Paris on the 7th inst. Is credibly informed that two hoys laden with artillery and munitions for ships of war appointed to go from Rouen to Newhaven were suddenly restrained on the 3rd inst.; and, the same being discharged out of the hoys, were with other munition taken out of Rouen, charged into a gabard,* and conveyed he cannot learn whither. The ten hulks stayed for the French King have been discharged, because their mariners would not serve. The most part of the mariners who wrought upon the French King's ships at Brest are returned to Dieppe, for that having brought their work to some towardness they perceived the keels of their ships to be rotten. The Admiral having consulted all the captains for the sea at Newhaven, received answer that the ships were not meet for any enterprise and the men were not willing. It is said that fourteen ships shall be made ready for the war, and among those such as the Marquis D'Elboeuf should have passed withal, which are not yet in order, notwithstanding the men on the coast are yet uncassed and 300 more are arrived. Is informed that the eight ensigns which came from Piedmont, to whom there was three months' pay due, are paid one, and so discharged.

2. On the last of June at night there was a new garboil at Rouen, and some men slain and hurt, for the particularities whereof he refers them to the bearer. Understands no certainty of the French galleys at Marseilles, notwithstanding it is said they are appointed to come about in the narrow seas, and as yet the Grand Prior is not returned. It is thought that, as about Dieppe the people and mariners are so evil satisfied that they dare not trust them, they will convey

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* *Gabarre,*—A lighter; the boat whereby ships are loaden or unloaden.—*Cotgrave.*

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their ships hence. The bruits of the invalidity of their ships and discharging the hulks and the keeping the men of war undischarged upon the coast, not agreeing together, gives cause to doubt some practice to cause the Queen to disarm and be more inclined to such peace as they desire.

3. Is informed that Anthony, who belonged to M. De Candall, who was once committed to the Tower, is by some of his colleagues called into England to perfect those practices which he took in hand, supposed to be either for burning of ships at Portsmouth or the taking of a plat of some port; he has gone disguised and has shaven his beard. He is appointed, as soon as he shall have wrought anything, to give warning to certain captains of the sea for the doing some sudden exploit. He reports that if he had been put to the torture, he must have said something of himself and the Count Hannibal. Trusts that if he be met withal he may be used accordingly.

4. There is great practice used by the Guises for salving the sores between them and the Constable. The troubles increase, as they may see by the printed matters enclosed. The Duke of Savoy has redeemed his gentlemen taken at Nice out of the Turk's hand for 12,000 crowns; and the Turks arriving at Antibes and other ports of the French King received fresh water and victuals, whereof the Duke of Savoy by his Ambassador resident has complained, of which matter it may like them to inform the King of Spain's Ambassador. There is a bruit that Leith is taken by force, and great extremity shown to the French in passing them all by the sword. Begs to be informed whether it be true or not.

5. The French King is presently at Dampierre, seven leagues from Paris; it is thought he will be at Fontainebleau within eight or ten days. Marshal Brissac is come to the Court from Piedmont; since whose arrival at Paris there has been secret intelligence and sending between the Constable and him. Begs to be excused for not writing to the Queen.—Paris, 8 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

July 8. **318.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 355.

The bringer of this, Daniel Wolfstat, who made the offer for refining the base money, offers to put in securities in Antwerp or London for the performance of the same. Thinks that the refining the coinage will raise the exchange to 26*s.* 8*d.* at least.—Antwerp, 8 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 8.] **319.** DANIEL VOLSTAT'S OFFER to GRESHAM.

Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 356.

Has commodity to refine every month 60,000 lbs. of the base money current in England of 3, 4, and 6 oz. fine in the 12 ozs. If the Queen would return such money into fine money of 11 oz. or thereabouts, they will bind themselves to make it also, and deliver weekly the sum of the silver received

[July 8.] of her deputies, and to take only for their reward for every 12 oz. fine ¾ oz., and the copper that may be saved. As they will provide all the stuff belonging to the refining, they desire to be assured of the quantity of money to be delivered. Also they must have leave to take to Germany such silver as will remain in the copper after refining, which they will take in part payment of their reward; the rest to be paid every week or month in ready money. They will be content to send one of them into England to declare more at large of this matter. Bastien Solcher, who is with Sir John York, has commission of them to move this matter to the Council, but has not the provision, ability, or bullion to deliver as much. Offer to put in securities for the full doing of this enterprise.—*Signed*: Daniel Volstat and Co.

Pp. 2.

July 9. **320.** CECIL to the QUEEN.*

1. The sight of her most gracious letter written with her own blessed hand raised him up to such a height of comfort

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July 3. Haynes p. 342. * The QUEEN to CECIL and WOTTON.

1. By her letters of the 24th ult., she signified her pleasure for their proceeding with the French Commissioners in demand for a recompence to her by the French for usurpation of her arms and title. Since that time she is informed that, by standing fast to it now, she can obtain very large recompence, and at this time they would not deny her any which she would require. She lets them know her pleasure therein.

2. If they have concluded with the French Commissioners before receipt of these letters they should not vary in any point agreed unto by them according to her former instructions, but finish all things accordingly. But if they have not concluded, they shall earnestly stick to their former demand to have 500,000 crowns and Calais with the Marches restored to her for recompence for the injuries offered by using her arms and title. These demands she requires them to press by all means, showing the French that without this agreement they must and will break off. If the French will not agree to this demand, she prays them spare to make the offer for the order of the said recompence to the King of Spain; entertaining, nevertheless, this treaty with the French Commissioners, until they advertise her of their doings in this point and thereupon shall have received her resolute answer.

3. She has seen a note of the articles agreed upon between the Lords of Scotland and the French Commissioners, which for the most part she likes very well; but she cannot hide from them that she cannot but mislike the Scottish Lords' desire to have still their entertainments and livings in France, which may cause them for fear of losing those livings to depend more upon the French than shall be good for conservation of the League. Cecil knows her old saying, "*Nemo potest servire Deo et Mammonæ.*" She would be glad of their increase of honour and livings by any means from their Queen, yet she would be sorry if the said Lords should bind themselves to the French, or draw them to forget their promise to her, and surety of their country.—Greenwich, 3 July 2 Eliz.

4. P. S.—Since the writing hereof, the French Ambassador has this afternoon been with her, and demanded passport for a gentleman called Le Sieur De Bueill, who was lately sent from the French Commissioners into France, and returns back again. She, supposing that his sending into France had been to bring some resolution touching the recompence for bearing her arms and using her titles, expected to have heard somewhat of that matter by the Ambassador at this time, but cannot perceive this man had any such thing in charge.

5. She sees the Scots are liberally considered in their demands, and almost nothing refused they asked, but the demands that touch her so near are not so weighed by the French, nor brought to any terms of indifferent recompence. Cecil and Wotton can show them that they looked (and specially by this gentleman), to have had some more reasonable answer touching this recompence than they have made.

Add. Orig.

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that after he perceived the sense thereof, his fall was greater into the deep dungeon of sorrow. Has however that opinion of comfort of her accustomed goodness towards him and of his own clearness of mind and soul to fulfil her contentations, that when it shall appear by their letters how they have proceeded, and when it shall be weighed how honourable and necessary this peace is, and how it could not be made any other way, she will not only allow their doings but think it good hap that they had not her letter before their conclusion. For in breaking off upon the matter of Calais the French Ambassadors would have departed, and the Duke of Norfolk entered; whereupon must within ten days have happened either the loss of the town, to the perpetual dishonour of the realm, or a winning of it by assault, to the effusion of a great deal of Christian blood, or a taking of it by composition; by any of which three ways war would still have remained, and then he sees not by what manner of means Calais would have been obtained, or this peace hereafter made.

2. As for the message brought by Tremayne, God forbid that she should enter into the bottomless pit of expense of her force and treasure, within the French King's own mainland, being a manner of war more dangerous to her than this of the French King in Scotland is to him; for the obedience there is due to his wife and cannot be lost, whilst in France she would have no more to further her but a devotion popular upon matters of religion, wherein the French King (rather than lose his country) would not stick to incline to his people's requests, and so her purposes there could not long last. He meant if the French had continued war to have advised her to entertain the matter of Brittany and Normandy, to have therewith annoyed the French King, but as to have kept any piece there, experience of Boulogne (being in sight of Dover) teaches what to do. And considering that neither is Portsmouth fortified, nor Berwick, most necessary of all other, finished, he thinks it strange to keep Brest or any other of those places longer than of necessity the French would maintain war, which being now ceased, and to her great honour, he thinks it a happy mishap that her letter came not before the conclusion.—9 July 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. by him: 9 July 1560. *Pp.* 4.

July 9. **321.** CECIL and WOTTON to the QUEEN.

1. Her letter of the 3rd instant arrived on the 9th. They are sorry that her pleasure was not with them the day before the letter was written, for on the second they fully concluded; and for so doing they had more causes to move expedition than is convenient to be uttered but to her and the Council, whereof part was not unknown to the Duke of Norfolk. Do not see how this demand of Calais could be anywise obtained, (wherein they have used all the earnestness they could after the receipt of her letter of

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July 9. June 24, by Binks,) both for lack of authority, and specially by the great likelihood gathered from the French Deputies' speech, that rather than the house of Guise would deliver Calais in this minority, they would suffer all the people of the town to perish. They also protested that they dare not enter into speech thereof for loss of their heads, and so she would have remained in war and been never the nearer to have had Calais.

*2. Prays God to bless her with the fruits of peace, and if they may be so bold to write, with the fruit of her womb.—Edinburgh, 9 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

July 9. **322.** Draft of the above.

In Cecil's hol. and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

July 9. **323.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

Sum of the accord made between the Queen's Commissioners and the French.

1. A reconciliation made, and the treaty of Cambray reduced to its former strength.

2. All men of war to be removed, saving sixty in Inchkeith, and sixty in Dunbar, whose new fortifications shall be demolished before the Queen's army depart from Scotland.†

3. Cecil‡ forwards the above through the Court, according to his promise in his letter of the 8th by Lignolles. They have much ado to preserve the French here from the fury of the vulgar Scots; the Ambassadors are not without fear, so the English are driven to give them a guard. The matter of religion proceeds here, and has taken a faster root than in England. The league between the Queen and these men remains untouched.—Edinburgh, 9 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. with armorial seal, *partly in Cecil's hand. Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

July 10. **324.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to CECIL and WOTTON.

Understand by letters written from Cecil to the Lord Admiral, that the opinion of Winter is that the navy under his charge should, at their coming from Scotland, repair to the Thames, to the intent they might at Gillingham, or some other fit place, be grounded and new trimmed. It is thought meet to be otherwise ordered by the advice and counsel of the best and most expert officers of the Admiralty; and therefore they pray Cecil and Wotton to communicate this matter to the Duke of Norfolk, unto whom they have written herein, that between them they may give order unto Winter to repair with the navy towards Portsmouth, and in his way to waft such merchant ships and other small vessels as shall have

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* This paragraph is an addition in Cecil's own hand. It does not occur in the draft mentioned in the next number.

† Cecil then proceeds as in the joint letter of himself and Wotton to the Queen, July 8, No. 315.

‡ From this point the letter is in Cecil's hand.

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the conduction of the French soldiers out of Scotland to France; foreseeing that none of the Queen's ships, nor the Minion, nor Primrose, enter any haven in France, and that none of the said ships pass any farther along the coast of France than Portsmouth, and there abide the Queen's pleasure. And whereas Winter alleges that the Queen's ships stand in such case that they must of necessity be grounded, and supposes it cannot be so well done in any other place as at Gillingham, or some such place in the Thames, the best masters in the Queen's navy are of a contrary opinion, and think there is no ship of the Queen's in Scotland (the Philip and Mary excepted) but may as well be grounded in Portsmouth water as in any other place; for which and other respects it is thought meet that they should be brought to Portsmouth.—Greenwich, 10 July 1560. *Signed:* Pembroke, E. Clynton, W. Howard, F. Knollys, Tho. Parry, William Petre.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

July 10. **325.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

1. Master Carew is arrived and goes presently Londonwards. Berkeley has written requiring the Duke's aid for his delivery; there is no way to help him but with the exchange of Seatone; they say he is but a third brother, and has been taken before, and then did not pay above 300 crowns for his ransom. Berkeley offers 500. There is no man able to do anything with Lord Grey but Cecil herein.

2. The Queen writes to him to place Lord Wharton here, if he should have entered, whom he warned for that office. Asks Cecil what the writer had best advise Wharton unto, and into whose charge he [Norfolk] shall commit the town, as he minds to return to Newcastle as soon as he conveniently may. All the new bands are almost discharged, and a great many gone.—Berwick, 10 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Railton. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 10. **326.** PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

"These are the heads and articles necessary for the entertainment and continuance of the peace betwixt the realms of Scotland and England."

1. To cause reformation and redress of all attemptates committed since the last peace on either side.

2. That the true men of either realm be allowed to pass freely in the other, but that thieves be compelled to raise safe conducts.

3. Stealing, reif, slaughter and other enormous attempts, to be punished as felony, as if it were done in the realm where the doer dwells.

4. If either realm reset any offender of the other, the same realm and the Warden thereof may be caused to make redress for the offence.

Copy in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil: 10 July 1560. Mr. Maxwell, for order upon the borders. *Pp.* 2.

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July 12. **327.** The QUEEN to———*

Being advertised that the King of Sweden minds to arrive by the 15th or 16th of August, she directs him to hold himself and wife in readiness to repair to the Court, to receive him at three days' notice.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 12. **328.** J. MELVILLE to KILLEGREW.

1. Received the letter of his "gentle brother Hery" on the 2nd "Julyet," by Sir Thomas North's son, dated at Greenwich, June 4; which gave him no little pleasure, for since his arrival in these countries the writer has received no letters from France or elsewhere, this of Killegrew's only excepted, in which he has declared all things that Melville could have wished to know. Thanks him for his other letter, which he did not receive, and for his courtesy to the unthankful man. His reason for not writing since he came hither was because he believed Killegrew would have been closed up in France. Can spy no sure means of writing to the Ambassador thither. Thanks the Ambassador for the assurance of the P [pension?] "I thank him and you, more than any worthiness that is in me, for the same; all is one, how little that it be, so that I may live in good company."

2. Has found the country even as Killegrew told him, which causes him to study more diligently in the tongue. Would be glad of his counsel as to the length of his "tarry in thir parts, or if I could do any service in the mean while." The Rhinegrave's eldest brother, who served King Henry VIII. in this country, is presently at this Court, and says that his brother in France was commanded to go with the army into Scotland, but he has refused, saying that he could not carry so many men over the sea without money, and so is come to his own house in Lorraine, and will come shortly to Heidelberg, and Jacob Von Augsburg will take his charge. They have heard long ago of preparations made at Havre de Grace, either to land in some of the English ports or to go into Scotland. Count Egmont "thir days past" came to Heidelberg, unto whom was written a letter by the Regent of Flanders, making mention how M. De Limoges, the Ambassador in Spain, desired help against England and Scotland; to whom it was answered that King Philip would in no ways declare open war by reason of Flanders, that would have so great loss thereby, but that he would write "to Envers" [Antwerp] that they should lend the French King money, for which he would be surety; and also to cause him to have of his men to menace England with, notwithstanding his

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July 12. Howard's Letters, p. 203.

* LORD HUNSDON to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

They have peace with Scotland, but the compositions are not yet thoroughly known. The King of Swithland [Sweden] is expected here with divers others of those parts. The Duke de Nemours, with others from France, will arrive here shortly for the conclusion of peace in the north parts.—From the Court, 12 July 1560. *Signed.*

A.D. 1560. July 12. great loss at Tripoli, as the writer believes came to Killegrew's ears in the time of M. D'Egmont's abode. A letter has come from Italy that some Turks have landed at Marseilles, and done much harm, and defeated a band of the Duke of Savoy's men at arms, and taken divers gentlemen, which has made some stop in his enterprise against Geneva.

3. The Dowager of Lorraine is come to Heidelberg, to try to persuade her elder sister, the old Countess Palatine, to give over to her and her children the right and title to the realm of Denmark, as her aforesaid sister has no children; and also to make a marriage with the Palsgrave's second son and one of her daughters; which marriage will be very commodious for her son, seeing the troubles that are like to come over France if "thir" enterprises get the upper hand, or with Almaine, whensoever they make war for the liberty of Metz. Two other marriages have been made here of late; the second brother of Saxony with the Palsgrave's second daughter, and the Palsgrave's eldest son with the Landgrave's daughter. Divers gentlemen with the Palsgrave's eldest son are presently performing the same in Marburg, in the land of Hesse.

4. Nothing moves here, but only the difference of the "cene" waxing greater and greater will engender trouble at last. There was a dispute for the same cause at Heidelberg, of late openly, before and between the Count Palatine's doctors and preachers and the Duke Hans Frederic of Saxony's doctors and preachers, whereof is come little edification.

5. Desires his commendations to be made to the Ambassador, [Throckmorton] to Sir Thomas Wroth, Randolph, and Killegrew's brother. Some of the farmers have been at Heidelberg, and have been in hand with him if they can have any intelligence by the way of England, to pursue their right, but which he has not desired to meddle with without commandment.

6. The principal solicitors will be presently at Strasburg, where they will remain some days. Has spoken with some of the captains of horse who in the last wars served in France; they all say they will not go against the religion; but Killegrew knows what money will do with such captains. Desires him to thank Mr. Drury for his courtesy. Desires to be remembered to the Laird of Lethington, of whom he wishes to hear in Killegrew's first letter. Wrote to his brother R. [?] not twelve days ago by Sir Thomas Wrothe's sons, who be presently in Heidelberg.—"Marckbourg in Hesseland," 12 July 1560. By your humble friend and brother at power, J. Malville.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To ...... Henry Killegrew, servant to the Queen, in the Court of England. *Pp.* 2.

July 12. **329.** STEPHEN LOITZ to ALEXANDER SPIIS, CHANCELLOR.

Has been negociating with respect to the loan of the 400,000 dollars, with certain men who have money, and who are displeased that nothing definite has been yet decided. Has

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July 12. told the Count that 100,000 dollars could be had immediately on the bond of the Hanse towns, and 300,000 at the Feast of the three Kings [Epiphany]. They thought that England delayed, with the intention of being certain with the respect of their own advantage. Now, however, one of his friends, (to whom he has promised a gold chain worth 400 crowns,) has renewed the negociation, and has undertaken to produce the 100,000 dollars within a fortnight, if he will engage to procure the bonds of the Hanse towns within a fixed time, and to give interest at 10 per cent. for as long as a time as they have kept back their money until Epiphany. He is obliged to agree to this, and (unless he gets the bond of the cities in time,) to insure them against loss of the money by war or fire. They also promise 300,000 dollars by Epiphany, but at not less than 12 per cent. interest at Antwerp. They wish him to be security for the interest in case the bond of the cities does not arrive at the fixed time. Has taken a fortnight to consider these conditions. Warns the Count to be careful, as the English if they make peace will leave him [Loitz] to stick in the mud. Hopes that his expenses will be paid. Those with whom he is negociating do not wish to have to do with the English, and the whole matter hangs on obtaining the bond of the Hanse towns.—Lunenburg, 12 July 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

July 14. **330.** THROCKMORTON to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Has just received letters from the Lords of the Privy Council informing him that an accord of peace was concluded between the Commissioners of the two sides on the 6th of this month. Asks him to acquaint their Majesties.—Paris, 14 July 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 14. **331.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 14. **332.** The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to THROCKMORTON.

Has just received his letter and has informed the King and Queen of the accord and pacification.—La Ferté Alais, 14 July 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 14. **333.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 15. **334.** SIR THOMAS PARRY to CECIL.

1. The writer since his last letter has been the sickest that may be of his old disease. Praises God for giving Cecil health and wisdom to end so great a cause so honourably to the Queen and the realm, and so beneficially that all English hearts have cause to praise God, and Cecil, and his colleagues. The Queen takes his service in most thankful part.

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2. Upon conferring of dissolving of charges upon sea and land, it was thought that upon the Treasurer sending 20,000*l.* for July, it would be sufficient, considering the great numbers that are now cassed. Desires to know Cecil's opinion herein, as he wishes all the despatching to be both honourable and profitable, and whether he thinks 20,000*l.* will suffice, as some think that less will serve. Will move the Queen to give order for sending sufficient money thither. Has moved the Treasurer to make haste with money, whereby the charge growing may be more speedily cut off. Beseeches him to let Binks post hither with his answer, that the Queen may see it. There are large sums to be discharged, as the soldiers, mariners, and captains at Portsmouth, whereof two parts are to be cassed on the 20th inst., like as the navy at its repair thither shall have household charges and such like. Prays him to send the particulars of the charges that of necessity must be paid, that money may be sent accordingly.

3. Lady Cecil is in good health and came hither to rejoice with the rest. Let them whine who list, for he is now merry and trusts that Cecil is so. Sends his commendations to Cecil and Wotton, and desires him to tell Wotton, if he is provided of the stuff he wrote about, to send it, as the Lord Chamberlain looks thereto.—At the Court, 15 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

July 15. **335.** CECIL to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.*

Haynes, p. 357.

1. He perceives their pleasure is that the Queen's ships shall not enter the Thames upon their return, but keep their course to Portsmouth, where the rest are. Winter will not fail to attend to their directions. The former determination to have turned into the Thames arose upon conference with Winter and himself. As for the dressing and grounding of the ships, Winter cannot as yet be persuaded but Gillingham is better. It will be the end of the month ere they come home, and so with August the season of the year will grow out for further sea service; and it is accorded here on both parts of England and France that the preparations should cease, as by letters sent by Carew of the 19th inst. does appear. These things considered, Cecil saw no occasion of service, and thought that to avoid charges these ships should come to their winter place now rather than sail to Portsmouth, and within twenty days to return to Gillingham, as last year all the ships did. He changes his opinion now, and thinks that some further matter has moved their Lordships thereto.

2. For the entry of any of the Queen's ships into any haven of France, it was so much considered here, that not one of them shall have any French person aboard. As to the

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* The original letter is preserved at Hatfield House.

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Primrose and Minion, they were forced with importunities of Martigues and D'Oysel, that either of them might sail in them with sixty persons only; yet none of the said vessels shall enter any French haven. The number of the French is so many, that except they all depart at once they would not embark, and there is no small shift made to provide equipage for them. It is known to their Lordships that there need a great number of merchant ships (whereof none will take at most above 200, and the most not above eighty or 100 persons besides the mariners) to transport 4,000 and more, with their armour and baggage.

3. This day the town was dismantled round about and made assaultable, with the foundations of some points of the bulwarks undermined. They trust to-morrow to see some part lie flat, and commit the rest to the Scots. By this night there will be 1,000 French embarked, and he trusts the rest will be by to-morrow night. Here is goodwill on all parts that the French be gone; we to carry them, and the Scots to curse them hence, so as by Wednesday night we men of peace trust to lodge at Haddington.

4. He has occasion to intermeddle here with cassing of divers unnecessary bands, and receives no more thanks than he expected. Out of 8,000 footmen, 3,000 shall depart in the morning, and if the 5,000 be well ordered, they will do as much service as the 8,000. With the horsemen, he has given advice to leave but 300 lances and 200 light horsemen, cassing 500 away; and for what he sees the lances may at their arrival at Berwick depart also. For good order there may remain at Berwick 4,000 or 5,000 footmen, but he sees no reason to keep them there longer than a month; therefore, if they see any, it may be well to order it by their directions to Norfolk.—Edinburgh, 15 July 1560.

Draft by Cecil, and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

July 15. **336.** TRANSPORTATION of the FRENCH out of SCOTLAND.

1. Article between the French and English Commissioners providing for the transportation and victualling of the troops, viz. 10*s.* to be paid for each man, and [*blank*] for each woman. Any extra expenses to be borne by the French.

2. The ships to be allowed to return to Dover, or the Thames, without molestation. The French to give four hostages for the due performance of these conditions, who are to remain at or near London.—Edinburgh, 15 July 1560.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 2.

[July 15.] **337.** TRANSPORTATION of the FRENCH out of SCOTLAND.

Obligation of the Bishop of Amiens, M. De la Brosse, and others binding themselves to be securities for the performance of the conditions of the above compact on the part of France.

Draft by Cecil. Lat. P. 1.

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July 16. **338.** [CECIL] to the EARL OF HUNTLEY.

Begs him to bestow his wisdom and authority to preserve his country, and join fast with the rest of the nobility in the just defence of their liberties; and to beware how, under pretence of fair offers by the French to the persons next the crown, he permits that their estate be undermined and overthrown.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 16 July 1560. . . . . of my lord master his letter to the Earl of Huntley. *Apparently a P. S. only. Pp.* 2.

July 17. **339.** The LORDS OF THE CONGREGATION to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Have received her letters by Cecil and Wotton, who have also repeated her most noble inclination to continue the amity between the two realms. Thank her for obtaining such a treaty from the French.—Edinburgh, 17 July 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, Ar. Argyll, James Stewart, Ruthven, John Stewart, Robert Stewart.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.

July 17. **340.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript.

July 18. **341.** The EARL OF ARRAN to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Thanks her for having procured peace in Scotland, and more especially for having shown such favour to himself by saving him from the hands of those who sought his life, and returning him safe to his own country, which she has now restored to its pristine liberty. He esteems himself happy in having had the opportunity of viewing those singular graces which God has so liberally given her. Offers his services to her.—Edinburgh, 18 July.

Copy, in Maitland's handwriting. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Copy of the Earl of Arran's letter to the Queen of France [*sic*]. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

July 18. **342.** FRANCIS HENRY, DUKE OF LUNENBURG, to the QUEEN.

1. Has served the King of France faithfully for two years in his late wars, with 1,200 horse, but when he expected payment the house of Guise (who govern all there), through spite and envy invented a thousand false reports against his life, honour, and estate, and finally made use of poison, so that two of their own people died whilst supping with him. Nor have they kept the contract signed by the late King and the French Parliament for 4,200 crowns pension during his life, and for 43,000 payable to him and his pistoliers.

2. Is at present engaged in a suit with his nephews for his patrimony, and is in arrears in consequence of the death of the King of France. Desires therefore to be taken into her service, and engages to levy, as often and as speedily as she likes, such a number of good soldiers as shall seriously

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July 18. trouble any enemy she may have. Is a poor Prince. Has sent Andreas Loriche with full powers.—Brunswick, 18 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 19. **343.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

1. Sends him herewith a copy of one of the Articles agreed upon between her and the French King's Commissioners, whereby it is accorded that all preparations for war shall cease on all sides. The time and manner of the ceasing has been referred to the Privy Council and the French Ambassador, who have ordered as follows.

2. Like as she has cassed her army in the North, saving the garrisons of the holds, so has she given orders for disarming her navy. The Ambassador was told that if the King, his master, would appoint a certain time within twelve or fourteen days for Throckmorton to send some of his folks to see how this article is observed on his part, order would be taken for him to send and see if the Queen did the like. Throckmorton is to send some discreet persons into Gascony, Brittany, and Normandy. She desires to know how they like this accord.—Greenwich, 19 July 1560.

Copy by Throckmorton's clerk. Pp. 3.

[July 20.] **344.** Another copy of the above.

Portions underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 20 July. *Pp.* 5.

July 19. **345.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.*

1. On the 12th inst. M. De Schantonet, the King of Spain's Ambassador, sent his secretary with a packet from Montague and Chamberlain, wherein was a letter addressed to her, which he encloses. By letters addressed to himself from them he learns that on the 23rd June Montague was ready to return from Toledo towards England; and that the King of Spain has despatched Don John Pachecho to pass by this

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July 28.
Teulet, 1. 606.
L. Paris, p. 420.

* FRANCIS II. to the BISHOP OF LIMOGES.

Sends an extract from the treaty of Edinburgh that the Bishop may discover its iniquity and see the hard and intolerable conditions to which he has been compelled to submit, as well for the repose of Christendom as the advantage of his own subjects. He thinks it unendurable that a great Prince, such as he is, should be reduced to the extremity of receiving the law from his own subjects; but the necessity of the times, so full of calamities and miseries, compelled him rather to yield some portion of his rights, thereby sacrificing his own private interests, than by obstinately adhering to them, to follow out a course full of danger and difficulty. The Bishop may hence understand how much the writer is indebted to the Queen of England, who has encouraged his subjects to attempt that of which, without her support, favour, and aid, they would never have dared to dream. It is unnecessary, however, for the Bishop to do more than inform the King of Spain of the writer's satisfaction at finding that his words are now proved to be true, and that he has had more regard for the public good than his own private advantage. Also that he is glad at securing a peace which will leave him at leisure to attend to the internal affairs of his own kingdom. The Bishop shall also thank the King for his good offices rendered to France in this matter.—Fontainebleau, 28 July 1560. *Signed.*

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Court towards her, with commission to persuade her to compound the matters between France and her, little to her surety and commodity, for he desires the dissolution of the league between her and Scotland, and that she will content herself with the leaving off of her arms and style used and borne by the French, as sufficient satisfaction for all injuries. The French do not let to say that Don Pachecho has in charge once again to threaten the Queen. The King of Spain evidently mislikes her alliance with Scotland, and is unwilling that all occasions of war should be taken away betwixt the French and her; for he fears that she will give them the looking on, and such is their state that they cannot long remain in peace, notwithstanding this late alliance by the last marriage. He is as loath to have a league betwixt her and Scotland as the French are, and desires that she and her realm should take part in his fortune and infinite quarrels. Throckmorton trusts that she will entertain the Ambassadors with gracious words and show of great confidence in their master's amity.

2. On the 14th inst. the writer received letters from the Council dated on the 12th, with an abstract of the Articles agreed upon between her Commissioners and the French in Scotland; and understanding that the King had no knowledge of it, he despatched Mr. Somers with a letter to the Cardinal of Lorraine (the minute of which he encloses) so instructed that the Cardinal could take none advantage of anything he should say. After Somers had delivered the letter to the Cardinal, he with a displeased countenance asked him what day the accord was made, and being answered that it was the 6th inst., the Cardinal paused awhile, and said that it was before De Brueil was arrived in Scotland, and asked him what he heard from thence. Somers said nothing, but that the accord was made. He inquired also whether Throckmorton had received any knowledge of Martigues' death, for it is taken that he is slain at Leith; Mr. Somers answered that it was unknown to him. The Cardinal then stepped aside and showed the King the letter; and without any show of rejoicing for the peace on the King's or Cardinal's behalf, Throckmorton received the enclosed answer from the Cardinal. Mr. Somers being in the Court was by a number of gentlemen of all estates questioned withal, none of whom made any demonstration of gladness for the peace, which is strange, weighing what triumph the French have been always accustomed to make upon conclusion of peace. Thinks that they meant only to gain time and no peace at all, and that they mean not to continue this; therefore the Queen is wise in keeping her force by land and sea uncassed or dispersed. Two things persuade him that this accord is both honourable and profitable to her; the one is that France mislikes it, and the other is that the King of Spain is displeased at finding that she and her realm do not altogether depend upon his order and pleasure.

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3. Don Pacheco was well onwards on his way before M. Chantonet sent Montague's and Chamberlain's packets to Throckmorton on purpose that he might not give the Queen advertisement of his coming or commission. The Sophy has betrayed the Turk's son into the Turk's hands, which was so acceptable to the Turk that he gave him that brought the news the governorship of a country. It is judged that he will put his son to death, and having none other puissant enemies to resist, being out of care either of the Sophy or his son, shall be able to do a great deal more against King Philip, so that he will be in danger of the failing of his enterprise at Gerbes, notwithstanding that Don Alvaro De Sangra, his lieutenant, has advertised that he will be able to keep the fort till September.

4. The General Council is now said to be appointed at Constance, according to the desire of the Princes of Almaine, which the Pope sticks not at, thinking he may thereby the more easily betray them. It is said that he will pardon all heresies, so as he may have the chief stroke and appointment at the Council; but it is judged that it is all practice to win time and that he minds not indeed any Council. The Queen Mother goes into Spain about October to visit her daughter, and (it is thought) to practise a marriage between the Prince of Spain and the Lady Margaret, her youngest daughter, and that the talk of the marriage of her to the King of Portugal and the Duke of Cleve's son are but colours to cover the other marriage. The men here having cast their accounts find that there remains clear unto them but 7,000,000 francs of yearly revenue. The Duke of Guise has, besides armour and munitions, sent 1,500 men to his castle and town of Guise. There are fifteen Almaine captains despatched from this Court into Almaine, every one has 300 crowns of yearly pensions, and is bound to bring for the French King's service 300 pistoliers apiece; it is thought that he will be better served than by the Duke of Saxony and others, which are more costly. Desires to know whether he shall inform M. De Chantonet of the treaty now passed, and whether he shall show him a copy of the treaty between France and Scotland at the marriage of the French Queen. The Ambassador is desirous to see it, and has told Throckmorton that the Cardinal of Lorraine said that the Scotch Lords were contented that the French should govern in Scotland.

5. The French King is at Fontainebleau, where it is said that he will remain two months. With some charge and difficulty he has recovered the true transcript of the contract of marriage between the French King and his wife, as it is registered in the Chamber of Account in the Parliament of Paris, which he sends herewith. The Ambassador would peradventure take more exception to a transcript sent from Scotland than one sent from hence, because the Lords of the Congregation are parties to the cause. Suggests that she should command courtesy to be used to the French adversaries

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July 19. now in her hands, and not imitate their own example, which they set after their victories at Ambleteuse, Calais, and Guines.

6. This bearer, named Henry Middlemore, his poor kinsman, is the same for whom he has long ago been a suitor to her to accept to her service.—Paris, 19 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. The conclusion in Throckmorton's hand. Pp. 7.

July 19. **346.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 14th inst. received theirs of the 12th by Daveys, together with an abstract of the Articles agreed upon between the Queen and the French in Scotland.

2. Gives the same information as that contained in his letter of this date to the Queen, concerning the interview of Somers with the Cardinal of Lorraine: Throckmorton's notion of the King of Spain's policy, the embassy of Don John Pacheco, the affairs of the Sophy and the Turk, the General Council, the departure of the Queen Mother into Spain, the revenue of France, and the Almaine captains.

3. Desires that they will be a means with the Queen for his revocation. Returns them the letter in cipher, deciphered, The characters are new and difficult. Notes in it a declaration of the French meaning for protracting of time, and no disposition in them to have fallen to appointment but by constraint; also the dangerous intelligence they have how their letters have been deciphered. Mr. Somers' great travail and good service declares itself worthy recompence. Prays that they may be endued with God's Holy Spirit.—Paris, 19 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

July 19. **347.** THROCKMORTON to PETRE.

Thanks Petre for his good remembrance of him. Since Cecil's departure the writer has oftener advertised of the proceedings in England than he was accustomed. Has written to Cecil, and requests Petre to send the packet to him and a duplicate of the deciphered letter, whereof he has sent presently one copy to the Queen and another to the Lords. Beseeches him to lend a helping hand for his revocation; for besides his own necessities require it, the Queen will be better served by another, as he is in so evil grace with the French, who impute a great part of their disadvantage to his legation.—Paris, 19 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

July 19. **348.** SIR W. PETRE to CECIL.

1. Cecil's letters dated at Edinburgh on 14th inst. were brought hither this morning. The Queen likes well that Sir Francis Leek should take the charge of Berwick for a time,

July 19. and presently writes to him and the Duke of Norfolk for that purpose. What she has resolved for Lord Grey will appear in the Lords' letters sent herewith. She sends Mr. Killegrew into France with the despatch of the agreement for the stay of any preparations for the wars, and to learn such further matter as he can of their doings there.

2. Yesterday were brought hither letters from the Ambassadors in Spain, wherein are contained many good words and promises of that King; and there is come a special gentleman from thence named Don John Pacheco; what his message is it is not yet known, for he has not yet been at Court. Among other things the Duke of Alva told Lord Montague and Chamberlain that he wished two things to be specially provided for, in this treaty in Scotland; first, that if the French King should send any other forces into Scotland than is agreed by this treaty, then the Queen might lawfully use force for expelling them; the other was for the ratification of the treaty of Cambray, especially for Calais. Half so many good words in the beginning had been much more to be esteemed.

3. The Queen is minded to remove hence the 29th of this month to begin a progress towards Portsmouth; wishes much that Cecil would come before her remove, for that he is unable to follow except in a litter, and that not without danger and pain.—Greenwich, 19 July 1560. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Has stayed his letter, thinking to have sent with it Leek's despatch, but the Queen stays therein; he thinks she will resolve it this day, July 20.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 20. **349.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Present occurrences are scarcely worth his knowing. This week M. Du Manna arrived at Rome from the French King, to provoke forwards for a General Council. The King of Spain follows in that part by one Il Sign. di Connobbio, both now at Rome. The Emperor is not so far forward, because first he would have another Diet amongst the Princes in Germany, to know what they will say. The discourses on these matters are long; but the most part conclude that none of these Princes, neither the Pope himself, would seek to reform what is amiss, but to find out a means, under pretence of a General Council, to thrust down whom they list, as members disobedient to them, the truth, and God's Church. "And for this end consisteth their whole study for a General Council, which I suppose is so well foreseen as we shall not live to see a General Council indeed."

2. At Rome at present all other matters are put apart. The Pope, or rather those appointed by him for the examination of the Caraffas, attends wholly from morning to night to their matters; so that men look to hear the end of their travail. "None so basse as in these days past, none so high as they. None new trade in our days." There are advices

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from Malta that the Spaniards within the fort at Gerbes "stand to their holt like men," and of late have given the Turks an overthrow or twain. The Count of Pitigliano has rendered Soana to the Duke of Florence, and the Duke has revoked his men; lamenting that the Count durst put him to such charges and trouble.

3. By letters from Constantinople of the 21st ult., he learns that the Turk sends a certain number of galleys to Gerbes, furnished with new men, with 600 barrels of powder, and 5,000 "gun stones of iron." Of Bajazet, the Turk's second son, the French Ambassador affirms that he is prisoner with the Sophy, and will be delivered to his father; but the Spaniards and many others believe it not. Yesterday the French Ambassador made a banquet, at which he had the Legate, and the most part of the Ambassadors and agents for Princes, and as he found occasion, as oftentimes he has done the like, he raised his tongue more largely than honestly of the Queen; and, albeit every man knows in what terms France stands if England would use the time, he spares not to advance his Prince and country. He has had the protestation made to the Queen, printed and sold here in the Riva Alta [Rialto], and at Saint Marks, as it were in Lombard Street, places of most resort, and those that sell them cry out; "*La protesta d'il Re Christianissimo alla Regina d'Inghilterra*:" perchance not so truly printed as it was protested, for he has seen the answer, which he would have had translated and sent, if he durst have done so without further commission, seeing plainly the rude vulgus all Italy over believe and seek no further for knowledge of the truth than they see or hear.—Venice, 20 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

July 20. **350.** PETRE to THROCKMORTON.

1. The bearer Mr. Killigrew will tell him fully of all things. On Monday it was agreed that Leith should be demolished, and that the French should embark on Tuesday and depart on Wednesday. Mr. Secretary and Mr. Wotton meant to return to Berwick; all things are executed there quietly. The Scots begin their Parliament to-day. The Queen is minded to begin her progress towards Portsmouth.—Greenwich, 20 July 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Don John de Pacheco has arrived from Spain, but hath not yet had audience.

Orig. Hol., slightly torn. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 20.] **351.** The GOVERNMENT of the NORTH.

Lord Wharton's memorial for the Government of the North.

One of great power and large commission. Every office to have an officer well chosen, and captains of fortresses and garrisons also. All chief houses there meet for service to be the Queen's. Her Highness's lands, domains, personages, and others, to be ordered for maintenance of the officers.

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A wise Council of six, whereof two learned, to be with the Governor, and he to be in the North where it please him, and as service shall occasion. All officers to continue during pleasure. Days of marches to be often times kept. Warden Courts two times in the year, and oftener as occasion serves. The Governor to know and order the doings of the Wardens. Oyer and terminer to be kept at York, Newcastle, and Carlisle when occasion serves. The Governor to know all offenders and their offences, wheresoever they dwell. No wages to marchers, but rewards for good services. All inheritors and officers to be at their houses and offices. Make inclosures and "avoid" idle people. Make Berwick tenable, and have horsemen there, and in all fortresses, and in the marches. The Wardens to cause watches to be kept in the boundary parts of the marches at times convenient.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil: 20 July 1560. *Pp.* 2.

July 20. **352.** CHARGES at BERWICK and HOLY ISLAND.

1. For the bake-house and brew-house during June, 137*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, consisting of wages for, one clerk of the bake-house, one overseer, two furners, twenty-two bakers; one clerk of the brew-house, twenty-six brewers, one keeper of the water, three millers; one clerk of the gardeners, ten keepers and turners of grain, three keepers of oxen and sheep; one basket maker, two carters, five women dighters of corn, one overseer of coopers, thirty coopers; one clerk of the catery, one clerk of the butter and cheese, three purveyors, one porter.

2. There was also an establishment of twenty-two persons at Holy Island; and at Stockton, two keepers of the cattle, and one clerk of the shipping and sending of provisions from London. Also for the hire of three transports, 36*l.* Total monthly charge 173*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* In this account is not considered the purchase of coals, hops, carts, horses, &c., nor building expenses. As the army is reduced so may this establishment be the same.

Endd. Pp. 11.

[July 20.] **353.** MEMORIAL for BERWICK.

To see the 2,000 ordinary and 2,000 extraordinary appointed by the captain, to appoint the muster of them and accord upon capitulation. To see the houses that must be bought for the fortifications. To consider whether the nether part of the town shall be included in the fort. To take order betwixt the Captain of the town and the Mayor, and whether the Scots shall enter to the market in the town. To cause an ordinary muster to be made of the old ordinary garrison, and a survey to be made by commission of the office of the ordnance. To send to Edinburgh for the sick men when they be whole, and to pay them. To require of Abington a note of the dear prices of victual, and by whom;

[July 20.] and of Gower, the expense at Leith for powder and shot. To procure a meeting upon the frontiers by Lord Grey with Lords Hume and Cessford. To consider what shall be done with the hostages at Newcastle. To understand from Mr. Winter of the number of French embarked. To understand what armour remains unsold. *In the margin:* Lord Grey, 100 light horse. Stroud and Blunt at Leith, Cornwall and Stafford at Dunbar, to be revoked.

In Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 20.] **354.** WAGES at BERWICK.

Hard hewers at 12*d.* per diem; carpenters, sawyers, wheelwrights, coopers, mason hewers of freestone, bricklayers and rough layers, at 10*d.* per diem; quarriers, lime burners, labourers, carters, and victuallers, at 8*d.* per diem; hod boys at 5*d.* per diem; and clerks and overseers at 12*d.* per diem. Also sixty carriages at 4*s.* each per day. Amounting (with tasks, emptions, and freights) to 13,106*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for seven months ending 14 September, and 34,242*l.* 16*s.* calculated for six months.

Endd. Pp. 6.

[July 20.] **355.** ARTIFICERS at BERWICK.

Wages of artificers, cart hire, and other charges connected with the fortifications, for the month of July 1560, 1,894*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The like for seven months between Lady Day and Michaelmas 1561 will amount to 13,264*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 20.] **356.** BERWICK GARRISON.

List of captains, with the ordinary and extraordinary complement of their companies. Total ordinary garrison 2,000. Extraordinary 4,000.

Endd.: 20 July 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[July 20.] **357.** BERWICK ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of Sir William Ingleby, late Treasurer of Berwick, viz.:—Receipts, 251,549*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Payments, 251,243*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Due by him to the Queen 306*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Endd. Broadside.

[July 20.] **358.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in ANTWERP.

	£	s.	d.
Debts due in October and November -	95,103	16	0
Debts due in February, May, and 20 July	38,876	16	8
Total - - - -	133,980	12	8

Orig., in Gresham's hol., and signed by him. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 22. **359.** The LORDS OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

They request (in the name of Queen Mary) safe conduct for Henry Kinloch and Mark Browne, merchants and burgesses

July 22. of Edinburgh, to pass through England, and thence to France, or other parts beyond the sea.—Edinburgh, 22 July 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, Ar. Argyll, James Stewart, Morton, and W. Maitland.

Add. Endd.: Queen of Scots to the Queen. *Broadside.*

July 22. **360.** SIR THOMAS CORNWALLIS to FRANCIS YAXLEY.

Begs him to use his influence with Lord Robert Dudley, Mr. Treasurer, or Sir William Petre that he may be excused coming to Court to welcome the King of Sweden.—Brome, 22 July. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

July 23. **361.** SIR WILLIAM CORDELL to FRANCIS YAXLEY.

Begs him to use his influence that Sir Ambrose Jermyn be excused from coming to Court to welcome the King of Sweden.—Melford Hall. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

[July 24.] **362.** The QUEEN to the KING OF SPAIN.

She has already had many proofs of his regard for her, both before her accession to the throne and since. The letters and message lately brought by Pacheco confirm her in the conviction that his regard is not only unimpaired but is on the increase. The mission of Gajon also proved this, and for all she thanks "her very dear brother." If Pacheco had arrived before the peace between her and the French had been concluded, he well knows what weight his embassy would have had.—24 July 1560.

Draft. Add. Endd.: Sent by Don John Pacheco. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[July 24.] **363.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript.

July 24. **364.** The QUEEN to CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Has received letters of the 20th ult. addressed to her from Montague and himself, whereby she understands the conference they lately had with the King of Spain and the Duke of Alva; and perceives the good assured friendship the King bears towards her, the like whereof has been declared to her by his letters, and by the bearer thereof, Don John Pacheco. Although she has answered his message, as by her letters herewith sent he may perceive, yet Chamberlain shall declare to the King that, understanding through Pacheco his brotherly love and friendship towards her, she is much beholden to him for this and many other tokens of his goodwill, and so has willed Chamberlain to render him most hearty thanks, and to assure him that she will never forget his sincere and constant amity towards her, nor omit to declare by deeds her goodwill and inclina-

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July 24. tion for the continuance of the ancient amity that existed between their progenitors.

2. As for her doings in this late treaty with the French in Scotland, he may say, that like as she has by him given the King to understand upon what necessary occasions she was compelled to enter this late charge, so has she from time to time made his Ambassadors privy, partly by her own declarations and partly by her Council, of the true and plain order of her doings therein. And now, things being concluded between her and the French King and in many parts executed before Pacheco's arrival or Chamberlain's letters, she sends him the particularities of the said agreements, which he is to declare to the King, as she has already done by word of mouth to Pacheco. If the French perform what they have promised, she trusts to live in long peace; and yet has good hope so to provide in the meanwhile, that she may be able to withstand any injuries to be offered to her by the French or any others.

3. And where in one article it is ordered that the recompence to be made for the injuries done in bearing her arms and using her style shall be referred to Commissioners to be appointed on both parts for that purpose, and if they shall not agree, then it shall be referred to the King of Spain to be determined within one year, Chamberlain is to pray the King to consider what injury has been done, and how dishonourably the French King has dealt with her, what he has attempted by way of Scotland, and what charges she has been compelled to enter into for the stay of his ambition.

Corrected copy. Endd.: 1560, July 24. Minute from the Queen to Sir T. Chamberlain, sent by Don John Pacheco. *Pp.* 4.

July 24. **365.** SIR RICHARD LEE to CECIL.

Encloses a plat of Leith truly drawn. As he is in great want of filling stones, he desires that the Queen's commission may be sent to him, for his warrant in taking down such proportion of the old walls as may be thought meet. Trusts that money will be sent before the end of August for the charge of the works, which will be seven months on 21st September next.—Berwick, 24 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 27.] **366.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

Taken up of Classe Johnson, 27 July -	29,800 florins.
Taken up of Sebastine Fleachamor and the company - - - - -	34,383 florins.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil.: Pentecost mart. *Pp.* 2.

July 28. **367.** The EMPEROR FERDINAND I. to the QUEEN.

1. She will probably remember what he wrote to her last year about the events which had occurred between the Prince

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of Muscovy and the Teutonic Order in Livonia, to the effect, namely, that the Prince was waging war with the Order upon the plea that a certain tribute was due to him from the bishopric of Dorpt, and had most cruelly ravaged the disputed district, which he had seized and was attempting to separate from the Roman empire.

2. In the Conference lately held in 1559 at Augsburg it was resolved that aid should be granted to the Order, if the Prince of Muscovy persisted in keeping possession of these districts. It was further decided that all Christian Princes should be solicited herein to afford some assistance. The messenger sent by the Conference to the Prince with letters to the above effect has now at last returned to the writer, but the information which he brings in reply is so vague that the future proceedings of the Muscovites are most dubious. This much, however, is certain, that the Order cannot sustain the expenses, past, present, and future thus imposed upon them, and that Livonia is likely to be separated from the empire.

3. Under these circumstances she is solicited to contribute towards the support of the Order and the preservation of Livonia in the hands of the Emperor.—Vienna, 28 July 1560.[*] *Signed :* Ferdinandus,—M. Singkmoser,—V. Seld.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 7.

July 28. **368.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript.

July 28. **369.** VALENTINE BROWN to CECIL.

1. Since Cecil's departure the writer has travailed about the despatch of the army with the officers of the field, who are wholly cassed and paid, whereby there rests now in growing charge for the garrisons but only 4,000 men with the diets of the Duke. The debt which the Queen owes to the end of this month amounts to 24,900*l.* whereof to the 4,000 men 11,200*l.* to be presently paid, for that they are clearly out of all apparel and furniture. 1,300*l.* to the Duke for his diets since March; 1,200*l.* to merchants, which they lent to be repayed in London, whereof 500*l.* to Johnson of Cheapside, which he [Brown] has promised to see paid immediately; 2,000*l.* to Sir William Ingleby; and the rest owing to the merchants of Berwick and Newcastle for money lent for carriage to divers gentlemen and horsemen of Northumberland cassed without payment.

2. Sends this bearer to keep him in remembrance of the 1,000*l.* lent to the French Ambassador. Has taken the account of Mr. Horden for the victuals, whereupon he is cassed and departed hence two days. Encloses a brief account

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[*] The date is somewhat uncertain in the copy in the R.O., but it is ascertained by a duplicate copy in B. M. Nero B. ix. 96. *See also* Sloane, 4142. f. 34 b.

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July 28. of the charges of this late journey from beginning to end, and also the note of the doings of Mr. Croftes.—Berwick, 28 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 3.

July 29. **370.** W. MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Encloses a copy of the Earl of Arran's letter to the Queen. An Italian who was one of the Queen Regent's masters of the household, whom he has been of long time familiarly acquainted with, has earnestly requested him to use his means with Cecil that his letters herewith enclosed might come to the French Ambassador's hands; he has purposely left them open.

2. A good part of the Lords will be here within two days for a Parliament; they have, among other things, to treat upon the affirmation of the league with England, and to name a Council. "Of this do I doubt, if it be expedient to propone the ratification of the league publicly, whereby it shall come to our Sovereigns' knowledge that we go about the same before we send to them for establishing of our Council, in which case I fear they shall be the more circumspect and perhaps make some difficulty in the choice making; and on the other part it is like that the Council, once chosen and in authority, shall be able to make all men consent to the compact, although many were unwilling." Desires his advice for the order of propounding. Would be glad to learn through the English Ambassador how the Scotch are looked upon in France, how they were received on their first arrival, and how they behaved. It may serve to good purpose to learn if the peace is liked, and if the King and Queen mislike any head of it. As soon as Parliament begins he shall know all things.—Edinburgh, 29 July 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 29. **371.** THOMAS RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Yesterday, the 28th, the Laird of Spott advertised the Council that there were arrived at Dunbar six ships out of France with victuals. The Lords have sent this day Captain Forbes and another gentleman to see what victuals, munition, or other things they have, as also to know their intent to bestow the same, that according to their report advice may be taken and Cecil receive advertisement. Wrote in his letter of the 23rd that the Bishops and Abbots had retired themselves where they thought to find greater security. The Abbot of Dunfermline, finding no place in Fife where he might assure himself, the rather for his own suspicions than for anything that was intended against him, came privily over the water to Dunbar, where he remains, thinking to eschew the summons that was out against him to appear before the Lords of the Council, to answer such accusations

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as are laid against his behaviour in Fife. The Lords have this day directed another messenger to cause him to appear. The Bishop of St. Andrews has had his private Mass since his coming to Paisley, and perseveres a sore enemy to the cause, as much as he is able with his tongue. This day Lord James and Maitland returned from Inverkeithing, where they met with the Lords Athol, Gray, Crawford, and Innermeith, who are all resolved to be at the Parliament and show themselves willing to further the cause of their country. The Earl of Huntly is sick, as it is said. The Duke is presently returned from Hamilton. Lord Semple wrote to him, craving favour concerning the money that was lost, the Lords have done and daily do what they may. Will advertise him of Forbes' answer from Dunbar. Desires to know his pleasure concerning the ship that he and Maitland advertised him of on the 23rd.—Edinburgh, 29 July 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 30. **372.** SIR THOMAS CORNWALLIS to FRANCIS YAXLEY.

Thanks him for his neighbourly care and travail in his matters. If the report be true that the King of Denmark prepares his force to stop the King of Sweden, it is not like that he will have to attend upon him.—Brome, 31 July 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 31. **373.** CAPTURE of GERBES.

1. The fort was lost for want of water on the 31st of July. Don Alvaro having divided his men into three parts for the purpose of obtaining water was repulsed, and himself driven to the galleys, where he was captured. Those remaining in the fort elected for captain the Captain Capata, to treat of surrender. The whole number of men was 5,000, of which half were dead of sickness or wounds.

2. A list of the Spanish, Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Italian noblemen and officers who were taken in the fort or at the galleys, together with those who were slain or who died of sickness. There were also taken forty pieces of artillery, which had been placed in the fort, out of the twenty-seven galleys which were taken.

Span. Pp. 4.

July 31. **374.** The ENGLISH ARMY in SCOTLAND.

Charge for the Queen's army in Scotland between 16th Dec. 1559 and 31st July 1560, 131,886*l.* 4*s.*, whereof there remains owing 24,917*l.* 4*s.* to divers persons.

Endd. Pp. 6.

August. **375.** The QUEEN to SIR RICHARD LEE.

As it is thought necessary for the works at Berwick that the upper part of the old walls of the town, that is to say, the vamures and some part more, should be presently taken down, so as the stone thereof should serve to fill the new walls of the new fortifications now in hand, she authorizes him, with the consent of Sir Francis Leek, so to do, leaving the said walls in convenient height with their rampiers, that thereby the town remain not open until the new fortifications are put in more strength.

Draft, in Cecil's hand. Endd.: 1560, Aug. *Pp.* 2.

August 1. **376.** The Earl of Arran to Cecil.

Has taken the boldness to write to the Queen, which letter he encloses, praying him to accompany it with his good commendation; so that, as before by Cecil's means the writer has been delivered from danger in his greatest troubles, even so now he may find the continuance of goodwill in him, which he dare not presume to repay with words.—Edinburgh, 1 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 1. **377.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Yesterday Forbes and the other gentlemen returned from Dunbar. According to their commission they visited the ships, which were laden with biscuit, cider, lard, and little other to any purpose, as also appears by a minute which the masters of the ships sent to the Lords of the Council. Their desire is to utter it where they can get most money. Sarlabois showed himself very gentle in receiving the Lords' message, and willing enough to observe all the points contained in the contract, and has sent to the Lords for a copy of the same. The fortifications appear to Forbes not sufficient demolished, or at the least that may not be restored within ten days.

2. The Bishop of Dunfermline has promised to be at the Parliament, and to purge himself of anything that may be objected to him. He is greatly offended with the inhabitants of Kirkaldy, a town of his own, for that they bent two pieces of ordnance against him when they heard that he was coming with so great a train as five or six score horse, for fear whereof he says he came to Dunbar. Is required to see that the letters enclosed be safely conveyed into Cecil's hands. Has no other means but by Sir George Bowes. Whatsoever is further to be advertised Cecil will have knowledge from the Laird of Lethington.—Edinburgh, 1 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 2. **378.** Count Mansfelt to the Queen.

Hans Keckenn, the bearer of the present letter, will inform her more fully of certain matters in which she and the writer are mutually interested. Credit is asked for him.—Mansfelt, 2 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Germ. Pp. 3.

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August 2. **379.** COUNT MANSFELT to the QUEEN.

1. Gresham doubtless keeps her well informed about the state of affairs in Germany. The writer has been obliged to detain Keckenn on account of matters of business, as is set forth in his instructions to be delivered to Sir Thomas Gresham, of which Gresham will inform her more fully. The writer will perform any directions she may send him as faithfully as if she had commanded him personally. The French King by specious pretexts has craftily obtained the friendship of certain of the greater German Princes, whom he strives to conciliate by all the means in his power, and with equal zeal strives to ally himself with the King of Spain and other great potentates; and all this he does for the sole purpose of attacking her and the other Protestant Princes, and overthrowing the reformed religion. Although the writer cannot point out by what methods these designs may be frustrated, yet it is in the power of the Protestant Princes so far to defeat them, as that religion may not be injured, in which purpose he will aid them with all his ability.

2. The friendship of John Frederick, the old Duke of Saxony, should be retained, as the writer earnestly urged already, but concerning which he has received no reply, and on which account the said Duke is somewhat offended. Mansfelt has, however, caused him again to offer his services to her. He has promised to uphold the Protestant religion and obtain the assistance of those noblemen over whom he has any influence. He has also worked with the said Duke about the confederation of the Protestant states, by which religion might be preserved, and the designs of such enemies as wish to destroy them defeated. Moved by these reasons the Duke has agreed to join, if a league can be formed. Therefore on account of preserving her credit and inspiring fear in her adversaries, she should not neglect to avail herself of this occasion, and he begs that she will endeavour to retain the Duke's friendship. The Duke advised that the Queen should enter into alliance with the maritime states as soon as possible.

3. Hearing that she has a large sum of money at Frankfort-on-Maine, which is the most dangerous place in Germany for it, he advises her to remove it to some other place. There is a report that there will be another Council at Trent.—Mansfelt, 2 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 7.

August 2. **380.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript.

August 2. **381.** ROBERT CORNEWAYLLE to CECIL.

1. According to Cecil's direction he addressed himself to the Captain of Dunbar, to know how he would answer the letting of the demolishing of the fort there, who answered as he did in his letter to Cecil. Whereupon he made repair

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with the Laird of Spott to Lord James, who with the Earl of Moray appointed certain Commissioners for the commanding the country thereunto, whereof the Laird of Whittingham was the chief; who after three days tarrying took such order as he encloses. Notwithstanding the urgent charges he had to do with the Lord Lieutenant, touching the pay of his men and other order, he repaired to his Grace, leaving behind him at Dunbar Mr. Stafford by his consent to call upon the demolishing; who after four days perceiving no manner of person to come to the doing of it, has advertised him from Berwick, whereof he has made relation to his Grace, at whose hands he looks for his present despatch to return to Dunbar.

2. Considering what advantage the French had by their arquebusses de caliber, he has found three Frenchmen, the makers of those arquebusses, who have promised him service, but are now gone to France to receive their pay and other things due to them, and so to return. Fearing some stop that might hap to them he sends this bearer, his servant, to seek them in France, or in the way, if Cecil should think the same expedient. The charge of every piece will draw near to 26*s.* 8*d.*, besides the charge of the shot to be double to other arquebusses; howbeit it draws double or triple effect. For where the ordinary arquebusses shoot but eight, ten, or twelve score, these will throw twenty or twenty-five score, which cannot be maintained without better allowance of the Prince. Desires that his servant may know Cecil's pleasure, and that he will take such order that none other may reap the fruit of his device, and that by his means he may still enjoy the entertainment of his 200 men, with whom he trusts to do good service.—Newcastle, 2 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[August 2.] **382.** DEMOLITION of the FORT of DUNBAR.

1. "The manner and order of the division of the fort of Dunbar for the demolishing of the same, given unto these persons under written."

2. The Lord of Morton and the Lady Prioress of North Berwick, forty-six paces of rampire.

3. The Lord of Yester and his mother, forty paces of rampire.

4. The barony of Humby, Lords of Skogalle, Basse, and others, the rest of the rampire, with eighty paces of the counterscarp and ditch.

5. The Queen's lands of the lordship of Dunbar and Douglas and others, the great platform, with forty paces of the counterscarp and ditch.

6. The Lords of Innerwick, Thorston, and Thornton, from the great blockhouse to the next mark, with forty paces of the ditch and counterscarp.

7. The Lords of Whittingham, Spott, and others, from the said next mark to the flanker where the passage is.

[August 2.] 8. The Prioress of Haddington and others, from the said passage to the castle ditch.

9. The said demolition to be ended within six days following 26 July 1560, under pain of punishment by the Lords of the Council.

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August 2. **383.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

Encloses letter from Brickendine. By letters from Antwerp of the 30th ult. they write that the Turk prevails in Hungary. Reminds him of the merchant adventurers and staplers, and to proceed first with the merchant adventurers, who begin to enter at the custom house, and who will be all laden by the 25th. If the Queen is minded to refine her base money within these three months, he ought to demand of the merchants at least for every 20*s.* sterling 26*s.* and 8*d.* Flermish. —London, 2 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[August 2.] **384.** GRESHAM'S MEMORANDA for PARRY.

1. There are to be received of Count Mansfeld on the 15th August 300,000 dollars, which equal 75,000*l.* 40,000*l.* to be made over by exchange or transportation of money, 35,000*l.* to be paid to defray the Queen's debts, 50,043*l.* to be paid upon the cloths by the merchant adventurers, and 25,000*l.* by the staplers upon their wools in Antwerp. This is not to be moved till all be waterborne, when a note must be taken out of the customs book and 20*s.* or 30*s.* charged on each cloth, and to keep the ships and goods in arrest until they have granted at least 23*s.* 4*d.* Flemish for every pound. By a like practice Gresham raised the exchange in King Edward's time from 16*s.* to 23*s.* 4*d.*

2. Would have him practise with the Queen to give the merchants licences liberally, whereby they will be sooner laden, and suffer another way. If the merchants allege that they will be great losers, he is to deny it, and warn them lest the Queen be forced to seize all the commodities in the kingdom. When the exchange was at 17*s.* he made them pay 20*s.* on each cloth, and the next payment for every pound 22*s.* to the hindrance and damage of no one.

3. By twelve months for every penny lost they shall gain two by reason of the cheapness of foreign commodities, cattle and grain, "without vexing of the realm, but only the merchants, which in any case can do less hurt, especially when the Queen has their money in her hands, which, if she be not able to pay at the day, then to prolong it, allowing interest for the same, and so to use her own subjects as reason is." This matter must be kept secret.

4. Perchance with the payment of 35,000*l.* and the bargains with the merchant adventurers and staplers for 60,000*l.* the Queen's credit will be so raised that the merchants may be spared.

Orig., with marginal notes by Parry. Endd. Pp. 4.

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August 3. **385.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

M. De Randan and the Bishop of Valence have been with her at Richmond on Thursday last, and have earnestly requested that, (notwithstanding by this last accord they should have treated upon a difference left undecided at London within the space of three months,) they might be licensed to repair in speed to the French King, promising to return with authority to conclude the said difference. She thinks it meet that Throckmorton should advise the French King, or his uncles, of this matter, and (as he sees cause) remember both Randan and the Bishop thereof. Will send authority to him to demand the ratification of the said treaty, and to inform the Cardinal of Lorraine or any other of the Council by the next despatch. Has licensed De la Brosse and the Bishop of Amiens to depart, upon their faith either to pay within fourteen days such sums of money as they are bound in for the safe return of the ships which transported the French, (5,000 crowns,) or to return within twenty days. He is to speak with the Bishop of Valence or others of the Council touching the galleys reported to be coming from Marseilles.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 3 August 1560. *Pp.* 3.

August 3. **386.** GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

1. The Pope having offered a General Council to the Emperor, to the King of France, the King of Spain, and other Princes, the King of Spain accepts the offer. Concerning the place where it shall be held, the town of Trent having been proposed to him, he defers to the Emperor and the King of France.

2. The Pope or his Council scarcely dares fix upon Trent, feeling less secure under the protection of Ferdinand than under that of Charles.

3. The Emperor does not approve of the continuation of the Council of Trent, on account of the irritation likely to be caused to that party whom the Council will have to compel to observe its decisions. He has therefore demanded a new and freer Council, believing the former to have only resulted in strengthening the Protestant party. And he warmly urges that it be held in a free city of Germany.

4. His coronation is not spoken of at present, as though it were sufficient that the Pope offers it; for the Pope would have wished to crown him in Italy, receiving in return from the Emperor the usual oath to maintain and defend the Roman Church, and would confer with him personally concerning the Council to be held and the enforcing of its decrees. In fact without such an agreement with the Emperor and the other Sovereigns, the Romans will not willingly consent to a Council.

5. The King of France would be satisfied, it appears, with the city of Constance. In this he must agree with the Emperor. The papal party will not have either Constance,

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Basle, or Strasburg, and they will have their own way, until the above mentioned Princes are better agreed.

6. A Roman gentleman named Santa Croce, has been sent as Nuncio to Portugal, and bears to the King of Spain the concession for three years of the fourth part of the ecclesiastical revenues of Spain, and permission to sell for 25,000 ducats the lands and castles which have belonged to churches.

7. The Duke of Savoy has been in treaty for the general command in spoiling Geneva. In this the Pope and the King of Spain promised their aid, as also the French, who afterwards excused themselves. The Swiss have held a Diet, in which the Ambassador of the Duke of Savoy has failed in renewing an ancient league between his predecessors and the Swiss cantons. This treaty binds them to mutual defence, so that the Duke is not likely to hurry into an undertaking in which he will be opposed by the canton of Berne, the most powerful of those which hold lands in the neighbourhood of Geneva. And it is said that putting arms into the hands of Princes would divert their attention from a free Council, which they might otherwise promote, and that the mission of the Abbate di San Salute tended only to the same end, viz., to arm Princes, who, if properly dealt with, would have no fear of a Council. But France has too much to do at home, with the change in religious sentiments, the hatred of their rulers, and the little esteem in which the person of the King is justly held. So that, France withdrawing, the undertaking against Geneva is abandoned. The Pope proposes in a few weeks to leave Rome for Bologna and perhaps Milan, to treat with the Dukes of Florence and Urbino concerning matters of importance. There is suspected to be some design against the Duke of Parma, now in Flanders, though the favour of the King of Spain, his brother-in-law, will be to his advantage.

8. The Cardinals Tournon and Armagnac have set out by sea from Rome for France. Tournon is Legate de Latere for the kingdom of France, jointly with the Cardinal of Lorraine, he having made it a condition of his acceptance of the legation that it should likewise be given to the Cardinal of Lorraine. He declined to take with him the cross of the legation, having to pass through places where it would be treated with disrespect by the people. It will therefore be sent to him from Rome to France, where it is believed that after having given his opinion and good advice to the King, the Queen Dowager, and the Councillors, he will withdraw to the repose which his age and health require. So that to the Cardinal of Lorraine will remain the entire care of the Council of the French nation, which France declares to the Pope to be necessary; thereby rendering of no effect the proposal of a national Council, which, if held, might only result in more firmly establishing the persecuted doctrines, and this notwithstanding that the Legate's powers are limited

August 3. to withholding his consent from anything that may be hurtful to the Papal See.

9. Armagnac, a learned and moderate man, has also the title of Legate de Latere, but is not far from holding the very doctrine against which he is Legate.

10. The Caraffi, the nephews of the late Pope, are persecuted to the utmost; and the Cardinal having produced a bull, by which his order was not liable to be imprisoned, except either for conspiracy against the life of the Pope, for heresy or schism, the Pope immediately abrogated this precious privilege.—Venice, 3 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 3. **387.** WINTER to CECIL.*

1. From "Orwell wause" he sent Cecil the book of the numbers of the French embarked in English ships, subscribed by himself, the French captains, the masters of the ships, and MM. D'Oysel and Martigues. He could not at that time advertise him of the just number that embarked at Leith, Dunbar, and Inchkeith; seeing that many embarked in vessels of their own at Leith. As he was specially commanded to advertise the whole number, he has been the more careful to travail therein, as may appear by the justness of a bill sent herewith. This day he arrived safe here with his fleet.

2. P. S.—William Holstake desires him to remind Cecil of the 175*l.* that the French owe for victuals in Scotland, that he is answerable for to the merchants.—The Lion, St. Helen's Point, 3 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[August 3.] **388.** EMBARKATION of the FRENCH from SCOTLAND.

"The names as well of English ships, as French and others, with the number of the French that were shipped out of Scotland from Leith, Inchkeith, and Dunbar into every of them, 17 and 18 July 1560, and landed at Calais;" together with the names of the French captains, and the place of embarkation. They amount to, men 3,613, women 267, children 315; total 4,195.

Pp. 3.

August 4. **389.** COUNT MANSFELDT to the QUEEN.

As George Marker, agent for the Scherers, is too much engaged to attend to his business, he sends Sebastian Zulcher

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August 8.
B. M.
Calig. B. ix. 111.
Wright, I. 42.

* LORD CLINTON to the EARL OF SUSSEX.

. . . The French Commissioners in Scotland on returning to France have been at Court on their way, that is to say, M. De Zaudant, M. De la Brosse, the Bishops of Amiens and Valence. MM. Martigues and D'Oysell went by sea, and were landed at Calais by ships of this realm by the Queen's appointment, but at their own charges, and 3,500 soldiers in their company. On landing, they made the English captains and others great cheer; gave chains to some, to others cups of silver and gilt, with great show of good will. But he trusts them not; when they find advantage, they will not lose it.—The Court at Farnham, 8 August 1560.

A.D. 1560.
August 4. with full instructions to her, to whom he begs she will accord her credence.—Mansfeldt, 4 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

[August 5.] **390.** Articles delivered to the Hanse Towns.*

The Queen grants the merchants of the Teutonic Hanse, commonly called the Teutonic Guildhall, the liberty of exporting cloth at the same duty as natives, provided none of it be taken to the Low Countries or Italy. Goods imported by them into England from other than their own states shall pay 1*d.* in the pound less than those imported by other foreign nations; and goods exported by them elsewhere than into their own states shall pay 12*d.* less Equal privileges are to be granted to the English by the Hanse towns. The treaty to be confirmed by August.

Endd.: 1560. Articles delivered by us to the Orators of the Hanz. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[August.] **391.** Another copy.
Endd. by Cecil: Aug. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[August.] **392.** Another copy.
Endd. by Cecil: Stilyard. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[August.] **393.** Another copy.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

[August.] **394.** Another copy.
Endd. by Cecil: 1560, 2 Eliz. The concord between the Queen and the Stilyard. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[August] **395.** "The effect of the last conclusion with the merchants of the Hanse, 1560."
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[August.] **396.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript. Lat. Pp. 5.

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* Another copy of this document also occurs in B. M. Claud. E. vii. 240, which ascribes it to August 7. It also contains the following papers connected with the above treaty.

August 7. A censure made upon the Articles delivered by the Ambassadors by conference with the former Articles delivered by the Queen's Commissioners.

August 7. The English Commissioners (viz., Northampton, Arundel, Clinton, W. Howard, Parry, and Cecil,) to the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, and others, upon the Articles mentioned above. *Signed.*

August 8. The English Commissioners to the Privy Council, approving of the previous answer to be given to the Ambassadors of the Hanse.—London, 8 Aug., 7 p.m.

[August 8.] Abstract of the address by the Queen's Commissioners to the Orator of the Hanse towns.
Lat.

August 8. Answer of the Orator of the Hanse towns tothe above address.

August 17. A declaration of the order taken with the aldermen and merchants of the Stilyard for their shipping and customs for the time of the agreement made with their Ambassador.—17 August, 2 Eliz. "Read and mark the whole."

[August.] The effect of the last conclusion with the merchants of the Hanse.

See also B. M. Lansd. 141. ff. 199, 202, b. 274, etc.

A.D. 1560.

[August.] **397.** Another copy.
Lat. Pp. 7.

[August.] **398.** MEMORANDA ABOUT the EASTERLINGS and ITALIANS.

1. How many cloths, kerseys, and other woollens have been by them transported out of the realm since the last treaty made in August 1560?

2. How many of the cloths were coloured and how many dressed?

3. Specially, to what places and in what ships they were conveyed, how many each merchant has shipped, and to whom they were consigned?

To be CONSIDERED touching the ITALIANS.

1. How many merchants of Italy be resident within the City of London?

2. How many of them be of Venice, of Lucca, Genoa, Florence, and other places of Italy? How many of them be factors for other merchants, and how many denizens? What number of kerseys and other commodities they have transported within this last year? To what places and persons the said commodities have been consigned?
P. 1.

August 5. **399.** NORFOLK to CECIL.

Has received Cecil's letters and the Queen's for his discharge, for which he thanks Cecil. Hopes to bring full declaration of the things required, and to set forward on Friday, his wife and household following on Monday. If the Queen is near London, his wife will come to do her duty to her, if otherwise, he hopes she will give her leave to repair home, "being so puling as she is unmeet to follow the Court."—Newcastle, 5 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[August 5.] **400.** GARRISON of BERWICK.

Indenture between the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Grimston, giving the names of the captains and the strength of their companies of soldiers at Berwick, viz:—Ordinary garrison 2,000, 2,000 more for the supply. *Signed:* Thos. Norfolk.

Endd.: 5 August 1560; *and by Cecil:* The garrison left at Berwick, mense Aug., by the Duke of Norfolk. *Pp.* 2.

[August 6.] **401.** The QUEEN to GRIMSTON.

In the matter of the 1,000 extraordinary soldiers he shall use the advice of Sir Francis Leek, and retain choice soldiers of knowledge and good order, who are to be sworn according to the ancient statutes of Berwick.

Draft by Cecil.[*] *Endd.:* [*blank*] August. M. from the Queen to Mr. Grimston.

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[*] *See* next Number.

A.D. 1560.

August 6. **402.** The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY.

He shall discharge all the extraordinary soldiers save 1,000, and for that end shall defray all the money he can procure. The money due to the old ordinary shall be sent from London with all speed.

*Draft by Cecil.** *Endd.:* [*blank*] August. M. to Sir W. Ingleby.

On the back of a letter, in Cecil's writing.

August 6. **403.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

Directs him to come to Court so that he might be there at such time as the Duke of Norfolk, so as she may use their advices jointly about Berwick and the frontiers.

Cecil's draft. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 6 August 1560. *P.* 1.

August 7. **404.** The EARL OF ARRAN to CECIL.

Has seen the Queen's most gentle letter sent to his father from Greenwich the 1st of July, for which, as well as for her care in the preservation of their persons, they are very thankful. Professions of service. Commendations to the good lady, Cecil's bedfellow.—Edinburgh, 6 Aug. 1561 [*sic*]. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 6 August 1560. *Pp.* 2.

August 7. **405.** HENRY PAGET to THROCKMORTON.

1. On his way from Paris the writer overtook a gentleman of the Court, who kept him company till he came to Orleans, using him very well on their journey and offering him much courtesy. This gentleman, whose name is M. Laleigre, is a Catholic and one in good credit about the Cardinal of Lorraine. Thinks he is one of the King's almoners, and shortly shall be a Bishop. Had much good talk with him as far as his French would serve, and was told by him that the French mind to send a great man to England for the confirmation of the peace, and that his brother-in-law, M. St. Pierre, shall go thither as Ambassador resident. Is lodged here at the Ecu de France, where he is very well used and better cheap than at Paris, and has continually very good company. Gentlemen from the Court arrive here daily, and yesterday was one M. Bossy, master of the King's camp in Picardy, who seemed a sober wise man, well inclined to the new religion, whereunto all in this country seem marvellously bent, and are not afraid so to show themselves.

2. "Since my coming hither I have been to seek the folly which I am afeard I shall find in some other place ere I return. I spake with Mr. Martin's *amoureuse,* who is but simple of degree, and of mean estate, but she hath an honest face and a good grace; her beauty seems much to be decayed and yet she is but young. In asking for him and naming

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* This and the preceding Number are on the same page.

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Martin, she therewith blushed, whereby she showed that either she condemned herself, or else she thought that we condemned her." Has been asked divers times for Martin, who owes, it is said, one man in this town 900 francs; thinks he will take days for the payment of it. Requests to be commended to his friend Mr. Killigrew; "and I pray you tell my friend Robert Jones that if he have any more books to buy that I desire him to defer the buying of them till he come hither, whereas he shall find a bookbinder's daughter that keepeth the shop and selleth the books, who is the fairest maid without comparison in Orleans or Paris." Minds to tarry here till Wednesday at the least, and hence will go to Tours, where he will remain some time, and on leaving it make no long abode in any place till he comes at Lyons. Requests that if anything occurs what is necessary for him to know, Jones may be instructed to advertise him thereof. Hopes to hear the good estate of Throckmorton, whom he left something acrased.—Orleans, 7 August. *Signed.*

Modern transcript, with the outer leaf of the original. Add.: To Throckmorton, à Paris, Fausbourz S. Marceau, au logis de M. De Verbery. *Endd.:* Answered. *Pp.* 3.

August 7. **406.** PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND.

Robertson's Scotl. vol. iii. App. No. IV.

Petition of the Barons and freeholders of the realm to the Barons of the Parliament of Scotland, reciting that they, the petitioners, are the greatest number in proportion and have the greatest part of the charges of the same; and requesting that, according to the ancient custom observed in the realm, their advice and vote may be taken, and that they will suffer nothing to be passed in Parliament without the same.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Randolph: The copy of the letter given into the Parliament by the Barons. *Pp.* 2.

August 8. **407.** TYNEMOUTH CASTLE.

Report by the Duke of Norfolk on the garrison of Tynemouth, to the effect that it will be necessary to have for the garrison there one captain, at 100*l.* per annum, a constable and a porter at 10*l.* each, four gunners at 12*d.* per diem a piece, and thirty-two soldiers at 8*d.* a piece per diem.—8 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

[August 8.] **408.** GARRISON of TYNEMOUTH CASTLE.

In the time of Henry VIII. Sir Francis Leek was Captain, at 66*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum, with fifty men, total charge 479*l.* 10*s.* Sir Francis had also the tithes, fisheries, pits, and revenues of the monastery of Tynemouth upon the yearly rent of 163*l.* 17*s.* In King Edward's time Sir Thomas Hilton, who was Captain, was bound to keep fifty men, and pay the rent aforesaid, having in time of war a further consideration of 10*l.* by the year.

Endd. by Cecil: 1560. *Pp.* 2.

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August 8, 9, 10. **409.** Randolph to Cecil.

Robertson's Scotl. vol. iii. App. No. IV.*

1. Since the 29th July has heard of nothing worth reporting. Most part of the nobles are arrived. The Earl of Huntly excuses himself by an infirmity in his leg. His lieutenant for this time is Lethington, chosen Speaker of the Parliament, or harangue maker, as they term it. The first day of sitting will be on Thursday next. Hitherto the Lords have communed of certain heads to be propounded; as who shall be sent into France, who into England. It is much easier to find the one than the other. It seems almost to be resolved that for England the Master of Maxwell and Lethington, for France Patarrow and Justice Clerk. They have also consulted whom to name for the twenty-four, of which the twelve Councillors must be chosen. They intend very shortly to send Dingwall, the herald, into France, with the names of those whom they shall choose, and to require the consent of the King and Queen to the Parliament. They have devised to have the contract with England confirmed by authority of Parliament, how also to have the articles of the agreement between them and their King and Queen ratified. These things yet have only been had in communication.

2. For the confirmation of the contract with England he has no doubt, for that many men very well like the same, as the Earls of Athol and Sutherland, and the Lord Glamis, who dined yesterday with the Lord James. The latter requested Randolph to bring the contract with him this day. Intends this day to speak to Lord Gray in the English Lord Grey's name, for that he promised to subscribe, and would have done so if the contract could have been had. Wishes besides its ratification by Parliament, that every nobleman in Scotland had put his hand and seal thereto, which may always remain as a notable monument, though the act of Parliament be after disannulled. If it were known by what effectual words or clause Cecil desires it to be confirmed, he thinks that no great difficulty would be made.† The Earl Marshal has oft been moved to subscribe, he uses more delays than men judged he would. His son said he would speak with Randolph at leisure, so did Drumlanrig. Has caused Lord James to be the earnester with the Earl Marshal for his authority's sake. When of late it was in consultation by what means the amity between the two realms might be perpetual, among divers men's opinions, one said that he knew no other way than by making them both one; and that in hope of that, more things were done than otherwise ever would have been granted. The Earl of Argyll advised him earnestly to stick unto what he had promised, for that it should pass his power, and all the crafty knaves of his council, to break so godly a purpose. This talk liked well the assisters.

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* A few passages are omitted by Dr. Robertson.

† Opposite this clause Cecil has written, Nota.

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3. The Barons who in times past have been of the Parliament had yesterday a convention among themselves in the church in quiet sort; their thought is to be restored to their ancient liberties to have voice in Parliament; they presented a bill unto the Lords to that effect, a copy whereof shall be sent as soon as it can be had. It was answered gently and taken in good part, and referred to the Lords of the Articles to answer, when they are chosen.

4. Touching the demolition of Dunbar, in matters of such importance he never saw men so negligent. Trusts now that it has pleased the Duke of Norfolk to write to the Lords so earnestly that they will have a good respect thereto. Of the seven ships that he wrote about, four have discharged at Dunbar, so that it is sufficiently victualled for two or three years. It is reported to the Lords that Sarlabois takes much upon himself; he inhibited a serjeant-of-arms to speak with the Abbot of Dunfermline; he has restored a cave that was within the new fortifications and filled it with victuals, and has commanded all the inhabitants of the town that no Englishman or Scotchman shall lodge in any house without his leave. This information is given against him by the inhabitants of the town. Randolph has himself seen the bill where these articles were contained against him.

5. The Abbot of Dumfermline comes not here at this time The rest of the ships are arrived at Leith to utter such things as they have. There arrived of late at Dundee, the Antelope, for the which David a Forret was suitor to the Lords of the Council; she has brought in two French vessels, taken (it is said) before the appointment with France; hears not of any suit against them that brought them in. There has been a request made unto the writer that certain bullets gathered up in Leith be left to be sent to Dumbarton; he thinks the suit somewhat strange, and shifted it off as he could. About 2,000 shot are already gathered, as he is informed by Mr. Blunt, and very many more that they trust to find. Desires to know his pleasure for their stay; and also what shall be said or done unto the master of the ship that is stayed at Dumbarton, of whom both he and Lethington have written.

6. The news that the Lords lately have of King Philip's good will towards the Queen, pleases them well. They have heard also that the King of Sweden is coming into England, and of his great substance, wealth, and honour. Divers also desire to see the Queen. Captain Forbes told him lately that the Duke was in hand with him to go into France for his son David. Some think it very hasty. Others would that he were clean out of the country, fearing that his father (being a facile man) might be the easier persuaded that way, having his son in their hand.

[Aug. 9.]

7. Had written thus much yesterday night on the 8th. This present morning the Lords intended to be at the Parliament, which caused him to stay his letter. The Lords at 10 o'clock assembled at the palace where the Duke lies, and departed

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Randolph to Cecil.

towards the Tolbooth as they were in dignity, each being set in his seat in the order enclosed; the crown, the mace, and the sword were laid in the Queen's seat. Silence being commanded, the Laird of Lethington began his oration. He excused his insufficiency to occupy that place; made a brief discourse of things past, and unto what necessity men were forced for the defence of their country; what remedy and support it pleased God to send them: how much they were bound heartily to acknowledge it and requite it. He took away the persuasion that was in many men's heads that lay back, misdeeming other things to be meant than were intended; he advised all estates to lay all particularities apart, and to bend themselves wholly to the true service of God and their country. He willed them to remember in what state it had been for long time, for lack of good government and exercise of justice. In the end he exhorted them to mutual amity as members of one body, using the example of the fable where the mouth denied to receive sustenance to nourish the rest of the body so long that the whole perished. He prayed God long to maintain the amity and peace with all Princes, and especially betwixt the realms of England and Scotland in the love and fear of God, and so ended.

8. The Clerk of the Register immediately stood up and asked them in what manner they would proceed. It was thought good that the articles of the peace should be confirmed with the common consent, it being thought necessary to send them away with speed into France, and to receive the ratification of them as soon as might be. The articles being read were immediately agreed unto, and a day was appointed to have certain of the nobles subscribe unto them and put their seals, so that they might be immediately sent away by a herald, who should also bring back the ratification.

9. The Barons mentioned already required an answer to their request; somewhat was said to the contrary, whereupon the Barons alleged custom and authority. It was in the end resolved that there should be six chosen to join with the Lords of the Articles, and if that they, after good advertisement, should find it good for the common weal, it should be ratified at this Parliament for a perpetual law. The Lords proceeded immediately hereupon to the choosing of the Lords of the Articles. The order is that the Lords Spiritual choose the Lords Temporal, and the Lords Temporal the Spiritual, and the burgesses their own. This being done, they departed and accompanied the Duke as far as the Bow, which is the gate giving out of the High Street, and many down to the palace; the town all in armour, the trumpets sounding, and all other kinds of music such as they have. Writes thus much of what he saw and heard. Other solemnities have not been used, saving in times long past the Lords have had parliament robes, which are now with them whole out of use. The Lords of the Articles sit from henceforth in Holyrood house, except when upon any matter of importance the whole

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Randolph to Cecil.

of the Lords assemble in the Parliament house; this purpose is changed this day, and the place where Cecil conferred with the French is chosen.*

10. The next matter to be communed of is the disannulling of the Pope's authority, which being done they intend to have the contract confirmed, that both England and Scotland being of one religion may also make a bond of perpetual amity. It is no small pleasure to many that the two old Bishops are none of the [Lords of the] Articles. The whole number are very well liked.—Edinburgh, 9 Aug. 1560. Late, and sent away by Mr. Cornwall, that brought the Duke's letters to the Lords of the Council.

Parliament of Edinburgh.†

The names of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at this Parliament: viz., one Duke, twelve Earls, fifteen Temporal Lords; five Bishops; Abbots and Friars, number unknown; Lords of the Articles thirty-six.

[Aug. 10.]

RANDOLPH to CECIL (continued).

1. It is too long to rehearse particularly the disposition of each of the Lords (mentioned above), but it is the common opinion that there has not been a more substantial or sufficient number of men chosen for many years. This morning Maitland made the writer privy to Cecil's letter, whose advice he will follow. He is determined not to go into France; he alleges many reasons, but speaks least of that which moves him most, which is the example of the last that went with a more grateful message than that which he should carry, and who stood in other terms with their Prince, and yet Cecil knows what the world judges.

2. To come into England there are some of the noblest who think themselves happy to take the journey; howbeit as yet there is nothing thereupon resolved. He will understand by Maitland's letter more at length the Lords' minds. The Earl of Argyll reminded him again this day of the ship that he caused to be arrested at Dumbarton, and promised to send the master to him; he is not the person whom Randolph suspected. He sues daily for his discharge, and the matter is only deferred until he hear from Cecil. The Lady Fleming is suing to the Lords for their favourable letters to the Queen for a passage. Remembers what honour she received at the Court of England at her coming out of France, and how forgetful she has been thereof both her words and deeds have given sufficient testimony. Though she has forgotten the kindly part of a noble woman, Cecil will consider both herself and whom she brings with her, for whose sake she was received honourably when she came home, and now trusts to

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* This last clause is a marginal note, but in Randolph's hand.

† *See* Act Parl. Scot. ii. 525, Keith, 1. 311, and B. M. Calig. B. ix. 144. In the present copy Randolph has underlined certain of the names, those (apparently) who were favourable to the English alliance.

August 8, 9, 10. have no small favour in her passage that way. Has devised to stay her suit for one or two days, until such time as Lethington knows in what sort she intends to pass, and how accompanied. She desires to see the Queen. Leaves his letter unsealed to excuse his negligence in not writing to the Duke of Norfolk, to whom at this time he wrote only one or two words.—Edinburgh, 10 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

August [9]. **410.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Though this peace is beneficial to her realm and honourable to her, the continuance of its advantages depends greatly on her order and conduct. Has heard her say that she had a great longing to do some act that would make her fame spread abroad in her lifetime, and after occasion memorial for ever. To do such she needs time, counsel, and money to bear her charges, the last of which she can only get through her Parliament, which he urges her to assemble as soon as possible; especially as the Guises have taken advantage of the accord and called an assembly of the Estates for the 20th August. Recommends this bearer for his discretion and fidelity; thinks that he could tell her a means to retain him and others worthy of service without much charge.—Melun, [*blank*] August 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

August 9. **411.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. He signified by De Favori the arrival of Mr. Killigrew on the 23rd July, with her letters of the 19th, as well as his sending Mr. Somers to the Court to know the time of his audience, and to have his lodging appointed at Melun. Mr. Somers in seeking for his accustomed lodging was answered by the Cardinal and the Duke of Guise that it was of long time the ordinary lodging of the Emperor's Ambassadors, and that M. De Chantonet had sued for it and should have it, and Throckmorton a better one. Hearing of the King's departing from Fontainbleau to take his pastime for ten or twelve days, he repaired to Melun on the 3rd, and sent next morning to the Cardinal to know when he might have access to the King, which was appointed for the 6th. According to the Cardinal's order he went to him on the 6th and spoke first with him in his chamber. He told the King that he was very glad of the accord, and that the Queen had commanded him to learn what order the King meant to give for disarming his forces, and obtain licence from him [the writer] to send some of his people along the coast to see the disarming put in execution, upon knowledge whereof she would grant like liberty to the King's Ambassador in England. The Cardinal thanked him for his diligence in advertising the King of the accord, and said that the King had already ordered the victuals prepared for the embarkment

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to be sold, had discharged the vessels that were staid, and had begun to unarm such ships of his as were in order, and to cass the soldiers from Piedmont and those on the coast. He had also sent money to pay the soldiers of Scotland who had arrived at Calais with D'Oysel and Martignes.

2. Throckmorton then asked that certain galleys* that he heard were on their way from Marseilles to the narrow seas might be sent back. The Cardinal said that it was two months since the order for despatching them from Marseilles was given, and that as soon as they heard of the peace, one man was sent to Spain and another to Bayonne to stop them, but that if they had passed these two coasts, they must come on and remain in Brittany; and that as the King had been advised to fortify the coasts, they would serve for carrying the things necessary for building, as he had no need of them in the Levant. This matter was determined in the late King's time, who was minded to scour his prisons and use the prisoners as galley slaves. Throckmorton answered that as the King must also have galleys on the Levant side he would duplicate his charges, and that they were unnecessary in time of peace on this side; and, when the Cardinal asked why the Queen had galleys, said that Henry VIII. having taken a French galley, built a new one, and that the Queen had since built one or two, but which were only made for pleasure. He further said that as the Queen was determined shortly to make a progress, and for that it was of late accorded that the said treaty should be confirmed on both sides within sixty days, the moiety whereof was passed on the 6th inst., she would be glad to know whom the King would send into England for that purpose and of the time of their arrival, so that she might give order before her going abroad for their receiving, lodging, and otherwise by the way; and for the sending over on her part of some person of equal degree. The Cardinal said that he could say nothing herein till the King had heard from his Commissioners, from whom neither he nor his Council had received any letters since the arrival of Lignerol with letters from them of the 7th July, whereof the King cannot but think great negligence in them, or else that some misfortune had happened to them, and that they had but certain articles of the treaty, whereof they knew not what account to make. That they had received somewhat from their Ambassador touching the disarming, which the King had already begun to do; and that they marvelled the more at not hearing from their Commissioners, for that they had received knowledge from them that their men should

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August 3.
L. Paris, 453.

* The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to the GRAND PRIOR OF FRANCE.

He will perceive by the letter written to him by the King that an agreement had been come to with the English and Scots; consequently, when he meets any of their ships he must not attack them on any account. He must proceed, however, and when off the coast of Bretagne he shall receive intimation of what he is to do and where he is to stop.—Fontainbleau, 3 August 1560.

Fr.

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be conveyed home in the Queen's ships, and that the King should pay for freight, passage, and victuals, and MM. Martigues and D'Oysel, being arrived with certain soldiers at Calais, had written to the King for that purpose, and they neither knew what order was certainly taken nor what money was to be paid. And here the Cardinal set forth the good report that they had made of their very good entreating by the way, for which they besought the King to thank the Queen.

3. After some more familiar talk Throckmorton was conducted to the King, who was accompanied with the Dukes of Orleans and Angoulême, the Cardinals of Lorraine, Lenoncourt, and Guise, and the Dukes of Lorraine, Guise, D'Aumale, and Longueville, the Princes of Roche-sur-Yon, Mantua, and Joinville, and divers Knights of the Order; to whom he declared the Queen's pleasure touching the disarming, whose answer was not discrepant in effect to that of the Cardinal. After he had ended with the King, the Duke of Guise took him apart within the King's chamber, using as many good words and kind offices as could be, with some communication not discrepant from the Cardinal's.

4. In order to be better able to judge of the sayings of the King and Cardinal, and to try whether they all agree in one tale for their affection to the peace, he thought it covenient to see the two Queens; whereupon, being conducted to the Queen Mother's chamber of presence, both the Queens came out of an inner chamber to speak with him. He first addressed the French Queen, who requested to him in Scottish first to talk to the Queen Mother, and on his saying that he took it he should first speak with her, replied that after he had spoken with her mother she would be glad to hear him. Whereupon he delivered the Queen's commendations to the Queen Mother and signified her desire for amity, and hope that the Queen Mother would try to preserve peace. To which she answered that she had always desired the same, and would as much as in her lay endeavour to continue it. He then said as much in effect to the French Queen, adding that however much she might have been persuaded of his mistress's sinister and unkind dealing towards her, she now saw whereunto it tended, and that she had kept her word and not proceeded further for her surety than she had always promised, and that she had means (if she had not meant well), to have possessed herself of what place she would in Scotland, notwithstanding which she had retired her forces and kept the obedience of that realm unto her, having only left an ordinary garrison at Berwick, whereby the French Queen might perceive her sincerity for the maintenance of peace. He further thought that she would not be so bent to serve the affection of the King as utterly to neglect her country and suffer it to be suppressed by strangers, and under a foreign government

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For her answer hereunto she first thanked the Queen, and said that the duty that she ought to bear to her husband was none otherwise than to have a care for her country, which she could not easily forget. Throckmorton trusted that she would also consider that the amity of England could not at any time be hurtful to Scotland. She said that she was glad of peace, and hoped that Elizabeth would continue it, which she would do. Hereupon, seeing that she had ended her talk, (which was all in Scottish,) he took his leave of the two Queens.

5. Is informed that the ten galleys departed from Marseilles on the 10th ult. whereby they could not be so far forward but that they might have been easily countermanded before they should arrive so far as the coast of Spain. On the 20th of this month the Princes of the blood and the Knights of the Order are appointed to assemble at Fontainebleau, to consult upon their matters at home; some think it will be the end of September before they can be assembled. The King of Navarre has been sent for post by M. De Carrouges, who was heretofore sent to the Queen. It is judged that though the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé be sent for, they will not be here both together at this assembly for fear of entrap. The French begin greatly to mislike this Spanish amity, and to murmur against the marriage, saying that a daughter of France has been cast away. Her governante comes for her into France, as does the Duke of Montpensier's daughter, and there are no French left with her save one man and a dwarf.

6. The Bishop of Glasgow and Lord Seaton arrived at Paris on the 3rd. MM. Martigues and D'Oysel remain at Calais to discharge their soldiers, who mustered 3,400 and were paid for three months, though they were due unto them for twelve months. The Lord Davy, the Duke of Châtellerault's son, who has a good time been prisoner, is the 3rd present turned to the world without entertainment, or any order otherwise taken for him. Sir Richard Sackville has given the writer to understand that it has pleased her to sign his suit.—Melun, 9 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A few words in cipher, undeciphered, the last sentence in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 9.

August 9. **412.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Repeats the intelligence given in his letter of the same date to the Queen with respect to his difficulty about his lodgings, his interview with the Cardinal of Lorraine, and the King, along with a briefer notice of his conversation with the two Queens. He mentions incidentally that the Spanish Ambassador now occupied the rank of the Emperor's Ambassador, and that the distance from Edinburgh was fifteen or sixteen good journeys.

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2. The King having agreed to grant him a certificate for the persons whom he should send to see the progress of the disarming, he [Throckmorton] sent to the Cardinal of Lorraine for it, who said that he should have it immediately if Throckmorton would specify the names of those persons whom he wished to send. In saying that he had not determined whom he should thus employ, the Cardinal stood on that point, so he named William Vincent, Thomas Savage, and John Rogers. Begs that the Council will send him over expert seamen and men of war for executing this matter, who shall name themselves after those names, and come first to him for their certificate and orders. He sent of late a friend to the coast, who reported that all things agreed with what the Cardinal said about selling their victuals, disarming their ships, and discharging their men.

3. This bearer, Mr. Henry Killigrew, who has done good service in Scotland, will be forced through want to leave the Court, unless the Queen is a good and gracious lady unto him. Now that all things are agreed and compounded there is no reason why the promise of the writer's revocation should not be kept.—Melun, 9 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A few passages in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 13.

August 9. **413.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. As he fears crooked measures touching his revocation, he begs that Cecil will assist him. They are disarming in France, both upon the land and the coast. Knows not what account to make of the galleys, for after the accord made they sent order in post that if they were not past the Straits of Gibralter they should return to Marseilles, whence they departed the 15th July; but, perceiving that they were past the straits before their post could arrive, they were uncertain what to do touching the same. How things proceeded upon his audience he refers him to his letters to the Queen and Council.

2. Whosoever shall be now sent over to reside in France must follow a new trade and seem void of suspicion to the French; and though he should be a careful minister to advertise what he can of the French proceedings upon the sea coast and otherwise, yet the special means to learn things certainly must proceed from home. Would have him seem more grateful to these men, to cause them to think he mean well towards them, who assuredly will, when they are able, cause the English to feel them before they give warning "*Non minor est virtus quam quærere parta tueri.*"

3. On the 20th there will be an assembly of the Prince of the blood and the Knights of the Order at Fontaineblea for their matters at home, but they think it will not b before the end of September. The King of Navarre is sen for in post by M. De Carrouges. Though the King of Spai through the late matter has not showed himself friendly t

August 9. the Queen, still he thinks that his Ministers should be treated in such sort that upon their return they may cause him to think that the Queen and her realm make great account of him. Would have the Bishop of Amiens and De la Brosse well looked upon and their doings eyed narrowly, but nevertheless well used. And so likewise De Randan and the Bishop of Valence, as men who are partly in disgrace and suspicion for the late accord making, and by means of good entertainment, usage, and presents, brought as much as may be in more suspicion. As the Guises make their commodity of the peace and call together their Estates, he would have the Queen call a Parliament by Michaelmas for the settling of her proceedings and furniture of finance. Asks him to give knowledge to the French Commissioners and Ambassadors that their King finds it strange that he has heard nothing from them of the treaty whereby the ratification is deferred; he thinks the French do not greatly care though they do not ratify it at all. Begs that he will press them to send it. Sends him herewith a book touching the French King's majority, wherein he may perceive one has taken upon him to play the lawyer to please the Guises, but has not dared to put his name.—Melun, 9 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. The last sentence in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

August 12. **414.** BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.

1. Has been with the Lady of Emden since answering the Treasurer's letters, and showed her what the Queen had done with the Ambassador of Sweden concerning the liberty of her two sons and her city of Emden, for which she thanks the Queen and puts herself and her territory at her commands. The Lady is advertised that Duke Eric of Sweden will shortly be in England, and her two young sons with him. Understands that the youngest shall marry the other sister for whom he had so much to do. She desires that the Queen might have her in remembrance for the city of Emden.

2. Wrote in his last letter touching factions in religion in certain cities maritime by the preaching of Doctor Albert of Bremen, where have been of late the chief preachers of Duke Adolphus of Holstein, of the Duke of Lunenburg, and of the city of Lubeck to hear him and advertise and testify to four Princes and four universities, to whom he has appealed. The Princes are the Duke Augustus, the Count Palatine, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and John Frederick Duke of Saxony, otherwise named the Lord of Weimar; the universities are Thubingen in High Dutchland, Heidelberg, Wurtemberg, and Leipsic.

3. Last month George Von Holl, being in pension with Duke Augustus, and Herbert Von Langen with the King of

August 12. Denmark, rode to the King, and eight days past returned to Oldenburg to Earl Antony, whose coming was looked for by the Earls of Swartzberg, Isemberg, and others. After their arrival they were three days sundry times in counsel, so that it is thought somewhat will follow. One cause is for the earldom of Delmenhorst, which Earl Anthony bereft from the Bishop of Munster in 1552 by a fine policy and stratagem; the Bishop has sued him at Spires, and he is enjoined to re-deliver the castle and the territory, but means little to do so.

4. The King of Denmark makes great preparations for the wars. Has been of late with the Bishop of Osnabruck, who, although he understands of no pension nor reward, yet bears good will to the Queen and her realm. His father, the Count of Hoye, being in Sweden in the aid of the King, the wars being finished, the King gave his sister to him, so that the Bishop and Duke Eric are first cousins.

5. Craves none to be a means of preferment for him near the Queen but Cecil. Is glad to hear of the good success in Scotland.—Bremen, 12 Aug. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[August 12.] **415.** THE QUEEN to the DUKE OF [NORFOLK].

Requests him to pardon young Carrol, Mr. Carrol's son and heir, who last summer took the Duke's hawks in Sussex from his keepers, if he shows penitence. He has already acknowledged his offence before the Privy Council.

Cecil's draft, on the back of the previous document. P. 1.

August 13. **416.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Has learn from good authority that last month by the French King's command the chief officers of cavalry and foot were convened at Meiningen in Franconia, where the remainder of their stipends was paid by Petrus Clarus, a Hessian, and the King engaged to continue them in his service. Duke John William of Saxony remains in the French service; the town where they met belongs to his elder brother. The schism in France goes on; very free sermons have been delivered in the churches at Bayonne, and the Pope's Legate has left Avignon disgusted with the licence of the Lutherans. And further, the Cardinal of Lorraine has written to the Pope, that the Lutherans can no longer be kept down in France, and that a General Council is necessary for abolishing these heresies; but that especial care must be taken by the Emperor and the Kings of France and Spain to decide what shall be settled therein. It is the opinion of the wisest that the late peace was forced on the French rather by necessity, occasioned by their internal discords, than from their desire for concord, and that it would not be for long; and therefore they should be watched lest

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they should take Scotland unawares, for the Guises, in order to remain in power, would tolerate and feign anything.

2. There is no news of the Emperor, except that he and all his children are at Vienna, except the wife of the Duke of Juliers, who was in ill health. Maximilian is with his father; his preacher is now staying at Nuremburg. The Bishop of Rennes, the Ambassador from the French King to the Emperor, has just set out.—Strasburg, 13 August 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

August 14. **417.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. The French King, as he has M. De Manna at Rome, so he has M. De Rains for his Ambassador with the Emperor; the greatest piece of whose charge is to persuade for a General Council, declaring into what terms not only Germany and France, but Spain and all Christendom, are fallen for matters of religion; and he has so far persuaded him that both these Princes sent into Spain to King Philip to enter and conclude with them, to this effect. In case the Pope do not conclude out of hand, then they protest that they, not yet separated from the Church and the rest of the Christian Princes, for the preservation of the obedience of their subjects must grant a General Council as far as their authority lies.

2. The fortress that the Spaniards keep at Gerbes is yet in their hands, and (as they write from Naples) they doubt not of the keeping of the same. There are other advices that it must fall shortly into the Turk's hands. The Caraffas are still in prison, daily examined, and (as they write this week) they are like to know their pain; because by the first of September the Pope will towards Loretto. This week Cardinals Ariano and Trani died.—Venice, 14 Aug, 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

August 15. **418.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.
Knox, vi. 109.

1. Since his letters of the 10th, the Lords of the Articles have consulted of many matters concerning the state of the realm; besides which they have travailed severally with divers of the Lords that have not yet adjoined themselves that they should be content to show themselves lovers of their country, and embrace the friendship of the Queen, by whose support they are delivered of such suppression. How much they shall be able to prevail with such kind of men he cannot tell; howbeit, whatsoever blinds them or enchants from seeing their own destruction, what persuasion or means soever can be made unto them, he finds not one that is willing to give ear unto reason; insomuch that as yet there is not one nobleman of as many as are here present that

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has subscribed the contract more than those he saw at his being here, though he does not mistrust but that before their departure it will be satisfied by Parliament, and much more done for the confirmation than is yet done; otherwise he is sure it will turn to a greater breach of amity between some of these noblemen than can be stirred up upon any other occasion. For he sees some of them so determined, that either they will break friendship with the dearest friends they have, or they will have that confirmed that they have for the common weal subscribed and adventured their lives for. Of the whole number it stays most in the Earls Marshall and Athol. Their goodwill never appeared more plainly than in the letter of Lady Fleming, which she desired to be subscribed in her favour for a passport; unto which these two denied only to put their hands, for that it was a request to be made to England. Their obstinacy has sore grieved divers noblemen that favour the cause. Their nature is esteemed diverse: the one is fearful and loath to enter into any matter of controversy; the other obstinate and singular, without understanding what danger may ensue unto his country, whilst he is careless thereof. The Earl of Crawford has been twice moved in the writer's hearing to subscribe; the first time he desired advertisement with his friends, the last he gave answer that since the law of oblivion was granted, he saw not how any man could, reserving his duty to his Sovereign, give his consent to any such contract. Howbeit he would speak a word in Council, which was that if he could be sure where it would please the Queen to place herself in marriage, he would not stay to do more than that, and so he knew would many more do. The first part of his answer was put into his head by Mr. James Magille.

2. The writer has spoken with Lord Gray, but finds nothing to any effect; he has promised to give a better answer before his departure. The Duke has this day been very earnest with his wife. The Earl of Eglington has also arrived. The Lords Drummond, Yester, and Somerville came yesterday. It is said that the number of noblemen is greater than of long time it has been at any Parliament. The Bishop of St. Andrews was content to talk with the Sub-Prior of St. Andrews, the rector, and two others; they had much communication without hope; he is stout and bold enough; he rides and goes at large. He came to the Duke's to supper, invited and convoyed by Mr. Gawen of Kilwinning; he was as homely as welcome. The Duke after supper talked long with him; he was better willing to hear him than believe anything he spake. They concluded in these words: that for his conscience he was determined in that mind that he was of at present to end his life; for his body, goods, and livings he was content to yield all into his hands; what besides matters of conscience he would command him he was always ready to obey. So that the Duke thinks to bring him to subscribe the contract.

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3. The Bishop of Dunkeld remains as obstinate as ignorant; being moved to hear Mr. Knox. he answered that he would never hear an old condemned Heretic. Mr. Knox has been with him for it since that time, so have also divers others that have preached. Sermons are daily, and great audience. Though divers of the nobles present are not resolved in religion, yet they repair daily to the preaching, which gives good hope that God will bow their hearts. The Bishop of Dumblane has also now come; it is not to reason upon religion, but to do whatsoever the Earl of Argyll will command him. If God has prepared him and his metropolitan to die obstinate Papists, yet the writer wishes that they, before they go to the devil, would show some token that once in their lives they loved their country, and set their hands to the contract, as hardly he can believe they will. The night that the Bishop supped with the Duke, many, both nobles and others, were offended that he should receive such humanity in that place, and amongst those men whom so spitefully he had offended. How grateful soever he was to the Duke, the writer is sure there was never man worse welcome to the son. For the doings of the Parliament he refers him to the report of Lethington; whatsoever he omits, the writer will supply.

4. For the demolition of Leith there is much less done than the case imports; where so many matters are in hand some are negligently overseen. Wrote to know his pleasure for Mr. Blunt and Mr. Strude, who are determined to return; there is no further use for them, except there were some more men to set to work. Little London, which is next the sea on the east, and Loggens* bulwark stand clean whole. The Lords are loath that they should depart, and yet are they over slow to see things done. To Dunbar they have sent 100 pioneers with a captain, with special commandment to Sarlabois to admit them to work; he has written very humbly to the Duke; doubts not but to send Cecil a copy of the letter, for certain points contained in the same. The shot that were found in the demolition of Leith are now shipping, to be transported to Berwick.

5. The† Lords this day consult upon the choosing of the 24, in which number neither the Earl Marshall nor Athol are like to be. That being ended, they intend to propound the confirmation of the treaty with England, of the which the Lords that are already adjoined make themselves assured, being the greater number. Of those that shall be sent into England he sees Lethington must be one, otherwise the Duke can be in no ways satisfied. Would that the Master of Maxwell, who labours to be Lord Herries, might be one, and that the Lord Robert might be the other. Lord Arran has more deeply weighed things since Cecil's departure

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* This name is written in a different ink on a space left for its insertion.

† The remainder of the letter is written in a different ink.

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Over much suspicion, where no cause was, somewhat transported his spirits. There has been sufficient said unto him in that matter; he understands his errors. His father yields more to reason than his nature bears. The pestilent council of three or four in the town seduces many honest men from good and their country; Mr. Knox spares not to tell it them. He and Mr. Willocks were yesterday before the Lords of the Articles, with the Bishops. St. Andrews desired to have a copy of the Confession of the Faith. It was not denied him to have it shortly, though it is doubted that it be to send into France before the Lords send, than that he has any mind to examine the verity or reform his conscience, be it never so reasonable. Being but yesterday concluded, it was not possible to send a copy therefore so soon.—Edinburgh, 15 Aug. 1560, 8 a.m. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

August 15. **419.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

Knox, vi. 114.

1. Has received his letter from Richmond of the 1st August, and another from Oatlands of the same date. Confesses he has not lately written so oft as his duty requires, waiting while some matter should fall out in the Parliament worthy the writing. Remembers not to have ever seen so frequent a Parliament. It began on the 8th inst., on which day the treaty with the French was ratified by the whole number, and it was ordained that one should go into France for the ratification. It is thought that that voyage will light upon the Lord St. Johns.* For all other matters the

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Aug.
Teulet, 1. 613.

* INSTRUCTIONS to SIR JAMES SANDILANDS.

1. He shall declare to the King and Queen of Scotland the obedience and fidelity of the three Estates.

2. That according to the treaty of 6 July, the Estates should meet on 10 July and continue to 1 Aug., which they have done accordingly.

3. That at this Parliament were present the Duke [of Châtellerault] and 13 Earls, the Archbishop of S. Andrews and five Bishops, 19 Lords, 20 Abbots and Priors, the representatives of 22 towns, 110 Barons and many others. [The names of these in Scotch he presented to the Queen.]

4. That he shall present to their Sovereigns the confirmation of the said treaty by the Estates, and shall receive from the said Sovereigns their confirmation of the same.

5. That he shall present to their Sovereigns the names of 24 persons nominated by the Estates, from which they shall be requested to choose eight, whom they shall commission, along with six to be chosen by the Estates, to govern Scotland during the absence of the said Sovereigns.

6. That he shall inform the Sovereigns that on the completion of the said Parliament an account of its proceedings shall be sent to them.

7. That he shall present the recommendations of the Estates to the Queen Mother, the King's brothers and sisters, the King of Navarre, and the other Princes of the blood, the Dowager Duchess of Guise, the Duke of Guise, the Cardinals of Lorraine and Guise, the Duke of Aumale, the Grand Prior, the Marquis D'Elbœuf, the Constable, the Bishop of Valence, and M. De Randan.

8. That he shall ask the members of the house of Guise what shall be done touching the interment of the Queen Dowager of Scotland, to whose honour the Estates will do all that the Law of God permits them to do.

9. That he shall speak to their Majesties respecting the entertainment of the Council, on the disorder upon the West Borders, on the abuse of the palace and park of Linlithgow, and on the violences committed by the Lord Semple.

Fr.

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order of Parliament was observed; which is, the first day to choose the Lords of Articles, (that is ten of every estate,) who shall advise and consult upon all articles preferred unto the Estates. There is already past the Confession of Faith by uniform consent of the Lords of Articles, to be sent to the King and Queen; whereof within three or four days he will send the copy. The whole estate of the clergy is on their side, a few excepted, as the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the Bishops of Dumblane and Dunkeld. The religion is like to find many favourers of the whole of all estates. Now they mean to proceed to the naming of the twenty-four of whom the Council must be chosen, and thereafter to the ratification of the treaty made at Berwick. In the meantime no labour shall be omitted to allure every man either to condescend to the old, or to make a new of as good effect. As yet there is no appearance of division. They thought good before all things to pass the Confession. It is concluded that some noblemen shall come towards the Queen to give thanks. Thinks that the Earl of Glencairn, the Lord Robert, and the Master of Maxwell, or at least two of them, shall be sent. He must perforce go with them, or else he sees not how he can maintain amity with the Duke and the Earl of Arran, so earnestly have they pressed him, and he neither may nor will lose their friendship.

2. Marvels what Cecil meant to write that he [Maitland] was reserved for the voyage of France, and thinks it was not in earnest, for he had rather be banished Scotland for seven years than take that journey on hand. The Earls of Arran and Argyle and the Lord James desire to be commended to him. Sends his hearty commendations to Cecil's bedfellow.—Edinburgh, 15 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 16. **420.** The Queen's Marriage with the Earl of Arran.

Act Parl. Scot. ii. 605.

1. The Lords of the Parliament of Scotland have thought good that suit shall be made to the Queen of England to join in marriage with the Earl of Arran, who (failing of succession of the Queen of Scotland) next his father is declared by Act of Parliament second person of the realm and heir apparent of the crown. For this purpose an embassy shall be sent to make suit to Queen Elizabeth and to thank her for the goodwill she has ever borne to Scotland. Power is given to the Lords of Articles and others underwritten to prepare the necessary instructions.

2. Appended are the names of the persons who have subscribed the above.*

Orig., the body of the document in a Scottish hand, the list of names written by Maitland of Lethington and dated by him. P. 1.

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* This varies in several respects from the list given in the Act. Parl. Scot. p. 606.

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August 16. **421.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to NORFOLK.

1. Being required by Mr. Thomas Randolph to see letters safely conveyed to Cecil he has addressed the packet to him; but whilst his letters were in writing Captain Styrley declared to him that there passed in his band three of Sir James Crofte's servants, to whom Richard Overton had allowed "corslet pay" of 10*d.* per diem, though they neither mustered, watched, or warded. Sir James Croftes had also commanded him to allow in his band one of the Mayor's common sergeants, who likewise passed. He has also heard that of Lord Grey's halberdiers, three were of Captain Markham's band, four of Captain Reed's, six of Captain Somerset's, and the rest of Mr. Denny's and others, and that they were allowed wages of their captains.—Castle of Berwick, 16 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Encloses a letter from Captain Cornwall to the Duke. The 2,000 soldiers who were cassed and mustered on the 13th, though they are allowed pay till the 19th, call for conduct money; 100 of Mr. Somerset's band came to the castle, calling out for it.

Orig. Hol Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 16. **422.** SIR F. LEEK to [CECIL?].

1. Has received letters addressed to his correspondent, which he forwards, together with a letter from Captain Cornwall to Norfolk, touching the demolishment of a house of munition, being within the new fortification at Dunbar.—Berwick Castle, 16 Aug. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Has despatched this packet for life, not knowing the importance of the letter for Scotland.

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

August [16]. **423.** SIR W. INGLEBY to CECIL.

1. While Cecil was in these parts the writer, by command of the Duke, delivered over to Mr. Brown 2,000*l.* of the 3,100*l.* which he had received from Mr. Asheton for the payment of the orpinary garrison at Berwick, and now Brown only offers to repay him 1,500*l.*, with which he will not be able to pay the men, and which he has refused to take. He declares that no such sum of money remains in his hands to make up the rest of their pay, and therefore begs that money may be had to pay the poor men, who think they have sustained much wrong.

2. P. S.—Encloses the dues and pensions owing to the garrisons unto the 16th August, with the benevolences unto the 21st July.—Berwick, [*blank*] Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[August.] **424.** VALENTINE BROWN to SIR FRANCIS LEEK.

Prays him to signify to their Lordships that with the money appointed him for the field, being the portion for July, he has not only paid and discharged the army, the 2,000 last cassed and the 2,000 remaining, unto the 18th inst., but also the debt

[August.] due to those here, behind for the most part eight months and twenty-two days, amounting to 9,500*l.* This has not all been done with the Queen's money, but with money borrowed from Newcastle and otherwise, for which the Queen is in his debt alone 50*l.*; so to relieve the old garrison he has nothing. Told him yesterday that the Treasurer has for that purpose sufficient. He is ready to pay Sutton, without deducting anything save 40*l.* for Mr. Markham. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

[August.] **425.** STORES at BERWICK.

"A certificate of the armour, shot, and powder at Berwick."

1,080 calivers, courriers, and harquebusses, nearly all unserviceable; armour, about half serviceable; 107 barrels of powder, and 700 lbs. of match.

Endd. Pp. 2.

August. **426.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

"The rates of the wages and allowances of the officers within the town of Berwick as they now be."

The Captain 1,327*l.* 5*s.*, the Marshal 510*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, the Treasurer 542*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the Muster-master 620*l.* 10*s.*, the porter 193*l.* 15*s.*, the chamberlain 173*l.*

Endd. by Cecil: 1560. Berwick charges in August, of principal officers. *Pp.* 2.

[August 16.] **427.** GARRISON of BERWICK.

Debt of the ordinary garrison at Berwick, the castle, benevolences, and patents, for one year, amounting to 3,570*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Endd. by Cecil: Debt of the old ordinary garrison at Berwick. *Pp.* 2.

[August 17.] **428.** INSTRUCTIONS to the LORD OF ST. JOHN'S.

"The instructions given to James, Lord S. John's, by the three Estates of the realm of Scotland, to be declared by him to the King and Queen, their Sovereigns, on their behalf."

1. To declare to their Majesties the most humble duty and obedience of the Scots.

2. It having been appointed in the treaty of 6th of July, that the Estates should come together in Parliament upon the 10th, and continue until the 1st of August, they have done so.

3. At the said Parliament were present, the Duke of Châtellerault and thirteen Earls, the Archbishop of St Andrews and five Bishops, nineteen Priors and Abbots, the commissaries of twenty-two towns, 110 Barons, with many other Barons, freeholders, and landed men, "but all armour."

4. The Estates have bound themselves to observe the said treaty, and have required the same to be delivered to their Majesties to receive their ratification.

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5. To declare to them the article, providing that twenty-four should be elected, out of whom the Council for governing the land should be chosen.

6. He is to make their most humble and affectionate recommendations to the Queen Dowager and the King's brother and sister, to the King of Navarre and the rest of the Princes of the blood, the Duchess Dowager of Guise, the Duke of Guise, the Cardinals of Lorraine and Guise, the Duke of Aumale, the Grand Prior, and the Marquis D'Elbœuf, the Constable, MM. De Valence and De Randan, and pay them to give their favourable will and council to the King and Queen, to have good opinion towards the nobility and people of Scotland.

"The article for information to be made to our Sovereigns of the attemptates and wrongs committed by the Lord Semple."

1. Whereas by the treaty lately made all wrongs should have ceased, it was complained to the Council that Robert, Lord Semple, and others, had committed divers slaughters and "herrschippis," burnt houses and corn, and reft down store houses, only upon particular action and feud standing between him and his party, who for their contumacy were put to the horn, in which rebellion they have remained to this hour. They have also strengthened themselves in the castle of Semple, and of new fortified a house in an isle in the Loch of Lock Quhinzerth, making daily incursions upon the lieges. The Lords, hearing that the said Lord Semple had retired into the castle of Dunbar, leaving behind him in his castle of Semple his son with a strong garrison, sent to M. Sarlabois, Captain of Dunbar, to show him their proceedings, and that the said Lord Semple was the Queen's rebel, and that in the late treaty it was accorded that the castle of Dunbar should not receive any Scotchman, nor keep them that the Justice might not apprehend them; and therefore required him to deliver Lord Semple to the Justice General and his deputies at Edinburgh. Which charge he refused in any manner of way to fulfil. Therefore he is to ask their Majesties that Sarlabois shall present the said Lord Semple to justice.

2. The cause of the Earl of Arran's going to the West Borders is that the number of thieves has so augmented during the late troubles, that it is necessary that he should join his forces to those of the Master of Maxwell.

3. Lord James was sent to the North by the Council to reconcile the Lairds of Dunlugars and Grantly.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd.: 17 Aug. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

August 17. **429.** MISSION of SIR JAMES SANDILANDS into FRANCE.*

Letters patent of the three Estates of Scotland, reciting that article of the Treaty of Edinburgh, by which it is pro-

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August 24.
L. Paris, p. 464.

* PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND.

In the Parliament at Edinburgh, 24 August 1560, the three Estates, considering that in the treaty between the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan on the one part, and the nobility of Scotland on the other, it was decided that

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vided that twenty-four persons shall be named by the three Estates, out of whom they shall select five or six, and the King and Queen seven or eight, for the government of the realm during the absence of the Sovereign.

2. The Estates have now appointed James Lord St. John as their Commissioner to present to the said Princes the letters of the Estates confirmatory of the said treaty, and to receive those of the Princes in return; also to submit to them the names of the twenty-four delegates of whom they are requested to choose eight, who shall be associated with the six whom the Estates will then appoint.—Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1560.

Copy, on vellum. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

[August 17.] **430.** CONFESSION OF FAITH.*

Act Parl. Scot. ii. 526.
Knox, ii. 93.
Calderw. ii. 15.

The Confession of Faith of the Estates of Scotland, with the inhabitants of the same, professing Christ Jesus and His holy Evangels, being the sum of the doctrine which they profess, and for which they have sustained infamy and danger.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 1560. Religion established by Parliament in Scotland. *Pp.* 20.

August 18. **431.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. The earnest desire that the Scots have to be joined in perpetual friendship with England has put matters in public deliberation, which (for his opinion) might as conveniently have been entreated more secretly; not that he mislikes anything either in the matter or the manner of doing for itself, but for a certain fear he has to meddle in so weighty a cause, not knowing how it would be liked of Cecil.

2. The ratification of the treaty being propounded to the Lords of the Articles and the principal of the nobility and clergy, every man acknowledged the Queen's goodness towards the realm to have been such as they could never recompense, and therefore thought it meet that continuance of the amity should be sued for, whereof God has offered a good occasion to endure for ever, if it shall please the Queen to embrace it. The matter was so heard of all; although he could have been content it should have been generally passed

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the said Estates should nominate twenty-four personages, and if they thought good they should add two to the said Council, and that their Majesties should choose one and the Estates one other. According to which article the Estates have named the following:—James, Duke of Châtellerault; James, Earl of Arran; George, Earl of Huntly; Archibald, Earl of Athol; Alexander, Earl of Glencairn; Andrew, Earl of Rothes; John, Earl of Menteith; James, Lord Stuart, Commendator of S. Andrews; John, Lord Erskine; Patrick, Lord Ruthven; John, Lord Lindsey, of the Byres; Andrew, Lord Ochiltree; Robert, Lord Boyd; James, Lord of S. John's; John, Master of Maxwell; James Douglas, of Drumlangrig; W. Cunningham, of Cunningham Head; Walter Lundy, of that ilk; John Erskine, of Dunn; John Wischard, of Pitarrow, and William Maitland, the younger, of Lethington: and, finding it more expedient that the ordinary Council of the realm should consist of fourteen, they request their Majesties to select eight of the above, of whom the Estates will also choose six others, and that their commission be sent back by the Lord St. John, the bearer of the above.

* The R. O. transcript does not contain the ratification.

August 18. over, yet would they needs insist in it. Seeing that their enemies appeared no less zealous in it than the others, lest by any labour they might be persuaded to the contrary, a writing was made and subscribed by all their hands, whereof Cecil shall receive a copy herewith enclosed.

3. On the morrow the whole Estates were assembled in Parliament, where they would needs have the same of new propounded. He was not glad to see the matter so published, yet he rejoiced to see the whole Estates, although in other points of divers opinions, yet with one uniform consent so earnestly wish the consummation of that matter that he well perceived it is the only means to join them in an indissoluble union. The whole Estates ratified the act made before, declaring the Duke the second person of the realm and heir apparent to the crown; and conform to the same acknowledged the Earl of Arran to be next unto him. The Confession of Faith was passed by common consent, whereunto no man gainsaid, all being present. It is true that the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dumblane, and two of the temporal Lords excused themselves that they were not ready to speak their judgment, for that they were not sufficiently advised with the book. Thus far they did liberally praise it, that they would agree in all things which might stand with God's Word and consent to abolish all abuses crept into the Church not agreeable to the Scriptures, and asked longer time to deliberate, whereby they did in a manner confirm the doctrine; whereas they, having liberty to speak what pleased them, durst not impugn it, and uttered their ignorance to their own confusion. It was no small wonder to see what victory the truth obtained by so uniform consent.

4. They are not like to have many enemies at home. This day some of the principal nobility have been with the Duke for naming of the Ambassadors; he thinks the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, the Master of Maxwell and himself, will be put to the journey, and that with all haste. In the meantime he would be glad of Cecil's advice if he may have it with diligence. Thinks they will go forward within ten or twelve days. Wishes he may rather die in the voyage than that it turn not to the union of the two realms. The Estates have committed the direction of the Commissioners' instructions and other things appertaining thereto to the Lords of Articles. Desires to be recommended to Mr. Treasurer and Cecil's bedfellow.—Edinburgh, 18 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

August 18. **432.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

Has as yet heard nothing of the 300,000 dollars which Count Mansfeld promised to furnish by the 10th present. Will have much to do to content the Queen's creditors. Trusts that he is through with the merchant adventurers

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and staplers. On the 17th the writer sent by land to Dunkirk the young "corttall," which he gave Parry, with the Queen's Turkey horse. Has likewise sent four dozen of the same black buttons he spoke of, which cost 48*s.* the dozen.—Antwerp, 18 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

[August 18.] **433.** FRA ANTONIO MARIA PAGLIARO to ——.

1. Has been unable to answer his correspondent's letter sooner, the sixteen galleys and two galleons which set out on the 10th inst. for Barbary under Jno. Andr. Doria having prevented the departure of any other vessel. A frigate which went to Sicily did not carry letters.

2. They are said to have gone straight to Tripoli, to land 2,000 men and plunder the town, which was understood to be poorly garrisoned, and to have been helped by a ransomed slave of that country.

3. They are reported by a brigantine, who, it is said, was with them, to have arrived on Thursday, the 15th, off Tripoli; and being prevented from landing by N. and N.E. winds, to have run before the wind to the beach of Pallo, where he left them.

4. This impediment fortunately prevented their encountering the army, which, having left the Gielbe, had returned to Tripoli with Dragut, not without danger of being lost, as explained below.

5. Neither they nor Pallo had been informed of the arrival of the army, believing it to be still engaged against the fort, which was taken with little credit to the garrison on the 1st inst., as he will learn from the letters of the Commendator Avogadro. After which they remained three days, and having put on board the artillery, the ammunition, and provisions, with the money which they found (said to be about 40,000 ducats), went to Tripoli; whence they despatched a frigate commanded by a Spaniard, who had a safe conduct, and who treated for the ransom of great personages; which frigate went first to Sicily, and then brought hither the news of the discreditable loss of the fort.

6. The whole army appeared on the following day, the 16th, and put on shore "un Golitano," whom they had taken for ransom; and although the Grand Master and Council had determined that James Calorito, the scribe of our large galleon, should go to Bassa to redeem some, and to send him presents of some refreshment and two slaves of four that Bassa had demanded; nevertheless, having delayed, the army rose at noon, passing before the port, not however without a salute from St. Elmo and from two galleys and a galleot which were here, and departed. Only one galley fired a shot at the new galley of the Grand Master. The only other injury done was the burning some stacks and a few houses and damaging some vines. A boat was also taken with persons on board, while

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crossing to this place from Gollo. Nevertheless, the Grand Master sent to Bassa two Turks with other small presents, although they had set sail; and to Don Alvaro De Sande some biscuit, wine, cloth, and other provisions; so that nothing happened but the killing of two or three Turks by Maltese, and the affair ended.

Copy. Described on the back (*in Ital.*) *as the copy of a P.S. written by the Commendator Fra Antonio Maria Pagliaro to a letter of his of* 18 *Aug.* 1560, *from Malta. Ital. Pp.* 4.

August 19. **434.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 15th inst. somewhat late at night the Lord James sent for him to his lodgings, where he found the Earls of Argyll and Morton, the Lairds of Patarrow and Lethington, and Mr. Henry Balnaves. The occasion of his sending proceeded upon the question that was had that day in the Parliament of those that should be sent to England, and upon what points. The one was to give the Queen thanks for the inestimable benefit they had received; the other to devise what order might be taken for the disorder upon the Borders; the third, and that of most importance, how to maintain the amity with England.

2. The first point all men incontinent agreed to. The second was found so godly that they thought she would consent thereunto. As for the third, they judged it deeply to be considered, well to be weighed, and wisely to be handled. After many consultations and devices (far from what they shot at,) it was resolved that there was one only way in which the appearance was great if it were followed in due and convenient sort, which is known to Cecil well enough. They concluded in this manner. It seemed good to the nobles of the three Estates of Parliament, whereof two should be Earls, to entreat with the Queen and her Council on these three points; trusting, that as they had found her favourable to them, so she would now consummate such a work as may redound to her immortal fame and the perpetual felicity of both realms. The Earl of Argyll showed himself very affectioned unto this matter, and Lord James marvellous earnest; the others spake no less herein than he knows their hearts desire. Lethington rather consulted upon the manner of the doing than that he thought it not expedient to be put in execution. It was at that time thought that a couple of noblemen should be sent first to give thanks and entreat of the reformation of the Borders; and to understand whether it would please the Queen that any such suit should be made unto her. To this voyage were appointed Lord Robert, the Master of Maxwell, and the Laird of Lethington, whom the Duke so pressed that it could not be denied.

3. The next day a new resolution was made with the advice and common consent of the three Estates, that there should be an open embassy sent in all their names for all the three purposes. Whereupon it was fully agreed upon Friday

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by the Lords of the Articles and ratified upon Saturday by the common consent of the three Estates, every man giving his goodwill and free voice thereto. Forty-seven of the Lords have set to their hands, the copy whereof, with that of the Confession of Faith, he shall presently receive. Never heard matters of such great importance sooner despatched, nor with better will agreed unto.

4. The matters concluded and past by common consent upon Saturday last, are, first, that the Barons (according to an old Act made in A.D. 1427,) should have free voice in Parliament. This Act passed without contradiction, as well of the Bishops Papists, as all others present. The next was the ratification of the Confession of Faith, which the Bishop of St. Andrews said was a matter that he had not been accustomed with, and had had no sufficient time to examine or confer with his friends; howbeit, as he would not utterly condemn it so was he loath to give his consent thereunto. To that effect also spake the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dumblane. Of the Lords Temporal the Earls of Cassilis and Caithness said, No. The rest of the Lords with common consent and glad will allowed the same; divers, with protestation of their conscience and faith, desired rather presently to end their lives, than ever to think contrary to it; many offered to shed their blood in defence of the same. The old Lord Lindsay, as grave and goodly a man as ever he saw, said; "I have lived many years, I am the oldest in this company of my sort; now that it has pleased God to let me see this day where so many nobles and others have allowed so worthy a work, I will say with Simeon, *Nunc dimittis.*" The old Laird of Lundie confessed how long he had lived in blindness, repented his former life, and embraced the same as his true belief. The Lord James, after some other purpose, said that he must the sooner believe it to be true for that some other in the company did not allow the same; he knew that God's truth would never be without adversaries. The Lord Marshall said, though he were otherwise assured it were true, yet might he be the bolder to pronounce it for that he saw there present the pillars of the Pope's Church, and not one of them would speak against it. Many other spoke to like effect, as the Laird of Erskine, the Laird of Newbottle, the Sub-Prior of St. Andrews; concluding all in one, that that was the faith in which they ought all to live and die.

5. The third was the Bill, a copy whereof he encloses; as there were not many words, so was it sooner concluded. There dissented never a man; he saw it pass with such good will that he marvelled whence it proceeded. Has at other times talked with many who have neither regard to profit or commodity, and are without hope to attain any great favour that way, that heartily desire the same.

6. As the charges to send the Ambassadors into France and England are like to grow unto a great sum of money, the Lords with common consent have granted a tax to be levied of the whole people to the sum of 6,000*l.*, if the Lords of

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Articles find the same expedient. When all these things were fully agreed upon by common consent, the Duke gave a piece of silver (as the order is) to the Clerk of the Register, to have an instrument of the same.

7. The next matters to be motioned are the election of the twenty-four, the confirmation of the contract at Berwick, and a resolution of a Bill given in against the Bishops. Because on this day (by reason that the Earl of Argyll requested him to be with him, to see certain letters that came to him out of Ireland,) he will have occasion to write again, he for the present takes his leave.—Edinburgh, 19 Aug. 1560, "rathe in the morning." *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 19. **435.** CHARGES against CROFTES.

"Matters with which Sir James Croftes hath been charged before the Lords of the Council."

1. That he discomforted the Lords of Scotland by showing them that the Queen would withdraw her army and ships, who thereupon wrote to the Duke of Norfolk, who encouraged them and sent Sadler to them.

Answer. As he understood the Queen's disposition sometime to alter, according thereunto he used speech with the Scots, meaning no hurt therein.

2. That he used conference with one Blanarn, a Scot, and a principal practiser of the French, making not Sadler privy thereto, until he understood at the Council table, upon Gower's complaint, that Blanarn had sought to corrupt Gower, the Master of the Ordnance, to destroy the powder.

Answer. He never talked with the said Scot but by licence of Lord Grey, and after Gower's report he never spoke to him. The said Scot came from the Queen Dowager to move him to bring the matter to a communication. To this Grey says that he had told him he might speak with any Scottishman sent from the Queen Dowager, if he made him privy to it. That one morning early at Lestarick, Grey came to speak with him, and knocking three or four times ere he could be let in, at length he found a Scotchman unknown to him, and on Croftes praying him to forbear with him he departed and abode half an hour away, and returning found him still not gone, but on his telling Croftes that he must needs speak with him the Scot departed. On Grey asking him who the man was, Sir James said that he came from the Queen Dowager, who would have the matter taken up by communication, and that he had a sum of money offered him to further the matter. After this Grey never heard that the said Scot had been with Croftes, until one day when Gower disclosed his practice with him, and Sadler asked whether he knew that the said Scot had conferred with Croftes, when he said that Sir James had told him of such a matter at Lestarick; but of his being with him at Cannymills, where Sadler saw him, he never heard.

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Memorandum.—200 marks were brought from the same Scot to the camp to a wrong man; whom, when the bringer had considered, he said the party had a black beard to whom he was appointed to bring it.

3. He was charged that at the day of the assault he did not accomplish his charge, by means whereof the whole matter was lost; for first, where he was appointed by writing to be at the battery of the pale by 3 o'clock a.m., at low water, and upon a sign by fire given by Vaughan, he came not hither in time; and for lack of his direction numbers went to a place of evident danger, where a great part of them were slain. And whereas he was appointed to stand with a battle near the assault, he could only be found at Newhaven, a quarter of a mile off.

Answer. He says Vaughan began too soon, and Winter came not with his boats, and that he directed the bands when anything went amiss; and when he saw the matter quailed he went to Newhaven to stay the horsemen.

4. Lord Grey says that he never heard but that Vaughan began in seasonable time, and that the matter was deferred on his own part for lack of Croftes' coming so long, as he had almost endangered the whole; and that after Vaughan had begun, he sent to Croftes' lodging and he was not found there, nor was he at the battery, but understood that he was betwixt the town and Newhaven. The assailants if they had been directed could not have missed the way, being a plain and dry way; whereas they were forced to wade deep in the water and climb up a steep hill, and also go to a place where they could not choose but be slain.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 19 Aug. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

[August.] **436.** CROFTES to CECIL.

Sends by this bearer a note of all such things as he desired to be restored unto him at the time of his commitment, and asks for letters and warrants, as he is well assured to be hindered by Brown the Auditor. For his entertainment at Berwick had note of letters to Sir William Ingleby; and for his other allowances in the camp refers to Cecil's disposition. At the beginning of the journey he was charged with a warrant made by him to Ingleby for 100*l.* for espial money. Begs him to write to the Auditor and enclose his money to Ingleby. Asks him to write to Lord Grey that he may be indifferently handled, as he desires to go to Berwick with him to make full delivery of his accounts.

Orig. Hol., with three seals. *Endd.:* From the fleet. *Broadside.*

August 20. **437.** The PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

They request (in the name of the Queen of Scotland), letters of safe conduct for John Clark, with four others, to pass

August 20. through England and thence to France.—Edinburgh, 20 Aug. 1560.

Signed: James Hamilton, James Hamilton, James Stewart, Morton, Glencairn, R. Boyd, W. Maitland.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

August 20. **438.** The EARL OF ARGYLL to CECIL.

Has received a writing from O'Neil in Ireland, and has incontinent delivered the same to Mr. Randolph, together with the true translation thereof, to be forwarded to Cecil, that he might advertise him of his good advice and counsel. Has not received any advertisement from the Lord Deputy. Will satisfy all his reasonable desires, in such things as he may do to the weal of both the realms and contentation of the Queen, according to his duty.—Edinburgh, 20 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 20. **439.** LEEK, BROWN, and GRIMSTON to CECIL.

Sir John Conway, who, having served in the late army in Scotland, upon the breaking up of the same was appointed to remain as of the garrison, is now amongst the 2,000 last cassed with his band. Having no order from the Duke to allow him conduct money, as to all the rest of the army, they have despatched him with the payment of his wage only, unto the day of discharge. At his request they signify that, his band being all countrymen and many sick, he has borrowed as much money in this town as would amount to the conduct money, hoping to recover the same.—Berwick, 20 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 20. **440.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Has received letters from Mr. Thomas Randolph, requiring him to forward this packet with speed; by whose letters he sees that the bullets and other munitions remain at Leith for lack of money to defray the gathering and shipping thereof. Asks to know at whose hand he is to call for the same, and for rewards for such as bring letters from thence; hitherto he has paid them himself. Some accusation is given him against Robert Holmes, servant to Thomas Gower, for sundry parcels of powder, which he encloses. Holmes denies it, but with half a good countenance; the writer is presently examining the matter. A question has arisen between John Bennet, Master of the Ordnance in the North, and John Fleming, master gunner of Berwick, for the governing of the 50 gunners appointed to remain there; "it seems they both smell some gains to arise that way." Mr. Valentine Brown has paid the captains and soldiers their wages until the 19th, and the old pay for eight months and odd days; but the ordinary garrison inhabitants are unpaid for one whole year. Sir W. Ingleby declares that he has given him 2,000*l.* out of 3,100*l.* he received from Mr. Asheton.

August 20. Begs that money may be given to the poor men, whose misery is great.—Berwick, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The Parliament at Edinburgh ends to-morrow.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[August 20.] 441. PECULATION of MILITARY STORES.

Information given by Henry Waller, William King, and Bartholomew Carew, for such munitions as have been kept back by Robert Holmes, viz., 14 barrels 2 firkins of powder; 2½ barrels of tallow; 2 firkins, contents unknown; one whipsaw. *Signed by the informers.*

P. 1.

August 20. 442. COUNCIL at FONTAINEBLEAU.

"A discourse of that that was done and determined in the Council assembled and held at Fontainebleau in the Queen Mother's chamber, 20th August, and others following, 1560."

1. Present, the King, the Queen Mother, the Queen, his brothers; the Cardinals of Bourbon, Lorraine, Guise, and Châtillon; the Dukes of Lorraine, Guise, D'Aumale, and Montmorency; the Lord Admiral, the Mareschals St. André and Brissac, M. Du Mortier; the Bishops of Orleans, Valence, Durancon and Valence, all of the Privy Council. The rest of the Knights of the Order also sat, but out of the Council's chairs. The Masters of Requests, the Secretaries of State and Finance. The others and Generals standing. The King gave them briefly to understand the cause of that assembly, praying them without passion or fraud frankly to counsel him. The Queen Mother very humbly requested them to counsel the King, her son, in such sort that his authority might be conserved, his subjects relieved, and the ill content satisfied. The Chancellor compared the state of their matters to that of a physician and his patient; and said they might see all states troubled and corrupted, religion, justice, and the nobility, every of them very ill content, the people empoverished, and greatly waxed cold in the zeal and good will they were wont to bear to their Prince and his Ministers. If the cause of this sickness could be known, remedy might easily be found for it. For which cause the King had called that assembly, which was lawfully made of all the estates of the realm, saving the third or commons, which were not necessary to be there, for the Knights' deliberation tended to the solacing and relieving of the said third estate.

2. The Duke of Guise gave account of the charge that the King had given him touching the men of war of France; and the Cardinal of Lorraine of the matters of state and the ordering of the treasures, whereby it was found that the ordinary charges of the realm did exceed the revenue 2,500,000 francs.

3. Next day respite was given till the 23rd, when the company assembled in the former order. When the Bishop

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August 20. of Valence, the last of the Councillors, had begun his tale, the Lord Admiral rose from his chair and went to the King, and having made two great courtesies before him presented unto him two supplications in the name of the faithful Christians scattered abroad in divers places of his realm, which requests were forthwith delivered. . . .

Imperfect. Endd: 20th August 1560. A discourse of the Council held at Fontainebleau. *Injured by damp. Pp.* 4.

August 21. **443.** The DUKE OF HOLSTEIN to the QUEEN.

When her vessels under the command of Lord Cobham returned he sent his Chamberlain, Christopher Proberg, with letters to her; since his departure one of the writer's attendants whom he had left in England has returned and brought him the Order of the Garter, together with a letter from Lord Hunsdon. The writer is extremely grateful for the Garter, but is still more pleased to hear that she is well, and that the war in Scotland had been finished according to her wishes. Desires to know the conditions of the treaty. All is at peace in his parts. Livonia is hard pressed by the Muscovites and Russians.—Gottorp, 21 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 22. **444.** The PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

They request (in the name of the Queen of Scotland), letters of safe conduct for Lord Harry De Valois, son natural to her late father, and Jane Lady Fleming his mother, with twenty-four persons and as many horses, to pass through England to France.—Edinburgh, 22 Aug. 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, Ard. Argyll, Morton, Glencairn, James Stewart, W. Maitland.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.*

[August 22.] **445.** The HORSES of the LADY FLEMING.

The number, colours, and qualities of the horses which my Lord Harry De Valois and my Lady Fleming brought with them forth of Scotland, being 20 in number.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 22. **446.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 11th inst. he received her letters of the 7th by Henry Middlemore. Having waited for the arrival of the Bishop and M. De Randan, upon whose coming the answer and resolution of the same rested, he sent Mr. Somers to the Court for audience on the 17th, who was answered by the Cardinal that it could not be on the 17th, as the Pope's Ambassador, the Bishop of Viterbo, had audience on that day; but that if Throckmorton would send on the 18th he should have a day appointed, which was the 19th. Upon his arrival at the Court he was conducted to the Cardinal's chamber, and there he told him that the Queen had given

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him authority to ratify the late treaty and to demand that the French Ambassador should have like commission, wherein he prayed the King to signify his pleasure. The Cardinal replied that the King was minded to ratify the treaty, but that as the Bishop of Amiens and M. De Randan had only had audience the day before, there was as yet nothing resolved. Throckmorton said that there was an article in the treaty whereby the same was to be confirmed in sixty days; to which the Cardinal replied that that was no great matter among friends. When Throckmorton spoke of the Queen's desire for peace, he said that the subjects in Scotland began already to break the treaty, and would not suffer the Bishops and spiritual men to enter into the possession of their promotions, as was agreed upon, and that the King trusted that the Queen would not assist them. When Throckmorton said that the Queen knew not of this, and that the Bishop of Valence had left things otherwise, the Cardinal answered that they had news since his departure from Scotland by La Marque, who had been kept prisoner there, although he had the Queen's safe conduct. Throckmorton said that these things were out of his charge, and that he believed the Queen would be loath to do anything prejudicial to the amity between the King and her. The Cardinal replied that the King was equally desirous for the continuance of peace.

2. Throckmorton further said, that though it was arranged that the Commissioners should treat at London of an article not decided in Scotland, yet upon their request the Queen had licensed them to go into France, on their promise to return with authority to conclude. The Cardinal thought it strange that a Prince's ministers being in legation should not be at liberty to go and come at their pleasure; and asked why the King should be bound to treat of any matter by any special men? Throckmorton said that perhaps he had not well used the word *congé*; to which the Cardinal replied that he understood his meaning well enough, but thought it strange that the King's ministers should appoint themselves to conditions. Throckmorton replied that it was for their master's service that they bound themselves not to depart till they had ended the matters referred to be treated at London; he asked if the Queen had not reason to see them keep their promise? and said that she took the King to be a prince of such honour as he would not have given to two such personages commission to proceed in any matter, but that he would stand to all such things as they thought meet; and that if they had bound themselves not to depart before the time prescribed, it was as much in the Queen's respect as other things in the treaty. The Cardinal replied that they had said as much to the King, and set forth the "*grand nombre de gracieusetez*" which the Queen had used towards them, and said that De la Brosse and the Bishop of Amiens had advertised the King of like good entertainment. He

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further assured him that the King was minded to confirm the treaty; and when Throckmorton replied that he never heard it doubted, he answered that he knew not what he had heard, but that he understood that the Queen was not disarming. Throckmorton said that he did not know what she was doing, but that she was minded to disarm when she heard that things on the French coast were clear, and that order was taken thereto, and this the Cardinal said their Ambassador had signified unto them. Throckmorton said that perhaps he had told them that she kept certain companies at Berwick; these, however, were the ordinary garrison. The Cardinal said that this was not the matter, but that the Queen had yet forty-two ships armed at Portsmouth, and had gone thither herself rather to arm than disarm them. Throckmorton said that through the delay of the safe conduct for people to view the French coast he was unable to certify of the disarming of the French, which was the cause of her keeping her ships at Portsmouth. The Cardinal assured him that all the arming had been at Newhaven, and that there were no armed ships there presently; and that as the names for the safe conduct had been given, it should forthwith be prepared. Throckmorton told him that he intended to send one of his folk along the coast from Calais to the Seine, another from the Seine to the Loire, and the third from Nantes to Bordeaux and Bayonne. The Cardinal said that if they thus viewed all along their coasts, the French must do the like in England, to which the writer replied that it was reasonable; and so ended this matter.

3. The Cardinal next said that there were bruits whereby the Queen was slandered to have been a comfort to the rebels and makers of stirs in France, and that some of Normandy and others the King's subjects fugitive at Strasburg had devised many things, whereof they have altogether informed the Queen. Throckmorton replied that she naturally abhorred all seditions, and assured him that she never knew of any such matters; and if she did, she would never be induced to give counsel and succour to rebels. The Cardinal said that all this had been revealed by one to whom torture had been given. Throckmorton again declared that she knew nothing of such matters but by common bruit, and by his advertising her of such things as came to his knowledge, like as the French Ambassador advertised them of the state of things in England, and called God to witness that neither she nor her minister ever had favoured, or would favour, any rebellion against the Prince. The Cardinal trusted that the Queen would not suffer any of the King's rebels to have any resort or succour in her realm; to which he was answered, that though England was not so great as France, yet it was easy for a man to come there as a stranger, and many may be there unknown to the Queen. The Cardinal said that he did not mistrust his considerations, and that the French Queen was minded for a beginning to declare her good affection towards

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Elizabeth, to send her her picture, and to have the like of her.

4. Throckmorton, after again assuring him of the Queen's good intentions, said that MM. D'Amiens and De la Brosse had promised that the money for the transport and victualling of the men from Scotland should be paid within fourteen days, or else that they would yield themselves within twenty days, and the Queen had licensed them to come hither upon that promise. Here the Cardinal began to look more cheerfully (for till now he looked somewhat frowningly), and used great good words, with declaration of the Queen's courtesy towards the King's ministers, and said that order had been taken that her moneys should be sent her in "*beaux escuz;*" and with a merry countenance said that he was glad to hear that the King of Sweden was coming into England to marry the Queen, and made a description of his person and qualities and great riches. "M. De Randan told me," quoth he, "a merry tale, that the Queen told him, when he talked to her of marriage, that it was a matter of earnest, and that she could not marry as others did." Throckmorton said that he was afraid that she would not be hasty to marry, but trusted that she would now hearken to it. The Cardinal replied, "It is reason she should do so, *car le temps coule.*" Throckmorton said that he had heard of the King of Sweden's coming, and that the Queen had told him to say that for her part she would not omit any occasion of amity, and trusted that the King would do the like. The Cardinal then said that the King was resolved to signify his pleasure therein to his Ambassador resident, together with his meaning touching the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan.

5. This ended, he conducted Throckmorton towards the King's chamber as far as the hall, where he left him to be entertained by the Bishop of Valence, whom he congratulated on the peace, and reminded him that these late garboils arose from innovations and jealousy, all occasions whereof he trusted were now taken away, and said that it was judged by some that the peace was not altogether accepted and liked. He answered that he knew it, but that he and M. De Randan liked it, and trusted to make good their doing, whatever was said. As Throckmorton was beginning to speak with him about the galleys, he was sent for unto the King, and has not had occasion to speak with him since; nevertheless he will send to him about them.

6. The writer found the King accompanied with his brethren, the Duke of Lorraine, the Cardinals of Châtillon and Guise, the Constable, the Dukes of Guise and Aumâle, MM. De Montmorency and Danville, and three or four of the Order. He declared the Queen's commission as he had to the Cardinal, and was answered that he liked well the Queen's order for the ratification, and would advertise his resolution therein to his Ambassador as well as touching the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan. He then asked whether the Queen in

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her progresses did not go on hunting. Throckmorton answered yes, and that he thought that now she would do so more at her pleasure. The King said that it was a pastime he loved well, and that it was his chief exercise; and then prayed the Queen to use as good means as he meant to do for the continuance of peace and amity. Throckmorton said that he need not doubt on the Queen's behalf; and having ended with him, turned to the Constable and embraced him, saying that the Queen would be glad to hear of his good health, taking him to be one who would endeavour to conserve the peace. He replied that he was glad to hear that she was in good health, and that he would do so.

7. The Duke of Guise then took him into the King's wardrobe, where the writer repeated what he had declared to the King and the Cardinal. The Duke then set forth his own and brother's good meaning for the continuance of amity, and then began to praise the King of Sweden and his riches; and when Throckmorton marvelled that a country so far north should be so rich in money, he said that besides the King's father having had twenty years' rest, and being a great hoarder up, he had great minerals. Throckmorton said that those were all things whereof England had need. The Duke then said that it was well considered, and that no marriage could be so fit, unless she took one of her own country.

8. After a few words of office passed to and from, the Duke conducted him to the French Queen, whom he found in her own chamber, accompanied with her ladies and gentlewomen in very good order set about the chamber; and whereas at other times when he has had to say to her, she has always been accompanied with the Queen Mother, and talked with him, both standing, she was now set in a chair under her cloth of state, and would needs have him sit upon a low stool right before her. To whom he declared in English that which he had said to the King and Cardinal, touching the ratification and of the order taken therein; whereunto she answered in Scottish that what the King, her husband, resolved in that matter, she would conform herself unto, "for his will (quoth she) is mine; and, M. l'Ambassadeur, I have as much cause to esteem her amity as any other, for I am the nearest kinswoman she hath, being both of us of one house and stock, the Queen, my good sister, coming of the brother and I of the sister, so as being issued out of the same race I have the same heart she hath, and assuredly can as ill bear injury as she can, and therefore I pray her to judge me by herself, for I am sure she could ill bear the usage and disobedience of her subjects which she knows mine have showed unto me. And write unto her from me that as I am her nearest kinswoman, so I will for my part in all my doings make it good, looking for the like at her hands, and that we may strive which of us shall show most kindness to the other. And I pray you Mons. l'Ambassadeur, (quoth she,) write unto her that I have once forgiven and forgotten the faults of my subjects for her sake

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and at her request; trusting that she will be contented, if they forget their duties hereafter, they may be made to learn to know it, and that they shall receive no comfort at her hands, but rather that she will help me to have obedience of them. And though I be her sister, because I am a Queen as she is, which name worketh kindness between sisters, yet tell her there is more betwixt her and me, for we be both of one blood, of one country, and in one island; and by that time she have made proof, she shall find my friendship more honourable and to stand her in more stead than the amity of my subjects, being rebels. Now (quoth she) my mother is dead; whiles she lived I was less troubled with the care of that country, and now I must be troubled with the care of it myself; and tell her, I pray you, seeing we cannot one of us see another nor speak together that yet we may use that kindness together that doth please each other when they be absent. For my part I say nothing, M. l'Ambassadeur, (quoth she,) but I will perform it."

9. Throckmorton answered that the Queen would leave nothing undone to increase the amity, and that she would always find her ready to do kindness; and mentioned her usage of the French ministers. "Indeed (quoth the Queen) they do all greatly praise her, and say that she is both a wise and very fair lady; and because the one of us cannot see the other, I will send her my picture, though it be not worth the looking on, because you shall promise me that she shall send me hers; for I assure you (quoth she) if I thought she would not send me hers she should not have mine." Throckmorton said hereunto, "Madam, though I cannot promise you assuredly the Queen, my mistress's, picture, yet I will do the best I can that you may have it; and the Queen, my mistress, is not so hard hearted that she can deny so fair a Queen, her good sister, her picture, seeing she doth so earnestly crave it as one that seemeth to be in love with her, and meaneth so well towards her; and therefore, Madam, (quoth he,) you may be assured if you send her your picture she will send you hers." "Yes, you shall have that, Mons. l'Ambassadeur, (quoth she,) and any other pleasure I can do her; and I pray you forget not to write unto her that which I have said unto you, and let me be assured of it as you are a man of honour, and as would have me believe that you have a good meaning and mind to play the part of a good minister betwixt us." "Madame," said Throckmorton, "assure yourself that as mine evil memory will serve me I will not forget to advertise the Queen of your whole discourse." "I pray you" (quoth she) let me trust to it; and M. l'Ambassadeur," quoth she, "I perceive you like me better when I look sadly than when I look merrily, for it is told me that you desired to have me pictured when I wore the dueil." "No, madam, not for that cause only," quoth Throckmorton, "but specially because your Majesty spoke more graciously and courteously to me in that apparel than you did at any time before, whensoever I have had to

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say with you." Then he took his leave of her and was conducted to the chamber for receiving the Ambassadors, where M. De Randan came to him, whom he thanked for his pains and travail in the late negociations, and trusted that he would employ himself for its due observance on this side; and told him that, as all the late troubles were happened through jealousy and suspicion, it were well done to cut off all occasions on both sides, and that the King's causing his galleys to come round was suspicious. Randan replied that the King had sent for them before the accord, but had sent to stay them since the accord, but understanding that they were on this side of Bayonne there was no means to stay them. Throckmorton said that the galleys set forth on the 15th July, and therefore had as much time to return as they had to come. De Randan said that at this season there happened many storms, and the King could not considerately hazard the galleys now. Throckmorton said that he knew what grief the Queen would conceive in this matter, and prayed him to have such respect to it as that all occasions to judge evil of the King's proceedings might be banished; and this De Randan promised to do, declaring that the King would have sent them back if it might have been done without hazard.

10. Throckmorton then reminded him of his promise to return within three months for the decision of certain matters yet in question. He answered that the King was devising whom to send over, but this proponing of the Queen's meaning had caused him to stay the devising thereof, and that he would signify the King's determination. He then commended the Queen for her gracious entertaining of him, and swore that he honoured her above all other Princes; and whensoever she should need his services in any place where the King, his master, should not be prejudiced, he would be ready with 100 horse.

11. As in his audience of the 19th he received no resolution touching their meaning of the ratification, on the 20th he sent this bearer (Mr. Somers) to the Cardinal, who said that the King had resolved upon the order devised by the Queen, minding out of hand to send commission to their Ambassador there. As the time for the ratification draws very near, he begs that the Queen will send him her commission for the same by this bearer. The Bishop of Valence also sent word that through the matter of the Assembly and the ordering of things at home and of religion there was no resolution as yet taken either for the sending over of himself, of M. De Randan, or of any other, and also that the meeting would turn to a general assembly of the three Estates of France. Recommends this bearer, Mr. Somers, to the Queen for his diligence and aptness to her service. On the 17th the Pope's Ambassador with the accustomed ceremony presented the French Queen with the rose as his good daughter. It is said that he has caused the Duke of Palliano to be beheaded, and has utterly deprived the Cardinal Caraffa from all dignity, and condemned

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him to perpetual prison. The Cardinal of Naples is also condemned to pay 40,000 crowns; the Cardinal De Monte had his hat taken from him, but restored. The Pope demands the restitution of Parma and Placentia, or the peaceable dividing of the Duchy of Camerino, or else 300,000 crowns, which is thought will somewhat touch King Philip. It is said that Caraffa was the chief of the conspiracy against the Duke of Florence. The Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon are named the Pope's Legates in France. It is judged that there is a breach towards between the Dukes of Ferrara and Guise touching the Duke of Ferrara's mother, who being very rich, and lately fallen out with her son, had secretly sent to the Duke of Guise a gentleman with message that she would come into France and end her life there, and be as his mother. Word was sent her that she would be welcome; and if her son would not permit her to come with her substance, he would take into his hands the assignation made by the late King upon certain lands for the payment of 100,000 crowns yearly to the Duke, till such time as 600,000 crowns borrowed of him at the Duke of Guise's last voyage to Rome were paid off. The Duke keeps his mother with good watch for fear of her escaping into France. The Duke of Savoy has made instance to the French King to consign some deputies to declare his title for Piedmont and Savoy, because the time of the rendition thereof is April 1562.

12. It is reported that the matters of Algerbe go very evil. The Constable arrived at Court on the 17th, and the King of Navarre is looked for on the 31st. The Bishop of Glasgow and Lord Seton, with other Scottish gentlemen, are not yet admitted to come to Court. The Earl Bothwell cannot be heard of, it is thought here that he is perished. Asks the Queen to let the French Queen know that he has set forth her good affection towards her, she having importuned him four or five times to report faithfully her words. He also asks her to send her picture.—Melun, 22 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 25.

August 22. **447.** The QUEEN to NORFOLK.

He shall cease to use her commission as Lieutenant-General in the North, in which she expresses her acceptance of his good service.—Winchester, 22 Aug. 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's hand and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

August 22. **448.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

Warrant for him to discharge his 100 light horsemen by the 30th inst., which had been allowed him for his wardenry. —Winchester, 22 Aug.

Draft, in Cecil's hand and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

August 22. **449.** SHERS to CECIL.

1. The Pope now again feigns for a General Council, and has despatched towards the Emperor a Venetian of the house of

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the Delphini, as utterly unlearned as the Abbot of St. Salute, but also of a worse life. He passed on Thursday last in his journey, not for a free and General Council, as the voice goes, but to get the Emperor's assent to continue the last Council begun at Trent.

2. It comes from Rome that the King of Spain has sent another into France, to persuade with the King in that behalf and to procure to let the National Council promised there, and that he that was sent was at the last Council of Trent. The Caraffas remain in prison. For the two Cardinals Vargas, the Ambassador for the King of Spain, is an earnest suitor in his King's name, and for the Duke of Paliano the French King is suitor, because he is a Knight of St. Michael.

3. There is no appearance of the making of Cardinals, but at Christmas the Pope promises to do so. They write of a brother of the Admiral of Spain, Castiglia, a man of estimation and authority, that he is committed to ward in Spain for matters of religion. Since the losses at Gerbes the Turks with their galleys have not done much hurt; yet, overladen with Christian souls, artillery, munitions, money, and other wealth, are returned triumphantly towards Constantinople. They talk of certain English at and about Rome that hope, as the Jews do, for a new world by their Messias, not subject to mutation.—Venice, 22 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

August 22. **450.** INTELLIGENCES from SICILY.

1. The fort of the Gerbes was taken on the 30th ult., and Don Alvaro De Sandi, the General, after making a sally to obtain water, was taken in the said fort, after having fought bravely for two days; and it is doubtful whether Bassa will give it up for money.

2. Bassa, having put on board ship forty large pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition, 1,500 salme of corn, flour, and biscuits, and about 100,000 V. [ducats] between those of private persons and of the Court, dismantled the said fort, and departed for Tripoli with the whole army.

3. When he had been several days at Tripoli, where he left the people, the artillery, and ammunition, with the galleys and galliots of Dragut, he set sail and arrived on the 16th inst. near Malta, where he remained waiting for an answer from the Grand Master, to whom he had written, requiring of him some Turks. When Bassa learned that he was not found, he set sail immediately in the direction of Augusta in Sicily, where, on his arrival, certain infantry disembarked, and the cavalry of that kingdom coming up with these made them embark with the loss of several Turks.

4. The Grand Master, seeing the army depart without finding the Turk whom Bassa sought, having found two of the same name, resolved to send them in a frigate after the army and provisions.

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5. The Regent of Sicily had sent a frigate to Augusta to treat for the ransom of his son and other principal gentlemen, but it did not arrive until the army had set sail for the east. No news was heard of John Andrew Doria, who left Malta on the 10th of August with eighteen galleys, fourteen of his own and four Papal, to attack Zuvara, and some thought he had been hindered by bad weather. Of the officers, who were in the fort of the Gerbe, six are prisoners.—Messina, 22 Aug.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Ital. Pp. 3.

August 22. **451.** Peter Martyr to the Bishop of Ely.

Although Martyr has written two months ago to the Bishop about his [Martyr's] prebend at Oxford, (which he has no doubt has been received,) he has had no answer. The writer and his friends still enjoy peace. They hear that the French have obtained a peace little honourable to themselves, at which all good people rejoice. They have now to put down their internal tumults, which they will do by craft, since they cannot do it by force. The French with the Pope are endeavouring to obtain a General Council, nominally free, but really as confined as the Israelites were in Egypt by Pharaoh. They have endeavoured to persuade the Emperor that the questions should be settled by the Pope, the German Bishops, and the King of Spain's Ambassador. They have also sounded the Electors Palatine and of Wurtemberg, and the Landsgrave, but have received the reply that as God formerly confounded the counsel of Ahitophel so He would confound theirs. All things seem to show that the Council will be held by the Emperor, the French, the King of Spain, the Duke of Savoy, the Pope, and the German Bishops. Martyr himself is well, and his wife is again with child. He thought that he would have been able to have published his Commentaries upon the Book of Judges at this present fair at Frankfort but finds he cannot do so. His wife sends commendations, so does his Julius.—Zurich, 22 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 23. **452.** The Duke of Holstein to Cecil.

1. Having learnt that the war in Scotland has been concluded, he supposes that Cecil has by this time returned from thence. He has therefore sent this letter; for when he was in England he understood from Cecil that he thought that the Queen would turn her attention to that affair in which the writer is especially interested, as soon as the Scottish war was finished. He therefore hopes that he will not be doing wrong in sending into England his envoys to prosecute his suit. He nevertheless desires Cecil's counsel in this matter, as he relies on his friendship and has always followed his advice.—Gottorp, 23 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—No one has seen these letters but his Chancellor, the writer.

Orig. Add. by Cecil's secretary. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

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August 23. **453.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNT.

			£	s.	d.
18 May 1560.		Richard Clough's charges into Germany, two horses, whereof one died, posts' wages at 3*s.* 4*d.* per day	6	0	0
22 May	„	Hire of post to Cecil - -	4	10	0
16 June	„	ditto to Parry - -	4	6	8
2 July	„	ditto ditto - -	4	10	0
23 Aug.	„	ditto to Queen - -	5	0	0
			£26	6	8

Endd.: 1560. Money laid out by Sir T. Gresham for his man Clough's charges in his negociation with the Count Mansfeld. *Pp.* 2.

August 25. **454.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 16th inst. there came to the Earl of Argyll out of Ireland an ambassador from O'Neil, whose message and the effect of his embassy Cecil may perceive by these letters which the Earl of Argyll has sent, besides some other matter that he requires to be advertised of. The letter he received from O'Neil the Earl caused to be translated into English, and has sent the original, *ad faciendam majorem fidem*, and that he may see the strangeness of their orthography; this he desires to be sent to him again.

2. " The manner and behaviour of him from whom the letter came is not so strange as it was wonderful to see the presence of his ambassador, a man that exceeds many in stature. He walked afoot out of Ireland hither alone; his diet (by reason of the length of his journey) so failed him that he was fain to leave his saffron shirt in gage, the rest of his apparel such that the Earl, before he would give him audience, arrayed him anew from the neck downwards, for cap he would none; his lodging was in the chimney, his drink chiefly aqua vitæ and milk." Though his message is such as the Earl will by no means consent unto, chiefly for the ungodliness of the person and the worthiness of his sister (of whom the writer hears great commendation) yet will he not utterly shake him off or give him any resolute answer, but intends awhile to entertain him to see what good may be done upon him, either to bring him to God or more civility; free passage and surety is at all times granted to him to send letter or man. He has taken order with Randolph how Cecil's answer shall come into his hands. He departed on Saturday at 10 p.m. towards Argyll, and intends not to return these three months, his business there greatly requiring his presence. He desired Randolph to make his excuses and commendations, and to testify his good will of service to the Queen. Cannot sufficiently commend him. Wonders not a little to see a man of his age, life in times past, and bringing up, so affectionate to God and His commonwealth, so earnest, constant, bold, and frank in his talk with the greatest; so upright in conscience that he can compare him but to one other in the

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whole country. There is only he and one more that deserve immortal fame, he knows not which passes the other. The night he departed after long talk he thus concluded with the Duke and the Earl of Arran, that he would so long honour, serve, and love them as they would serve God, tender the weal of their country, and with earnest mind perform what they had promised unto the Queen. He put them both in remembrance of many other things that he wished in them both to be reformed. He willed them to beware of their council, and advised them to put all suspicion out of their heads; to make of their friends as they were worthy, and not as affection led them. He advised in the sending forth of these Ambassadors for honour of their country, if there were no other respect. In this matter there has been of late much controversy, both for the personages and for the manner of sending. In choosing of the fittest men the Duke thinks that he ought to have the stroke, because the chief point in their message touches him and his. The other point requires such charges that he [the Duke] is loath to move therein until the tax granted by Parliament be levied; very much has been said herein, but nothing concluded. Whatsoever order they take, some think it necessary to send. They were once resolved upon the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, the Master of Maxwell, and the Laird of Lethington. The Master of Maxwell can evil be spared from the Borders, where he is presently gone with commission to see good order. In his place, if it may be granted without suspicion, Lord Robert is very willing to come, as are also the other two Earls, as well for great hope that may ensue as also to see the Queen.

3. Had rather write out of course than leave anything untold that he judges necessary. Since it entered the Duke of Châtellerault's head that it were a great benefit unto the country that they might be delivered of the French government, and since he has had experience of the Queen's goodness towards the Scots, he has had many thoughts how it were possible to prolong the amity lately begun. Though the Duke desires no longer life than he has will to perform what he has promised to the Queen, either in public contract or private writing, yet he cannot see how this friendship may be drawn to long continuance, except it may be coupled with some more entire bond than can be conceived either in Parliament or paper. Though he holds almost no other purpose with any man that he talks with but this, which some may judge to proceed rather upon the affection he bears his son than that he deeply considers and weighs all things in their due places, yet Randolph finds many men who judge that there would a wonderful benefit issue unto both realms if the Queen would embrace the occasion offered. Those of whom he speaks have left nothing unexamined, they know the inequalities of the personages, the worthiness of one and the lack and imperfections of the other; they are not unmindful what suitors there have been in the like,

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what honour and alliance might issue if either might take place. They utterly confess that unless it pleases the Queen for the love of God only, and for pity it may please Him to put in her heart, not to see these two nations that have lived so long in discord and debate, being now joined in amity, to be again dissevered and dissolved. It were both a far unequal match, and not their parts so soon after so large benefits, whereby they are restored to their liberty and lives, to make any such request. Howbeit, the experience of her virtue, the hope of the great good that may ensue, the wisdom they have conceived in her doings, and the patience that she has had in hearing their other requests, embolden them to proceed so far. The Duke is so earnestly bent that way that he lives as a man in jealousy with all men that he may suspect of being an enemy to that cause. He has been known to suspect his greatest friends. His son, whether it be a portion of his inheritance, or a humour annexed unto all that feel like passions, has substantially failed herein. "God knoweth upon how slender occasions any such thing proceedeth." Believes that there is no man willinger that it should come to pass than he who is thought to hinder it most. When communication was among the Lords of those that should be sent into England, it would have been gratefully taken of the Earl of Argyll if he had been requested thereunto. How loath men are that the matter should not take place appeared of late, when some purpose was thrown in of the likelihood of the issue thereof. Divers men said diversely their minds. They concluded all that the most stay would be in them that most coveted the same, either through lack of wisdom to handle the matter, or the imperfection of the party whom they desire to prefer. They therefore all concluded that whatsoever may take place they will try to observe their faithful promise to the Queen. They find the commodity of the contract so great, that they are determined to maintain the same.

4. On the 17th when the Bill (a copy whereof Cecil has received) should be subscribed, there were many that had given their consent that thought little to have put their hands. The Earl of Argyll and Lord James went from place to place where divers that absented themselves were lodged that by no excuse they should avoid what they had promised. The Earl of Cassilis remains as obstinate as ever. The Earl of Argyll and Lord James have given over kindness with him, rather for a while to be a terror unto his friends than that they intend presently to do against him. The Earl of Athol bears so little good will towards Lord Huntley, that he will do nothing for any man that favours him. The Earl of Montgomery loves his wife so well that he will do nothing for her father's sake. The Earl Marshall is too well schooled by Mr. James Magill to do his country any good, his son lamented unto the writer his father's doing, and promises better of himself when he shall come in the place; his father is sick

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and gone from hence eight days since. Lord Gray departed, contrary to his promise, and did not subscribe the contract. The Bishops of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, as soon as they had put in their bill of complaints of misusing them and contempt of their authority, departed, and being called into Parliament to pursue the same no man appeared. The Bill put in by the Barons against the Bishops contained rather a general accusation of all living Bishops than any special crime that they were burdened with. The other three are become good Protestants, and have subscribed the contract. The Bishop of Athens preaches earnestly and prays heartily for the Queen, and greatly extols her benefits. Mr. Willockes specially by name prays both for France and England; Mr. Knox universally for all Princes living in the fear of God, and desiring Him to turn the hearts of others and send them in the right way. Mr. Goodman has been lately in the Isle of Man, he laments the slender reformation of religion there and lack of preaching among a people so disposed to hear God's Word; he tarried there ten days and preached twice, and has talked with them all of late to search their opinions how an uniformity might be had in religion in both realms. They seem willing that it so were; many commodities are alleged that might ensue thereof, howbeit he finds them too severe in that they profess, and so loath to remit anything of that they have received that he sees little hope thereof. With others he has dealt more liberally than with them, they find it so expedient that there shall lack no good will in them thereto.

5. Their Book of Common Reformation is now in translation and shall be sent to Calvin, Viret, and Beza in Geneva; and to Martyr, Bullinger, and others in Zurich. Perceives not their opinion of England to be such that they will be content to stand to their judgment therein; howbeit they will not refuse to commune with any learned men to hear their judgment. The Confession of Faith shall also shortly be translated and put in print. Order is taken for the ministers, and places appointed where every one shall preach; Mr. Knox at Edinburgh, Willockes at Glasgow, and Goodman at St. Andrews. The Book of Reformation was not at this time presented to the Lords of Articles, but divers other Acts passed against the Pope and his authority; the Mass abolished, and divers penal statutes taken away for punishment of heretics. So much is already done that all men who profess Christ may live in freedom of their consciences; the rest shall follow, and much the sooner if good success follow the suit that shall be made to the Queen; whereof they have received new comfort, seeing all the noblemen so willing thereto, as by the Bill subscribed with their own hands appears.

6. The Duke immediately after the return of the writer from Berwick, made some rehearsal to him of the Queen's goodness to him and his house. He commended greatly what he had heard by report of the Duke of Norfolk, and showed

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how much he was beholden to Cecil, and let him understand that some purpose he had with him of that matter which is now intended, and looked for more comfortable words than he had received.

7. The Earl of Arran hoped at Cecil's arrival to have received no small comfort, or at least that some token or sign should have proceeded from him, or some word escaped him, whereby he might gather what was intended, or whereof he might have augmented ever so little his hope; in which point how much he failed, so much did he despair. They are fully resolved with tooth and nail to set forward the matter; the worst that may ensue thereof is either an honourable repulse, or a happy success. In these terms they stand in love and friendship without suspicion of any man; whatsoever may be known to be the Queen's pleasure or Cecil's advice in any matter, there shall lack no goodwill in them to the performance.

8. They have heard of late of the King of Sweden's son. Though it be much to think what force lies in the sums of money he brings, and what the substance he is bruited with may allure men unto, yet is not the discomfiture of that so great as the force of the Duke of Holst to be doubted, both for the nobility of his house, the goodliness of his personage, his power, his friends, and also that he professes the same religion; this is the man who has given many a sharp alarm in their camp. The other they know the first of his estate, and how lately he took the princely dignity, and hear more of his substance than his virtue; neither does his tongue agree with any language the Queen speaks, or his personage such as greatly excels, his people neither of such civility or nature as can much allure any nation to entire amity; his religion far from that others profess; his aid far off when need shall be, a Prince evil obeyed at home and worse beloved of his neighbours; so that neither of him or any other do they stand in doubt be he ever of so high estate but that may be countervailed with virtue or other commodity. They consider also the honour that shall redound to the Queen and her posterity, that shall be able to conquer the hearts and service of so many and such a people, as neither with money nor force could be won or brought into subjection. Such and other things are their daily and nightly talk. For that sometimes the presence of a man in notable enterprises may greatly advance the purpose taken in hand, it has been devised how it were possible to convert a secret voyage to any such place out of Scotland into England where a man desires to be. Nothing is impossible to a willing bold heart. In this purpose they remain, that if it were not for fear rather to offend than that anything else were doubted that adventure would soon be given.—Edinburgh, 25* Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 8.

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* The date is somewhat uncertain, the last numeral is written upon an erasure. The original date was (apparently) 23rd.

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August 26. **455.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

1. Has received his letter dated Melun 22nd inst., and spoken with Mr. Somers, whereby she understands the resolution taken for ratifying the late treaty according to her device with the Bishop of Amiens and La Brosse, for which purpose before the coming of Somers her commission was ready sealed, which she sends with letters to the French King and Queen and a true copy of the treaty, which he is to require to be confirmed before the [6th] September, being the sixty days appointed in the same, and also to require the French King and Queen to give their oaths for the same, which is to be testified by their secretaries.

2. As for the disarming, there is no need to have any interview, as their doings are notorious to her, and her ships departed from Portsmouth on the 15th, and arrived at Gillingham on the 18th or 19th, where they are laid up, of which the French Ambassador has had knowledge. As for the fault found by the Cardinal that the Scottish Bishops are not permitted to enjoy their possessions, he answered well, that he knew nothing therein. None have been expelled from their possessions by any council, or order, but every one of them is freely licensed to come to Parliament, where the assembly and appearance is greater than has been accustomed. He is to assure the King that whensoever any of them does otherwise than becomes subjects, she will not show herself contented therewith. She complains of the slanderous reports against her, and thinks that those who make them should be notably punished. She wishes all other Princes were as clear in this matter as she is. He is to press the Cardinal, his brother, and the King and Queen, to punish such false reporters.

3. The money is paid by Cavalcanti for which MM. D'Amiens and De la Brosse were bond.* He is to tell the Bishop of Valence and De Randan that she finds it strange that, according to their promises, they have not procured commission to return, and also shall say the like to the Cardinal and his brother. He is to procure the coming of these two, but if not, the time lost since their departure is to be allowed. Has written very friendly to the French Queen, and mentioned her great kindness offered to him. He is to tell the Duke of Nemours that she did not know of his desire to come to England when she sent her opinion.

Draft by Cecil, slightly torn, and endd. by his secretary, 26 August 1560. M. from the Queen to Sir N. Throckmorton by Mr. Sommer. *Pp.* 5.

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* The Lord Treasurer to Cecil.

August 24.
Haynes, p. 361.

Mr. Gonston being with the French Ambassador for 1,000*l.*, lent at Berwick, and for 1,727*l.* 10*s.* lent here at London, had answer of the Ambassador that the money was ready, and that Cavalcanti should pay it; demanding such obligations as the Bishop of Amiens and M. De Broch stand bound in for the said money, and for such victuals as were delivered to them in the North. . . . . . —Saturday, 24 Aug. *Signed.*

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[August 26.] **456.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Commission for him to ratify the treaty made between her and the King and Queen of France.—August 1560.

Copy, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

August 26. **457.** GRESHAM to PARRY.

Wrote on the 18th by his servant, by whom he sent the "cortall horse," which he thought to have passed at Dunkirk without passport by the old statute, being not above twelve hands high; but the Regent having given order that none may pass, it remains at Dunkirk. He will obtain passport for it. Sent likewise four dozen black buttons, and also forty dishes of silver; twelve saucers are in hand. Trusts Cecil has made him [Parry] privy to his [Gresham's] letters about Count Mansfeld not accomplishing his bargain for the 300,000 dollars. Perceives, by one word that Hans has cast out, that the money is let out upon interest to the town of Antwerp of long time, nevertheless he [the writer] has so travailed that he has given full contentation to all the Queen's creditors. This day there arrived all the fleet of ships laden with cloths, but he has heard of no bargain made with the merchants for the payment of the Queen's debts.—Antwerp, 26 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 27. **458.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has told the bearer, Mr. Somers, many things meet for Throckmorton to understand, but cannot tell him what they both privately covet, who is to be his successor; Mr. Knolles and Mr. Danett, though both meet men, will not be able to step into France without the Queen's relief. Sir Thomas Challoner is moveable, but without relief he will not be content to go. Sir Thomas Smyth is deemed meet in all things saving the language. However he must needs return. Within a few days they will be at Windsor, where resting will license more earnest speech.

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2. Has imparted to Somers all the matters of Scotland. He [Throckmorton] has advised the Queen to bestow somewhat on the Scots. The Earl of Glencairn is poor, honest, constant, and wise; Maxwell is very wise and religious; Hume would be caught with a hook of a few ducats; Ledyngton is a rare man for all good qualities; the Lord James would be gratified; Kircaldy has need and reason to be remembered. They mean to purchase no good thing; like evil freeholders, they had rather farm their own land than purchase an incumbrance. With 1,000*l.* durst undertake to save 20,000*l.* in five years, with 2,000*l.*, 40,000*l.*, yet it is no good counsel. For what are they to expect when the Duke of Norfolk (a rare nobleman, *columen familiæ reginæ*) is thanked and sent home without allowance in credit or promise?

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3. Will himself be worse this seven years for this northern service, where (besides his charges amongst men of war) he saved the Queen in one day 15,000*l.* as follows. The peace was made on the 6th of July, he discharged the army on the 18th, borrowing money, and persuading the Captains to pay their soldiers on his promise. "The army stood the Queen in 1,000*l.* per diem;" one-half was cassed betwixt the 10th and 18th, and at the 18th the rest; yet came not the treasure till the 1st of August, until which time, if it had abiden, it had cost her 20,000*l.* All this is but duty. Begs him either to return this letter or keep it safe; for letters may be misinterpreted.—Basing, 27 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Pp. 4.

August 27. **459.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript. Pp. 2

August 27. **460.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since his last letter, the Lords of Parliament assembled "in the Tawbowth," in like sort as the first of their meeting, and confirmed divers Acts agreed upon by the Lords of Articles. The first was the confirmation of the treaty of Berwick, which by the Laird of Lethington was notably commended to the Lords, with ample declaration of the necessity of the time, and the goodwill of the Queen to their relief in the time of their extreme necessity, and almost utter ruin of the whole country. It passed with the common consent of all; divers even said that they would be content to seal it with their blood. Some exhorted all men never to swerve from the same. Others praised the first motioners, and prayed for the life and welfare of the Queen. This ended, Lord James protested in his own name and others of the contractors that they might have an instrument that their act was lawful, and not prejudicial to the crown of Scotland, and confirmed by common consent of Parliament. The next was allowance by Parliament of the twenty-four, of which number the fourteen Councillors must be chosen; for of the two numbers whereof the Lords had choice, they have taken the greater. They* have deposed the Pope, and abrogated his authority without contradiction. Many penal statutes against heretics are taken away. The Mass is utterly abolished and pains appointed both to the sayers and hearers; the first confiscation of their goods, the next banishment, the third loss of their lives. The three Bishops of St. Andrews, Dumblane, and Dunkeld, being called to pursue their Bill appeared not; whereupon a decree was made for the stay of their livings. The other Acts passed concerned either the commonwealth or some private cause. The Parliament is prorogued until it seem good to the Lords to assemble again. Divers are now departed, and many like to follow, saving such as shall remain for the despatch of common causes.

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* *See* Act Parl. Scot. ii. 534, 535 Keith, i. 324; Knox, ii. 123.

[August 28.] 2. Lady Fleming has obtained the Lords' letters to the Queen for her passport. The Duke requested him to write to Cecil how that she might have favour and expedition therein, and how it might be returned unto her by the next post. The Earl of Arran also requires the same. Lord James would be glad that for her son's sake she should receive some favour. The letters sent by him that came out of France are received. The news is none such but as he knows; no matter of importance is contained in them. The Duke's son is out of prison, with liberty to go where he lists, and live as he can. The manner thereof was thought very strange. No advertisement given thereof, but from one Scottish gentleman that wrote unto the Duke; who intends very shortly to send for him. The copy of the Bill against the Bishops he sends not, for that it is long and contains no matter in special.—Edinburgh, 27 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 27. **461.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

Wrote before how the Estates had devised some Ambassadors to come to the Queen, as well for giving thanks as suing for a continuance of further amity, and prays him to hasten his advice therein. Although the Parliament is not ended, it is for the present dissolved, and many principal matters past, with a more uniform agreement than was looked for. There is in a manner no controversy in religion, and much less anent maintenance of amity with England, which all earnestly wish may endure for ever. The treaty of Berwick is by Act of Parliament confirmed; which he doubts not will highly irritate the French. The twenty-four for the Council are chosen. The Lord of St. John goes to France, the first with the ratification of the treaty and names of the Council, and to assay what countenance they will make to the Scots there. Sends his due commendations to the Treasurer, Dr. Wotton, and Cecil's bedfellow.—Edinburgh, 27 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 28. **462.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Burgon, i. 348.

During her progress she had given order that the ships of the merchants should be stayed till she had been able to conclude some bargain with them for the payment of 30,000*l.* on the 15th November, and 30,000*l.* on the 15th March; but by negligence of those in whom the trust was reposed, they have departed with 34,000 cloths, and no bargain concluded. The Treasurer seemed not to allow the payment of her debts by Gresham's means, and would rather put over the debt of November to March; she means him to come to Windsor to her on Saturday next. In the mean season Gresham is to confer with Fitzwilliam, to whom she sends letters, that she may be furnished before the next show day. He is to obtain from 23*s.* 4*d.* to 25*s.* Flemish for every 20*s.* sterling. If this, her reasonable request, be not granted, she will be occasioned to seek some other mean that shall be so hurtful perchance unto

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August 28. the company as she will be sorry to be forced thereto. She is informed that the show will be about the 4 or 6 of September. Has not heard hitherto of the receipt of the money from Count Mansfeld.—Basing.

Draft by Cecil. Endd.: 28 August 1560. *Pp.* 3.

August 28. **463.** The QUEEN to [FITZWILLIAMS].

Burgon, i. 351.

Whereas she has to pay great sums of money at Antwerp by the 15 of November and of March, and is unable to transport over the same in ready money or by exchange without loss, by the advice of her Council she requires the merchant adventurers (as they will have much money by the sale of their cloths,) to pay 30,000*l.* by the 15 November and 30,000*l.* by the 15 March, to such persons as Gresham shall declare. These sums shall be repaid them in the City of London at the manner of double usance, and according to the exchange for every 25*s.* Flemish 20*s.* sterling. They are to take order that the younger merchants be more easily assessed.

Draft by Cecil. Endd.: Aug. 1560. M. from the Queen to the merchant adventurers. *Pp.* 3.

August 28. **464.** Another copy of the above.

Endd.: 28 August 1560. M. to [*blank*] Fitzwilliam, governor of the merchant adventurers in Antwerp. *Pp.* 4.

[August 28.] **465.** MEMORIAL for the LORD TREASURER.

The Queen, wishing to have her merchants adventurers and staplers pay 40,000*l.* for her in Antwerp in November next, desires that they be communed withal before the ships depart.

Cecil's draft. P. 1.

August 28. **466.** The QUEEN to LEEK.

1. Finding that the charges continue as great in time of peace as they were in war, at Berwick, and purposing to accomplish the fortification thereof, which requires great sums of money, she authorizes him to discharge all but 1,000 of the extraordinary bands, but to keep the old ordinary garrison, amounting to 145 horsemen and 88 footmen. The gunners are to remain as part of the said 1,000 extraordinary in this manner; a master gunner at 3*s.* 4*d.* per diem, his mate at 20*d.*; four quartermasters at 12*d.* and forty-four gunners at 10*d.* per diem. If any shall be deceased, the Master of the Ordnance and the master gunner shall not place any one in their rooms, until they advertise the Captain of the Town, who may advertise the Council; because there are divers good cannoniers who served at Calais and Guisnes who are to be first placed there before any new be taken.

2. As for the manner of the discharge, she perceives from notes of the Duke of Norfolk, that there are left twenty-two captains, whereof but four have 200 men and the rest

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100, and some but 50; there must either be discharged some whole bands, or else these must be diminished. Respect is to be had to retain the most ancient soldiers, so that they also be of good order, and also those who have shot; and to dismiss those that are mutinous, and such as are inhabitants of the town or born in Northumberland and the frontier counties, and who being discharged may live there. In cassing these he is to use the advice of the muster-master, Edward Grimstone; and when pay is made to them he shall provide that the Treasurer see that the Queen is answered for all things due, as armour, victuals, etc., and the inhabitants' debts satisfied. He is to discharge them from time to time as he can procure money. She has ordered a mass of money to be sent forthwith to pay all her debts there. If any being well armed seem loath to be defalked of their wages for the armour, the armour may be received again, if it be not mangled or defaced, and only a meet recompence taken for any hurt or lack. He is to cause the old ordinary garrison to be mustered and a certificate made to the Lords of the Council how they are employed; and his opinion is to be sent as to what were convenient to be done for reformation of the same. He is only to impart this letter to Grimston and the Treasurer. Sir James Croftes was discharged of his entertainment of 20*s.* per day from the [*blank*] day of July and was wholly discharged of his office of Berwick.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 28 August 1560. *Pp.* 4.

August 28. **467.** DE SEURRE to CECIL.

Has received his letter of the 20th inst. and is grateful for the honour which the Queen has shown him. Desires, (Throckmorton having received permission to send three of his people to view the French ports,) that this bearer may be allowed to visit Portsmouth, Southampton, and other places on the coast; as for the mouth of the river and Gillingham the writer will send persons from London. Spoke to him before his departure from Richmond, about the restitution of the French ships captured during the late troubles. As there remain several to be given up, he would rather, for the sake of expedition, have the matter proceeded in by ordinary course of law than by the Admiralty; and wishes for an order in Council to restrain the captors from consuming the goods.—London, 28 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 3.

August 28. **468.** H. BARNSLEYE to CECIL.

On the 25th inst. a sermon was preached at Rouen in St. Vivians church by a doctor of Paris, when there was

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a great tumult between the Protestants and Papists, and certain were slain and many hurt; the magistrates proclaimed that under pain of death and loss of goods no sermons should be made till the King's pleasure was known. At 2 o'clock [next day] there assembled in the new market place 7,000 people singing psalms, with their preacher in the midst on a chair preaching to them till 4 o'clock, when they departed quietly; there were 500 harquebussiers about them to guard them from the Papists. On the 17th inst. at the opening of the great fair of Jumiège a friar began to make a sermon according to custom; the people, not liking his doctrine, pulled him out of the pulpit and set another in his place, and afterwards printed a proclamation which he encloses. On the 27th was restraint made that no wine should go out of France, as the new grapes come but homely forward and they have small store of old wine.. Wine is at seventy francs a tun, that he bought for forty-five this summer. On [Midsummer] Day there was such a frost at Burdes [Bordeaux] as has not been all winter. *Signed, but signature defaced.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 28 August 1560. H. Barnsleye to my master. *Pp.* 2.

August 29. 469. MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Received his letter from Winchester the 22nd inst. Thanks him for his advice, and for the pains taken to form such an Act of Parliament for the confirmation of the treaty of Berwick; before the receipt whereof, upon a five days, the treaty was by the Estates confirmed, in form nothing disagreeing from the advice contained in Cecil's letter.

2. It will be nigh to the end of September before they that shall come to the Queen may be at the Court, for that they come by journey and not by post. Is sorry for the disgrace of Croftes, specially for that it has chanced to him for matters concerning Scotland, for which the writer wishes that no Englishman should receive displeasure; seeing they have had some good turn from every one of them that were here. Prays Cecil to be good to him. The Master of Maxwell has gone to the West Borders to put good rule on that country, the inhabitants of which have kept no good neighbourhood with the countries of Scotland next adjacent to them this twelvemonth past. Will do what he can to prepare his mind to come to some accord with Lord Wharton, though he thinks it will be hard to bring to pass, seeing that in that matter he is not very tractable.

3. Perceives by Sir Francis Leek's letters from Berwick that many false reports are brought to him of their doings here, which he fears upon mis-knowledge of the truth may be written to Cecil. There is no appearance amongst them

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August 29. but of very good concord; if anything should chance to the contrary, he will advertise Cecil. Sends his commendations to Mr. Treasurer, Dr. Wotton, and Cecil's bedfellow.—Edinburgh, 29 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 29. **470.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received Cecil's letter of the 22nd and thanks him for his favour and expresses his good will to serve him. Is very glad to hear of Throckmorton's return. Is sorry at his heart for Croftes' deserts; whatsoever enchanted him, he assures Cecil that when the writer had to do with him at Berwick he never found man franker than he was to set forth the purpose. Cecil's favour may stand him greatly in stead.

2. It is determined that James Ormiston shall shortly be with Cecil, he is sent from the Duke to convey secretly his son out of France. His servant Nesbit shall ride straight away before to bring the Duke's son to the Borders, or into Flanders, where James Ormiston shall receive him. The Duke takes it marvellous evil that he was so spitefully set out, (for so he terms it) shaken off like a dog out of a kennel. It will content the French very little to hear that he shall so be conveyed away. The Earl of Argyll, who by all means seeks to retire the Duke's affections from those parties, was the persuader hereof before his departure. The writer is required by the Duke to let Nesbit have his letters to his [Randolph's] brother-in-law, Mr. Crispe, Lieutenant of the castle of Dover, in case any impediment be made for his passage. Thinks that the Lord of St. John's will shortly be with Cecil. The others will follow as soon as they may. All things are well and quiet. Desires to know his will for his return. The Lords that go hence at this present have been in hand with him to have his company. The Earl of Glencairn spoke to the Duke for the same. The Earl of Arran withstands it for some other purpose, whereof he can neither be counsellor nor would enterprise to take it in hand in his company, except he knew how well it might stand with the advice of wiser heads; it were as mad a journey as any that ever was made.—Edinburgh, 29 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 29. **471.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. Yesterday received his letter of the 22nd, with a small packet for Randolph, which he immediately despatched. Mr Marshall is absent by the licence of the Duke, as is the Treasurer for seven days; on their return he will declare Cecil's pleasure to them. Whereas he writes that Croftes' ordinary wages are to be allowed him until the 21st of August, he had extraordinary pay allowed by warrant at 33*s.* 4*d.* per diem. And whereas from the 29th March last,

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at his going to the camp, he was allowed by the Duke's warrant for his diet 40*s*. per diem, and for twenty servants 12*d*. a-piece, and at that day Sadler entered on the charge of the town and castle, and then Sir George Bowes until Leek's coming, so that Croftes was not charged with the artillery, etc. at all; he inquires whether he is to be allowed both ordinary and extraordinary wages; for Sir George Bowes had by the Duke's warrant 100 marks for the time of his keeping the castle; and then, considering his entertainment in the camp and that neither he or his servants attended the castle, it was thought meet to stay his allowances for the castle.

2. Sends herewith a brief of the wages ordinary and extraordinary of the captain and garrison of Berwick. Beseeches him to consider for the government of the spies the choice of some true and diligent man, who will not by corrupt means enrich himself. Double the entertainment that Croftes had will not defray his charges. He also asks for four carts to carry away his baggage on his revocation.

3. As of necessity some severe punishment, by losing a hand or other member, must be used for the terror of those who daily do fight, the officer must not be discredited on every complaint, until his case be thoroughly considered. Has already sent to the Duke the books wherein the mayor and constables complain of the alteration of the old orders of the town. Would therefore have the old orders of Calais and Berwick printed and sent thither, and that one table should be written on parchment or metal and fixed on a post in the "towle boothe," or town council house, that every soldier may know his duty. Has found the little avail of imprisonment without severe punishment. He daily calls on the captains to keep their watch themselves, and finds that the lack of their personal attendance and of their lieutenants is cause of much evil, especially in suffering the soldiers to go over the bridge and fight at Tweedmouth, which happens daily, but they will not assent. Therefore he desires that in the Articles there may be one that if any captain or lieutenant keep not his watch and ward and attend the gentleman porter and bring the keys to the castle, for the first offence he shall lose his day's wage, and for the second double, and two constables be appointed to search the watch in the night. Has sundry times desired the gentleman porter to bring the keys with the ward according to ancient custom, but it will not be, nothing being more unsavoury here than the observation of the ancient orders. Desires that every officer and soldier should be sworn at his entry either to take any charge or enter any band.

4. Whereas some captains have 300 men and can well maintain their calling, whilst others have but fifty, and if they live truly cannot help themselves or keep any officer, and all kinds of silks, clothes, shoes and other things which must of necessity be occupied, are of such extreme price that they can

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scarce keep the countenance of a captain, ("and their profession is to be brave,") or a horse to ride abroad on, he would have every captain have 200 men, and the captains of fifties brought to their former calling of lieutenant, ancient, or sergeant, and if any will not serve in this sort, then let him go play till his money be spent. Amongst the 2,000 soldiers there are many born in Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and especially in Cumberland, who for lack of horsemen have become footmen; he desires therefore that it may be in the Articles that if any native of these counties, or Scotchman, muster before the muster-master, he should not only lose his wages but be imprisoned for one month.

5. As for the book in paper for the reformation of the town, preferred by Sir John Brend to the Parliament last session, he thinks the greatest part convenient, but would only keep Sir George Bowes in his place of all the officers.

6. Sir Richard Lee has shown him a letter from the Queen wherein it appears that his advice should be partly used touching the demolishment of the Vanmures; a great part of the earth from the Snook to St. Marysgate is already taken away, and a good part of the Vanmures between the Bell tower and St. Marysgate already taken down, so as in divers places the passage for the watch is not two feet broad; there is no small doubt how the watch shall be continued during the winter when the wind is so extreme as it is here; besides the search cannot pass, the way being so narrow.

7. Is forced to take order that on any alarm, the bands should be divided; one, and the greatest part to assemble on the Greens, and so to aid the castle, or any attempt between the Bell tower and the castle; one to assemble at the watch hill, to aid the Cowgate; and the third near the new fort, to answer all attempts between it and the bridge, where stands the Marshal's band. Hopes that in case the enemy mind any attempt to this piece he shall hear of his coming.

8. On the 17th inst., at night, Zerlebouze [Sarlebois] was within three miles of the town with only four men. Is informed that he has a plat of the town. On the 25th inst. the young Lord of Liddington, having written for him to give a safe conduct to an Italian named Josepho Carvyall, a banker in Scotland, for his passage to London, he accordingly appointed him and a Scotchman who was with him to lodge in Captain Brown's house. On the next day, the 26th, they departed; and in their riding between Belford and Alnwick four footmen set upon them and slew the Italian and took from him 300 French crowns, his horse, and goods, and also robbed the Scotchman of 12*l.* and his horse. Sir Francis Leek therefore called a muster suddenly, but could find no cause of suspicion against any soldier. On the 13th two Albanois, soldiers of Captain Cornwall, were likewise robbed beside Belford; the poor also complain of robberies done in Northumberland, therefore he prays for a careful Warden.—Castle of Berwick, 29 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

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9. P. S.—The preacher is almost weary; Leek cannot bring Mr. Somerset and Captain Reade to hear a sermon. It is requisite that the town should have continually a preacher.

10. Has received a packet from Scotland with a letter for the Queen, a packet for Cecil, and a letter for Mr. Windebank, which he sends herewith; has also received one for himself.

Orig. The P.S. (9 *and* 10) *in Leek's hol. Endd. by Cecil, and with marginal notes by him. Pp.* 4.

August 30. **472.** The Privy Council of Scotland to Elizabeth.

They ask in the name of the Queen, for letters of safe conduct for David Hamilton, son of the Duke of Châtellerault with twelve persons, to pass from France through England into Scotland.—Edinburgh, Penult day of August, 1 of France and of Scotland, 2 and 18 years. *Signed:* James Hamilton, Morton, Glencairn, A. Galloway, W. Maitland.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

August 30. **473.** Norfolk to Cecil.

According to the Queen's commandment he has answered the Articles, which he sends herewith. Thinks that things will not come into the wished for state in the North, until one man be President, Warden, General, and Captain of Berwick; but would have never a meaner man serve as Deputy than such as be now named. This would be 3,000 or 4,000 marks more charge to the Queen, as the Deputy must have the whole fee and commodity belonging to the chief office, and the chief cannot be without some assistance of council, besides some one lawyer and another civilian. Suggests the Earl of Shrewsbury for the office. "There is no such way for a continual establishment of the North as this."—Thetford, 30 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[August 30.] **474.** Government of the North.

Instructions from the Duke of Norfolk to be answered by the Lord Warden of the East Marches.

1. To consider upon what occasions the frontiers are become weak of English, especially of horsemen.

2. How the enclosures are keep up for strengthening the country.

3. How the decayed houses are maintained in reparation.

4. Whether the freeholders and officers dwell upon their charges and houses.

5. What numbers of Scotch people are inhabiting within the frontiers.

6. Upon advertisement of these things he will take order for the reformation thereof.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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August 30. **475.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. Encloses a small packet from Randolph. This bearer, Mr. Treymeyne, being required by letters from Lord Grey to make his speedy resort to him to London, Leek has despatched him by post with these letters. Upon the sending of any letters from Scotland he requires immediate despatch.

2. The Scotch daily buy gold, new money, and Spanish money in Berwick of merchants and captains; they pay 20*d.* in the pound for new money, 4*d.* for every French crown, and 2*s.* in the pound for Spanish money, and return for it English testoons.—Castle of Berwick, 30 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 30. **476.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to CECIL.

The captains and bands have been discharged according to the orders of the Duke of Norfolk and Cecil. Some alteration of the appointment grew by Mr. Knevet's desire to leave his charge, all which he is sure have been advertised by Sir Francis Leek. There are many young gentlemen and old soldiers that were officers in the cassed bands, who are now entertained on soldiers' ordinary wages, whose captains daily crave him to relieve them by way of double pay. The greatest number of them are under Captains Somerset and Reed. Thinks that their relief should be committed to some man of credit, to have consideration upon each man according to his quality and service rather than to the disposition of the captains, as he does not think they will employ a benevolence properly. Begs that he will move the Queen to give him licence to depart into the country at Michaelmas.—Berwick, 30 Aug. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[August 30.] **477.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

"The note of such money as is taken up from the payments of the Syngzon 1560, till the payments of the Cold Marte 1560, which is twelve months; total 443,025 florins."—*Signed by Gresham.*

Endd. by Cecil: Pentecost Mart. *Pp.* 4.

August 31. **478.** The QUEEN to JOHN BENNET.

Licence to discharge the Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle of the value of certain munitions, amounting to 96*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, which were lost in the time of Queen Mary at a landing enterprised by Sir John Clere, Knt., deceased, then Admiral of the fleet in the north, in the Isles of Orkney, for which they remained bound in the office of the ordnance.

Draft. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Ult. August 1560. *Pp.* 3.

[August 31.] **479.** The ESTATES OF SCOTLAND to the KING OF FRANCE.

Teulet, 1. 620.*

1. The writers, having regard to the present condition of England, their near neighbour, and considering that its Queen

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* The copy from which Teulet prints is dated 31 August.

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is sought in marriage by Princes from every part of Christendom, were persuaded that it was for the mutual benefit no less of France than of Scotland, that the matter should be discussed by the Estates. In their opinion it would be equally prejudicial both to France and Scotland were she to marry a Prince who was neither a friend or an ally to the former of these realms. This consideration has induced them to think that if possibly she might be satisfied with one of his subjects, the peril would be avoided, and an acceptable service rendered to France, which would thus be assured of the friendship of England.

2. Hence it is that they have determined to send an embassy to her expressly to solicit a marriage with the Earl of Arran, who, not only on account of his near relationship with the Queen of Scotland, but also from his early education in France, is most bound to Francis. They leave it to His Majesty to consider the advantages which may result to himself and his realms if through his instrumentality the Earl may attain this honour. They therefore request him to direct his Ambassador in London to assist and advise their agents who are sent thither for this purposes. They are despatched with the greater speed because it is reported that the Prince of Sweden will speedily arrive in England upon a similar mission; and they would be sorry to have such a powerful neighbour as he will become should he be able to join the power of England with his own.*

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary : Copy of a letter sent from the Lords of Scotland to the French King. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **480.** THROCKMORTON to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Has this morning received a letter from the Queen, ordering him to demand the ratification of the treaty made in Scotland. For this purpose he desires a speedy audience with the King; the period allowed for the ratification expiring on the 4th inst. Hears that the King is about to leave Fontainebleau in a day or two.—Melun, 1 Sept 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 1. **481.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 2. **482.** TREATY of EDINBURGH.

Fœd. xv. p. 601.

Ratification, by the Queen, of the treaty of Edinburgh ot 6 July 1560.—Windsor, 2 Sept. 1560.

Orig., on vellum. English counterpart signed by the Queen, with fragment of the Great Seal in green wax. Injured by damp. Lat. Pp. 9.

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* To the copy from which Teulet has printed his text, the following signatures and date are appended :—

Edinburgh, last of August, 1560. *Signed* : John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, W., Bishop of Dumblane ; John Stuart, Robert Stuart, D. De Cuper, Kilwinning, James Hamilton, Archibald Argyll, Andrew Rothes, Erskine, Ruthven ; Patrick Ruthven, Provost of Perth ; Archibald Douglas, Provost of Edinburgh ; James Haliburton, Provost of Dundee ; John Erskine, Provost of Montrose ; Thomas Menzies, Provost of Aberdeen ; Patrick Leirmouth, Provost of St. Andrews.

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Sept. 3. **483.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Whatsoever Cecil gives orders for the honourable usage of the Duke De Nemours, who will come shortly as an Ambassador, he trusts that he will also bethink himself that it is meet to be merry and wise, and after the example of the Guises intend the summons of the Parliament, that the Queen may have the aid and subsidy of her realm in season. Although France is in some disorder, yet he thinks it cannot but be reduced into better terms, because the Guises are diligent in consultation and provision. The Bishop of Valence was once appointed to have been conjoined into England with the Duke De Nemours, but now goes to Rome to signify the state of France concerning religion to the Pope. The Archbishop of Vienne, Marilliac, is appointed to go to the empire. They have resolved to grant an Interim, *tacite*. They mean to levy the greatest subsidy that ever was granted in France. The chief burden rests with the clergy, who give eight-tenths; the lawyers, merchants, and common people are highly rated also. They reckon to levy 18,000,000 francs. Has used as many ways as he can to divert the coming of this great Duke, but all will not serve; for the amity is so great between the Princes, that it must be to the whole world openly manifested. This legation serves their turn many ways. They have caused a bruit to be suddenly spread that the French Queen is with child. It is a sport to see how this farce is handled. Indeed there is *menstruum retentio;* which he takes rather to proceed of sickness than of child-breeding, the other signs are all put on. Will Cecil know what the writer thinks?

"Hæc primum adfertur jam mihi ab hoc fallacia;
Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreant. . . . .
. . . . . . Nunc postquam vident (aut timent)
Nuptias domi apparari, missa est ancilla
Obstetricem arcessire." [Terent. Andr. iii. 1. 13, 33.]

They can hammer their work in season.

2. On the 29th August the Vidame of Chartres was arrested by a provost marshal, and the lieutenant criminal, in his lodgings in Paris, and carried through the streets upon his mule with a great rout of armed men to the Bastile, where he is close prisoner. The cause is bruited to be for letters sent to the King of Navarre, containing matters seditious, which were intercepted. There is a secret bruit also that M. De Randan has his hand in this pie. If Cecil will send his successor hither apace he will tell him what the French proverb, "It is good to fish in troubled waters," means.

3. This other letter written in cipher was meant to have been sent by the party therein named, who stays for a time to see what M. De Carsoles, Knight of the Order, can do in Scotland, who it is said will be despatched hence very suddenly to pass in post to the Queen upon the arrival of one sent from Dunbar from Sarlabois, who has advertised of great disorders and intolerable insolences committed in Scotland of late by

Sept. 3. the Scots against the French and their well willers. The last news the writer heard of the galleys was that they were on the coast of Portugal, since which time the wind has been favourable to bring them into France, where they are looked for daily. The Spanish Ambassador as evil brooks the coming of the galleys as he does; trusts that it will help to make a pike betwixt France and Spain. Towards England there is nothing but fair and smooth weather;

"Fistula dulci canit, volucrem dum decipit auceps."

4. This was written before Mr. Somers' arrival; what has since ensued and of his proceedings with the Guises Cecil may learn from his letters to the Queen and the Lords of the Council. "It will put some busse into your head, seeing that so suddenly French is turned Tottnam after so late kindness."—Melun, 3 Sept. 1560.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Sept. 3. **484.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Received yesterday the Queen's letters of the 28th August commanding him to discharge 1,000 soldiers of the 2,000 called the extraordinary charge. He is to dismiss those noted most mutinous, and retain the most ancient soldiers, and such as have most shot of harquebuses, and herein to take the advice of Mr. Grimston.

2. Has written to haste Mr. Treasurer's coming hither, who has presently no money to despatch the soldiers withal; encloses a note of the captains' names for them to name whom they would have cassed, and to assign the number of soldiers to be committed to those that shall remain. He need not doubt the writer keeping the matter secret, otherwise than making Mr. Grimston partaker thereof.

3. By his last letters signified to him at length of the particular wages belonging to the Captain of the town and castle of Berwick, and also to particular officers and soldiers, as well their ordinary as their extraordinary wages, called benevolence money; as well as the articles he would have put in execution to induce the captains and soldiers to more obedience. Will send the statutes of the town with his next letter by Mr. Brian Fitzwilliam, who for his great affairs he despatches to-morrow.

4. This day he caused the old garrison to be mustered, and never saw for small a number such unapt men as are the Treasurer's band. Finds that the surveyor of the work, Johnson, is allowed the wages of a gunner, and the mayor-sergeants have the allowance of footmen, 6*d.* per day. Has conferred with the Mayor to know upon what consideration he has an annuity of 10*l.*, and demanded of the Treasurer's clerk upon what warrant his master has paid the same, they both answer that it has of old time been payed. All the captains are sworn except Mr. Somerset, who denied the oath unto the Duke of Norfolk; none replied against any article in the oath except Mr. John Ingleby and Mr. Reed,

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Sept. 3. but in the end they were both content to be sworn. His own opinion is that every captain should be sworn, and so do the old statutes.

5. As it has pleased the Queen to appoint Lord Grey to the wardenry, the writer asks that he may not be charged with cassing the soldiers, as perhaps these whom he thinks most meet to serve Lord Grey may least fancy. Does not mean to leave anything undone, but is doubtful lest Lord Grey shall judge that it is his device to draw his charge to a smaller number than he would require, considering Sir Richard Lee has already taken away all "the vameures" and almost cut down the ramparts between the Snook and St. Marysgate; and if things happened otherwise than he trusts they shall, he would bear some blame, as Lord Grey is at Court.

6. Saw a letter which Lord Grey wrote to Captain Tremaine, requiring him to tell all the captains that he had been a means to the Queen in their behalf. There are enough who will desire the office of Treasurer, especially if Mr. Abington's office be joined to it, which he thinks is the best way to be taken to answer the Queen of her victuals and the most commodity for the soldier. Thinks Mr. Gervase well recompensed with the office for one year. Knows no northern gentleman who would be willing to take the office of Marshal, considering his charge is such and he must keep a table, and his entertainment is small, and where before his entry he is sure of loss and pille. Beseeches that he may be revoked, as his being here is not only very chargeable to the Queen but also to himself. Sir William Ingleby, Mr. John Selby, gentleman porter, or any other captain, may easily keep the town till the coming of Lord Grey.—Castle of Berwick, 3 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 3 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 5.

Sept. 3. **485.** LIST OF MUNITIONS.

Munitions received into the office of the Queen's ordnance within the Tower of London from 26th January unto 3d September 1560, of Sir Thomas Gresham.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 4. **486.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF ARGYLL.

Has seen his letters to Cecil, with declaration of the continuance of his good will towards the weal of both England and Scotland, which appears not only in his letters, but by his sending such letters and message as O'Neil has sent him. Commends his zeal. Has willed her secretary to write her opinion about the answer for O'Neil.—Windsor.

Cecil's hol. Draft. Endd.: 4 Sept. 1560. M. from the Queen to the Earl of Argyll. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 4. **487.** LORD JAMES STEWART to CECIL.

1. Having in his other letters before referred all things unto the arriving of the Laird of Lethington, and now his

Sept. 4. expectations being accomplished, there rests not but that Cecil should credit him [Lethington] as the writer. Thanks him for his kindness and labours in the common cause, and proffers his services.—St. Andrews, 4 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The day before, the Earl of Argyll, parting with him at Perth, desired him to send his hearty commendations to Cecil, and excuses for not writing.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 4. **488.** [Cecil] to Hans Keck.

1. By Keck's letter of the 22nd August Cecil understands that he [Keck] is returned to the Count of Mansfeld, being despatched with letters for Gresham, of which he supposes Gresham would have written. Gresham writes nothing of any practices, but writes that he is not paid the money promised by Count Mansfeld. This is the more strange as the Count writes to the Queen that he has sent Keck to satisfy Gresham therein. Until he hears of some better expedition herein he will rest in doubt what to think, and for the preservation of the Count's credit he will not presently let the Queen hear of it.

2. Whereas Keck says that he has been forced to write to the Count for another resolution, he trusts that he either has it, or that it will be no impediment to the Queen's expectation. As for the money offered the Queen, for which the bond of the maritime cities is required at 6 per cent. she cannot directly answer because the former promise is not yet performed.

Draft, in Cecil's hand. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 4 Aug. [*sic*] 1560. M. from my master to Hanze Keck. *Pp.* 2.

[Sept. 5.] **489.** Sir Richard Lee to Cecil.

Has almost pulled down as much of the wall of the town as he intends, meaning to leave the same 15 feet high in the lowest part. Therefore lest they lack stone (seeing that Sir Francis Leek has no commission to pull down the castle), he desires that it may be procured that the castle may be taken down.—Berwick, 5 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Received at Waltham Cross, 10 Sept. at 1 o'clock p.m. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 5. **490.** List of Munitions.

"Harness received from Sir Thomas Gresham, between the Feast of Christmas last past 1559, and the 5th September 1560," consisting of corslets, burgonets, and morrions, shirts and sleeves of mail, sculls, splints, and vampletts.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **491.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

The Viscount D'Amiens, one of the four French hostages, has fallen into a dangerous sickness, and the physicians say that there is no such hope of his recovery as that he might depart

Sept. 6. to his native soil. He has made earnest request to her that she would cause the French King to be moved to have compassion on him; and yet for certain respects he would not have it appear that this desire comes of himself. She therefore directs him [Throckmorton] to desire the French King to appoint some other hostage in his place before the winter.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 6 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 6. **492.** THOMAS WINDEBANK to THROCKMORTON.

The French Ambassador and M. De Bussy report from hence to the Cardinal and Duke of Guise that the Vidame of Amiens is as great a Protestant as may be, and so gives evil example by much going to sermons and absenting himself from such service as they use. Which report coming to his hearing has caused evil will to grow between them, and the Vidame will in no matter use their aid, therefore he has secretly wrought through Cecil to obtain licence to return, which, though his sickness is so dangerous that he might well demand it, yet he would avoid having it known that it was by his motion. In Throckmorton's request for his [the Vidame's] return the latter wishes the former to use some earnestness, to perceive how the Cardinal and Duke of Guise are affectioned towards him after the report. By the compact the hostages should be changed every six months, and their turn here should end by the last of September, yet by this request he would feel what heart the Cardinal and Duke bear towards him, whose religion and doings in deed and talk he detests, wishing he had means to live in England, and he would never return to France.— Windsor, 6 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* From Tho. Windebank, Mr. Secretary's clerk. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 6. **493.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Has not heard from him since August 22, and was never so desirous to hear. Loses no occasion to let him understand their doings, but cannot tell if all his letters come to hand. Prays him to let him know his advice anent their coming to England. Received his commendations in a letter sent to Randolph, and what message the Cardinal of Lorraine sent to the Queen; there is not in that matter any great cause of complaint.

2. The clergy in Parliament presented a general complaint, neither declaring in special the names of the complainers, nor yet on whom them complained. Upon first sight thereof all men in general were inhibited to have any intromission with them from the day of the date of the treaty, when the Estates meant to go more particularly to work for redress of the things amiss and sought to be more at large informed. None of the clergy were found who would prosecute the complaint or insist in it; so if they be not fully satisfied let them impute it to no other but themselves. If the mind of the French is no better to-

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wards them, it would be too great an oversight to suffer their domestic enemies to live so quietly as they do.—Edinburgh, 6 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 7. **494.** GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

1. The most important news is that the Turks have gained the fort of the Zerbe, in furnishing which the Duke of Medina temporized so much with the Regent of Sicily as to cause the miserable defeat of the army of the King of Spain, and the great augmentation of the power of the Turk. It would have been better if the Duke, when he heard of the departure of the Turkish army from Malta, had abandoned the fort and saved the 5,000 combatants, who, between slaughter, hunger, and disease were lost in defending it. Among the small number of prisoners was the captain Don Alvaro De Sandes, an old and esteemed warrior. The Turks entered the fort at the end of July, razed it to the ground, and departed with the army, rich in prisoners and spoil, to Malta, whence they sailed, dividing the army into two portions.

2. It appears that the King of Spain had made no further provision for the relief of the place, believing that it could not hold out until succour arrived. An effort must be made to check the presumption of the Turk; and the King of Spain ought to apply himself to this before anything else.

3. It may also be hoped that the Turk will be disturbed in another quarter, as it appears that neither has the King of Persia replied to his proposals, nor is the Sultan Bajazet kept prisoner; so that the news published by his father at the gate does not receive the credit which was given to it by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but is supposed to be merely intended to divert the attention of the Janissaries from Bazaret, his second son.

4. It is reported that in an assembly of twelve Cardinals with the Pope, on the subject of religion, it was proposed to provide for the maintenance of those English who had betaken themselves to Flanders to live according to the rule of the Church of Rome, and the Pope said he would not fail in the matter.

5. The ruin of the Signori Caraffi was continuing. There was little expectation of a General Council. The negociation of the Pope for a league of the Sovereigns of Italy against religious disturbances which may arise in France and Germany has been brought to a stand still. The Duke of Savoy receives no encouragement from any Italian power, except from the Pope, in his project against Geneva, from which if wise he will abstain. A Council has also been held in Rome to provide against commotions on account of religion in Avignon under the dominion of the Church of Rome. It was proposed to send thither the Cardinal Farnese, as the Legate of Avignon, who did not decline to go, but required a suitable escort of Italian and Swiss infantry, which the French would not con-

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cede, being unwilling to allow a foreign Prince to make war in their kingdom.

6. Since one returning from Spain, named Canobio, told the Pope that King Philip had said that he would consider any injury done to the house of the Farnese and the Duke Ottavio as directed against himself, the Pope has abandoned his purpose of going to Bologna, which was said to be with a design against Parma. It was said also that he intended to go from Bologna to Milan, but King Philip caused him to be informed that that city, which had so greatly suffered during the late war, was ill able to bear the expense of receiving him. He was uncertain, however, whether he would go to Perugia and perhaps farther, in case the Duke of Florence desires an interview with him. The Duke being about to make his first entry into Sienna, the inhabitants are making great preparations for receiving him. The Duchess Renea has withdrawn from Ferrara to spend the remainder of her days in her own territory in France.

7. The magnanimity and prudence of the Queen in securing the public peace is highly praised, with great honour to the crown, and to the perpetual benefit of Scotland.—Venice, 7 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 7. **495.** INTELLIGENCE from ITALY.

1. On Sunday 1st September a General Assembly was held in the presence of the Pope, and a bull was proposed to oblige all Bishops to go to their sees.

2. On account of the increasing tumults in France it was moreover declared necessary to summon the Cardinal Farnese to Rome, and to require him either to go to his legation in France, or to resign it; and this order was made known to the Cardinal, who will be here in four days.

3. On Wednesday the 4th a Consistory was held, to which all the Bishops were summoned; and the bull was read to them in which the Pope commanded them to leave Rome within a month. To those whose bishopric was in Italy he granted the term of two months, and to those out of Italy four months.—Rome, 7 Sept. 1560.

Copy. Ital. P. 1.

Sept 7. **496.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. The Pope some days past minded to have made his progress from Rome towards Ancona and Loretto, and so from place to place towards Bologna, to have endued the Duke of Florence with the title of the old Kings of Tuscany, and to have shifted the Duke Octavio from his estate of Parma and Placentia; but he is now uncertain of this journey,

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upon a new determination. This is because the King of Spain has disappointed the same, doing the Pope to wit, both by his Ambassador Vargas and by Cannobio, whom the Pope had sent into Spain, that he no less tenders the weal of the Duke of Parma than of any of those whom he most favours. From the Duke of Florence he minds to revoke the estate of Sienna, committed to his government for certain sums of money lent, which shall be repaid, and so the Pope's intent seems to be disappointed, and therefore he minds not to depart at all for this time.

2. From Florence the Duke writes that the Pope will shortly be in Sienna. The Pope's busy pillers sleep not in this matter, but have devised a new way which will shortly come to light. Last week he made a congregation of ten or twelve Cardinals, in which were propounded two principal points; one to provide for Avignon, where M. Mauborne with 4,000 or 5,000 men has taken four fortresses, of which one is of importance, called Carpentras. The Pope, doubting lest he should attempt Avignon, has determined that the Cardinal Farnese shall be sent thither with 1,000 Italians and 4,000 Switzers of those that be Papists. This charge falls to Farnese, because he was formerly Legate of Avignon; yet when he shall have his despatch with the provision of men and money is uncertain. The other consult was for the aid of certain English, as well prisoners at home as those abroad in Flanders and Italy for religion's sake. The Pope, being persuaded by the Abbot of St. Salute and certain English at Rome, concluded that certain thousands of crowns should be distributed every year for that use, and to maintain also that sect in England.

3. The Caraffas are yet in prison, and last week their servants were separated from them, and new keepers appointed to them of a stricter sort. On July 30 the fortress of Gerbes was lost, and all they that were in the same are either prisoners or slain, so that there escaped not one man of the 5,000 and above. The 13th August the whole army came to Malta and there burnt all that was anything worth. The old Duchess of Ferrara returned towards France on Tuesday last, minding to end there her latter days for religion's sake.—Venice 7 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Sept. 7. **497.** COUNT MANSFELT to the QUEEN.

As 1,000 crowns are owing to him at this time for his pension, he has given his receipt for the same to the bearer, who will hand it over upon the payment of that sum.—Mansfelt, 7 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

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[Sept. 7.] **498.** THE QUEEN to VALENTINE BROWN.

He shall deliver so much money to the Treasurer by indenture as shall pay all the soldiers who shall be cassed, and the labourers who shall be dismissed.

Draft, in Cecil's writing, and endd. by him: 7 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[Sept. 7.] **499.** The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY.

Has directed Valentine Brown's deputy to deliver to him the remaining treasure, in order that he [Ingleby] may discharge such of the extraordinary soldiers as Sir F. Leek has order to do, and pay the workmen, who for lack of pay remain in the town. He shall not pay Croftes 33*s.* 4*d.* extraordinary wages during the time that he was allowed 3*l.* per diem in Scotland.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 7 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[Sept. 7.] **500.** The QUEEN to SIR FRANCIS LEEK.

He shall not discharge the extraordinary soldiers, but let the whole number amount to 1,400 by pole. He shall cause Edward Grimston to see such labourers and workmen as by reason of sickness or otherwise are to be discharged, and using the advice of Sir Richard Lee so shall do. Has taken order that money shall be paid by Valentine Brown's deputy.

Draft, in Cecil's handwriting and endd. by his secretary: 7 Sept. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 7. **501.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received his letters of the 29 August. If his poor advice might have been heard, the Confession of Faith should not so soon have come into the light. It passed men's expectations to see it pass in such sort as it did. Before it was published or many words spoken of it, it was presented to certain of the Lords to see their judgments. It was committed to the Laird of Lethington and the Sub-Prior to be examined. Though they could not reprove the doctrine, yet did they mitigate the austerity of many words and certain measures, which seemed to proceed rather of some evil conceived opinion than of any sound judgment. The author had also put in a chapter touching the obedience or disobedience which subjects owe to their magistrates; it contained little less matter in fewer words than has been otherwise written more at large. The surveyors of the work thought it to be unfit matter to be entreated at this time, and so gave their advice to leave it out. Touching the story it is not yet absolved, he believes Cecil will have the first sight thereof; further he shall know as soon as Randolph can speak with the author, who promised him long since to see the same.

2. Cecil has been advertised by Lethington that it would be very near Michaelmas before the Ambassadors would be

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at London. The Lord of St. Johns departs on the 12th inst. Cecil's absence from the Court, if it so chanced, will be more grievous to some than the loss of half their lives. Dares not as yet give them any token thereof. When Cecil leaves the place he occupies the writer greatly doubts what will become of the cause. Sent Cecil's commendations to the Laird of Lethington where he was at his father's house. Unto the letter which the writer sent with Cecil's letter enclosed, he gave the answer which Cecil shall receive.

3. The other matter of which he so obscurely writes is his. Mr. Grimstone, being here for the payment of the money that was laid out for the sick and hurt soldiers, gave him secretly to understand that information was given to the Captain of Berwick that the Earl of Morton was a man to be suspected, and therefore the unfitter for the journey he was appointed unto. Of this matter Cecil receives Lethington's answer as he gave it unto Mr. Grimstone when he moved the same. Of that man he can give no assurance, but that by appearance of words and deeds he is the same towards the English as he would be esteemed, and never saw act or word why he might suspect him. Whatsoever was said of that matter touching the Cardinal of Lorraine was false, as he trusts that Cecil will find many other reports, as well from hence as other places. The Earls of Argyll and Athol and the Lord James met at St. Johnstons "at a treast" upon Sunday last. Has not heard what they have concluded, but has sent to the Laird of Grange to know. Their meeting was to confer what might be done to bridle the Earl of Huntly, if at any time he would become enemy unto the cause; wherein though there be no open appearance, yet his nature and behaviour gives occasion of mistrust. It was determined that the Earl of Arran should have besieged the Lord Semple. The matter is likely to come into communication, which many judge best. The Lords are all absent, save the Duke and his sons.

4. Is required to desire Cecil to have the Lady Fleming's passport in remembrance. Prays him to be good to Patrick Cogborne, whose letter he sent long since. The Lords are fain to hire pioneers for the demolition of Leith, as they have done at Dunbar, whereof there is as much overthrown as the treaty imports. Mr. Blunt and Mr. Strude remain both here by express commandment of the Lords till there is an end of the same. Wrote long since of a ship of one Lessingham that was stayed at Dumbarton; he has liberty to go, as no man charges him, the ship is stayed and the goods kept. There is a controversy in the Admiralty for a prize taken by Thomas Wallace under a letter of marque given by the Lords, there is good appearance that the ship was taken before the peace.—Edinburgh, 7 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Has so much offended Dr. Wotton with his silence that he knows not how to excuse himself.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Primo Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

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Sept. 8. **502.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received her letter of 1st inst. by Mr. Somers, together with two others to the French King and Queen, with her commission to receive the ratification of the late treaty; together with the directions of the Lords of the Council. Mr. Somers remained almost a day and a night upon the sea. Immediately he sent Mr. Jones to the Cardinal of Lorraine with a letter, a copy whereof he encloses, who answered that the King would remove next day from Fontainebleau to Melun, and would there receive such things as he had to deliver from the Queen. The next morning he sent Mr. Somers to the Cardinal to tell him by word of mouth what he had written, who answered that both he and the King would be at Melun next night, when Throckmorton might come and talk further of the matter.

2. As soon as the Cardinal was arrived at Melun, he repaired to him, and found him talking with the Bishop of Viterbo, the Pope's Ambassador, whom he shortly dismissed. First, the writer reminded him of the order agreed upon at his last audience for the manner of the ratification, and told him that the Queen had sent her commission for that purpose; praying him (as there rested but one day out of the sixty limited in the treaty unexpired,) that the ratification might be despatched before the King's departure. The Cardinal answered that if he took it that the King would deliver his part sealed and signed to him there, he had mistaken his meaning, for it was meant that the King should send this to his Ambassador in England to be delivered to the Queen, and that the Queen should send hers to be delivered to the King by the writer. Throckmorton said that it could not so stand neither with the order agreed on, nor with the article of the treaty. The Cardinal replied that it was usual for treaties to be sent by special persons, and that the last treaty of peace between the French King and Philip was by him carried into Flanders. Throckmorton answered that the treaty made at that time between the Queen and the French King was sworn by the King, and delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Wotton, and himself; and the treaty made afterwards between her and Scotland was sworn and delivered afterwards to her; and how could the King swear and deliver the treaty in the English Ambassador's presence if he sent it to England to be delivered by his minister there? He then showed him the articles of the treaty, touching the ratification, together with his commission to receive the oath. Having seen these things he then said that the Chancellor was not there and he doubted if it could be done so soon, but that if it were not done, it should be done upon Sunday next without fail; which is the day of the date hereof. Throckmorton said that he would not be against that order if the Chancellor could not come thither in time, but wished it might be done there, because the last day should expire on the 4th, trusting that in case three

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or four days were overpast it would be nothing to the hindrance of amity between the Princes. The Cardinal assured him that they weighed nothing at all the time only for the order's sake; and, being thus agreed, he willed him to send his commission and a copy of the treaty to M. De l'Aubespine, which he did; of whom he had answer that he would solicit the matter, and that although the Chancellor were not there all diligence should be used. Throckmorton told the Cardinal that though the King was not pleased to go through with the ratification forthwith, yet he desired to deliver the Queen's letters to him, and declare such further credit as he had to say; he answered that it would be better for him to wait the ratification.

3. After this the Cardinal spoke of his own particular affairs, and expressed his inclination towards amity, and his grief that he and the rest of his house had fallen into the Queen's disgrace. Throckmorton answered that the Queen was well persuaded of his inclination to amity, perfectly knowing that this reconciliation had been chiefly made by his means; and as for such things as she had caused to be set forth, the exigency of the case was such as she could not choose but do it. The Cardinal thanked him, and said that he would write and thank the Queen for her good opinion of him, and for her favour in this behalf. In talking with the Cardinal of the disarming of the force, he charged the writer with passing his commission in making request to send some folk along the coast to see it done in all places; of which matter he has written more largely to the Lords.

4. Was also in hand with the Cardinal for the return of MM. De Valence and Randan for the ending of the point yet undecided, and said that they had promised to return into England for the determining thereof within the time limited for that purpose. The Cardinal answered that they had not promised directly to return, for it was not in their power, but said that they were ready to return when the King appointed; and now the King has thought good to send the Duke De Nemours, who will have in charge to satisfy the Queen.

5. After he had tarried a day and a half for this ratification, on Thursday the 5th the Secretary L'Aubespine told him from the King, that because the Chancellor and Council were not at Court, nor the Queen Mother, (in whose presence he was minded to have the ceremony done,) he had deferred it till his coming to St. Germains on the 10th inst., and then if the writer sent to the Court he would know what day the King would appoint. Thinks it not meet to defer his letter till the ratification be despatched, for it will be six or seven days at the soonest ere it be performed. Gives an account of the Vidame of Chartres' imprisonment.* The Archbishop of Vienne has been to the Bastile to examine him, accompanied

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* As in his letter to Cecil, 3 Sept., No. 483.

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by one of the Presidents of Parliament. Understands that the Vidame at his apprehension said that he was glad of it, for now the King would know his innocence. The substance of the letter sent by the Vidame to the King of Navarre is said to be so wisely written that it is thought there can be nothing laid to his charge. Sends such extracts as he can get touching the cause and proceedings of the late assembly. There is in the Court very suspicious talk of the King of Navarre and his brother, and that they are in some force in those parts where they lie; which has caused the King on the 3rd inst. to remove from Fontainebleau, where he minded to continue. Since then he has made uncertain journeys towards St. Germains, where are appointed to repair and lie about the Court all the men-at-arms. The Rhinegrave is sent into Almaine to levy men; the Ordinary Commissary into Switzerland, and La Mothe Gundrin into Provence and Dauphiny; another into Champagne, and every man to his charge.

6. The Constable and all his friends that accompanied him to the Court are retired home to their houses, on the 2nd inst.; he was greatly cherished and much made of on all sides, and it is said he shall do much. On the same day the Cardinal of Bourbon was despatched from the French King to the King of Navarre, his brother; and three days before, M. De Cursoles, a Knight of the Order, was sent with commission to desire him to repair to the Court and bring his brother, the Prince of Condé, with him. M. De Mande is arrived in post from Rome, whereupon it is said that the Pope presses again to have a General Council at Trent. It is said that upon this late assembly the King will send to the Pope; the Bishop of Valence was once named for that legation, who has refused for certain causes between the Pope and him.

7. The Duke of Nemours goes not to England so soon as was thought, by reason of the suspicion in which things stand. As soon as these garboils shall be overpast, it is supposed that he will come into England. The Cardinal said he would go in post; but because of his great train it is rather to be thought he will come in journey. Of the time of his departing nothing is yet certainly known. He will be accompanied with 120 gentlemen, the most active he can get. He will also bring his great horse and harness, as he minds to essay what disposed gentlemen the Queen has in her Court, and try who can do best at the tilt and tournay, whereof the writer informs her in order that he may be well entertained, and find himself well matched at all affairs; he being the greatest personage ever sent forth of this realm into England in any legation. The Bishop of Mantes has brought news from Rome that Al Gerbes is either lost, or that it is not possible that it can keep for any time. The galleys are not yet come about; the last news was that they were on the coast of Portugal. MM. De Martigues, D'Oyzel, and other French and Scotchmen, lately arrived from Scotland, are well countenanced and

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much made of; Martigues has in reward 10,000 crowns. All matters of Scotland pass by order of D'Oyzel, who is appointed to have the chief superintendence of them and of the French Queen's house.—Paris, 8 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 9.

Sept. 8. **503.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Complains of these delays, and is not disposed to descant what this gear means, but intends to advertise *res gestas,* that being (as they say) the office of an Ambassador and the safest and best way to keep his head on his shoulders.

2. If the Queen do not provide to keep what is won, it had been better to have stood at the mercy of the enemy. Will tell him shortly what he means by the word "provision." To entertain the assured amity of Scotland, although it cost yearly 20,000*l.* To reward and cherish the men of counsel and service at home, and specially such as in this matter have shown forwardness and painfulness. To call the Parliament to furnish the Queen of what she wants. To provide so for the sea matters that they may have ships of sundry sorts, row barges and galleys. To give order that some of the force by sea may serve upon all events to apply northward, and some from the narrow seas to the Cape of Cornwall, and in time to have an eye to the Isle of Wight and the rest of the isles and havens westwards. To defer the embassy to come out of Scotland for a time, until they have sent their ambassade first; this is to be wisely handled so that the Scotch be not alienated, but, contrary wise, to secretly put them in hope that all these doings are to make a perfect and everlasting amity betwixt England and Scotland. To do which he must proceed in this fashion. To cause a bruit to be spread in England and Scotland that the Queen means not to deal otherwise with the amity of Scotland than shall be agreeable to the French King and Queen, and that the same may be brought hither and believed. It will not be impertinent that the French Ambassador be told so.* To give order that the Duke De Nemours be honourably received, well cherished, and much made of, that the Guises may hope that the English will join with them before any other. And this will follow of this managing; the French will be overtaken in their own traps, and moved to divert their intended enterprises another way.

3. To retain good credit with the Protestants. To entertain the amity substantially, but yet very secretly, of the King of Spain. So shall they within this twelvemonth bring all their desires to pass. That is to say, the preservation of England with great reputation and renown, the uniting of England and Scotland together for ever, the amity

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* In the original draft (*see* next No.) this sentence is an addition, in Throckmorton's hand.

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of the King of Spain faster and more assured than ever, and the eschewing of war and its perils. Will not trouble him with the reasons of the premises, as his intent is not presently to write logically.*

4. Reminds him of Alexander Clarke's services, who is constrained to retire himself out of this realm. He is in great favour with the Lord James, a good man of war, able to serve the Queen's turn in Scotland, and well affected in religion. Wishes that the Queen would bestow 200 crowns. Desires Cecil to let him know herein by his next. When in England was a motioner for some present to be bestowed upon M. De Chantonnet, the Spanish Ambassador here, who has well deserved it by divers good intelligence for the Queen's service. Renews the same now for two further considerations. The one is that it will be good for the Queen and the King of Spain to hear often from one another. The other is that it will save the Queen 1,000 marks a year, which she must spend in sending to and fro, for letters may be both speedily and safely conveyed through France in his packet; and therefore, seeing that the bestowing of 400 or 500 crowns may save so much, it will be well to bestow upon him a present of that value in some fair piece of plate, or in a basin and ewer, such as Mr. Hobbey gave the Queen, and which Throckmorton's successor may bring and present with fair words.

5. Whereas he wrote on Sept. 3, that M. De Cursoles should be sent to England, he is since that time sent to the King of Navarre in post, and the Cardinal of Bourbon also. By the despatch he intends to make after the presentation of his successor, he minds to write his simple opinion to the Queen in some things that shall be meet to be considered and executed, therefore he requires Cecil's help to make good the mislikings that may be conceived or interpretations that may be conjectured; and doubts not that he will do so, as they sail in one ship and ply to one coast. By† the proclamation which he sends to the Queen and the notes of their proceedings in this assembly he may perceive the art and cunning of these folk; in his opinion to serve their turn there could be nothing better penned than the proclamation. That this bearer should make better haste, he has given him to make his passage six crowns; in case his diligence should deserve more, he prays Cecil to have consideration of him.—Paris, 8 Sept. 1560.

Orig. A few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Sept. 8. **504.** Corrected copy of the first portion of this letter.
Endd. Pp. 4.

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* Here ends the draft described in the number following.
† This sentence is in Throckmorton's hand.

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Sept. 8. **505.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Acknowledges the receipt of their letter of the 27 Aug., and gives the same information respecting his interview and conversation with the Cardinal of Lorraine as is contained in his letter to the Queen of the same date. Complains that his credit is wrongfully hazarded by the report that he acted without commission in asking that his servants might visit the coasts. Refers them to his letter to the Queen for further information. Sends herewith two supplications presented by the Admiral in this late assembly at Fontainebleau, held on the 25th August, in which the Bishop of Vienne, Marilliac, has plainly discovered himself to be a Protestant.—Paris, 8 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 9.

Sept. 8. **506.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF OXFORD and Lord WENTWORTH.

In case the King of Sweden should be constrained by the weather to put into some port of Suffolk or Essex, they shall put themselves and the gentlemen of the country in order, and send commandment to the ports that he may be offered such courtesy and reverence as to such a personage belongs.

Endd.: Draft of another letter to the same effect. *In Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 8. **507.** The ABBOT OF ST. SALUTE to the QUEEN.

1. He arrived in Brussels in the middle of June, and has been so well received by the Duchess of Parma and the Bishop of Arras that he has passed three months there very agreeably.

2. As concerns the business of his legation, he received immediately on his arrival letters from the Pope, with orders not to proceed to England until he should have further instructions, King Philip having signified to the Pope his desire to remind him of certain other matters very necessary to enable him to dispose the Queen to listen to the persuasions of His Holiness; and saying that any other negociations with the Queen must be postponed until the treaty concluded between the French and the Queen in the matter of Scotland shall have been confirmed, which it is hoped will soon be done.

3. Has little hope of the result of his embassy to the Queen, since she has kept prisoners all the Catholic Bishops and other ecclesiastics of her kingdom, perhaps more on account of having taken umbrage at this embassy, (which was not to encourage the Catholics, who were not likely to make any tumult,) than for any other cause. Nevertheless the Queen has expressed a high opinion of the present Pope, and is willing to listen to anything he may wish to say to her, trusting that he will only require what is just and beneficial to herself and her kingdom. The writer therefore awaits his instructions, and desires if possible to discharge his embassy before the beginning of winter.

Sept. 8. 4. The Duke Ottavio Farnese is still in Brussels, and intends to return to Parma in about fifteen or twenty days. When speaking with the writer concerning the law suit moved by the Lady Virginia of Urbino concerning some claims of the state of Camerino, he said that the said Lady claims the usufruct of that state for some years of the life of Catherine Cibo her grandmother and Julia her mother. So that the suit is not for the state of Camerino, but for the usufruct, which the said Catherine Cibo could claim in her lifetime, and which she was not permitted to enjoy from the day that Paul III. took possession of the state and gave it to the Duke Ottavio, who held it several years.

5. As concerns the state of Novaro, he says that Count Borromeo requested him to say that King Philip wished to give him the marquisate of Novaro.

6. It was likewise said that Duke Ottavio was come hither to avoid going to Rome on this suit, but this is not at all probable.—Brussels, 8 Sept. 1560.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 5.

Sept. 9. **508.** The QUEEN to the KING OF DENMARK.

Hears that a Bremen ship commanded by Class Jhonson, *alias* Dickerof, laden with warlike stores, has been driven ashore in Ditmarsh, where the cargo has been saved without any loss except by damage from the sea. The inhabitants claim certain rights of shipwreck as belonging to him and his nephews, the Dukes of Holstein; and will not believe that the armour belongs to her. She assures him that it does, and desires that Gresham's agents may be allowed to collect it and forward it to her.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 9 Sept. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 9. **509.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript. Pp. 2.

[Sept. 9.] **510.** The QUEEN to ADOLPH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

Requests that certain warlike stores (here specified) belonging to her, which were on board a vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Ditmarsh, may be restored to her agents. Has written to the same effect to the King of Denmark.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 9 Sept. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 9. **511.** The BISHOP OF GALLOWAY to RANDOLPH.

1. Asks his help in obtaining a passport from the Duke of Norfolk for some of his diocesans, who desire to procure from the Duke a passport general for all the indwellers of Galloway to pass and repass to and from the north of England. He on his part will obtain from the Lords of Council that the Englishmen have the like privilege. The writer is about to proceed to the Lord his brother within four days, "Quhair

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Sept. 9. I sall remember on ȝour haik, gif ȝe have not gotten hir already." The writer's bedfellow sends her hearty commendations.—Perth, 9 Sept. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

2. The answer was that the Duke's commission had expired, but that if the Bishop would get letters from the Estates to the Queen, Randolph would do his duty for their conveyance.

The letter in the Bishop's hol., the memorandum of the answer in Randolph's handwriting. Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Bishop of Athens. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 10. **512.** [THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN OF FRANCE.]

She will understand by the letter which the Queen, his mistress [Elizabeth], has written to her, how glad she is to be informed of the affection which she [Mary] entertains towards the writer's mistress [Elizabeth], of which the writer informed her after his last audience with the King and Queen. His mistress commands the writer to inform her [Mary] that she [Elizabeth] will be rejoiced to receive her [Mary's] portrait, on the receipt of which she [Elizabeth] will forward her own. He is also directed to inform her [Mary] that her affection is fully reciprocated.

Copy. Endd.: A memorial upon letters of 10th Sept. 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 10. **513.** SIR RICHARD LEE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Has received their letters of the 4th September on the 9th, whereby he understands the Queen's pleasure is that the fortifications proceed with expedition. Except the hard-hewers mentioned in his notes be sent, he will not be able to proceed. The winter is hastily approaching, and the seas are so rough and stormy that they will be able to convey nothing from Newcastle; also the lack of coals for the works next year should be forthwith furnished, or he can compass nothing. He therefore asks them that all things needful for the fortifications may be had.

2. Where there might have been divers discharged if there had been money for their payment, they are driven to continue them in wages, as also such men as fall sick daily more and more through the like lack. If they have not money speedily all the layers and those who serve them must continue in wages and have nothing to do.—Berwick, 10 Sept 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 10. **514.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Has this day received his letters dated the 5th inst., the post having made small haste. Finds only those things forgotten in his late letters that he delated unto the Duke of Norfolk; as the late alteration of the old orders, wherein the Mayor of the town and Aldermen have presented their

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opinions for reducing the same to order; the common resort of the Scots into the town, with the place thought most convenient. The like made the eight constables for alteration of the watch.

2. Has already sent the statutes of the town, which lack execution, and the ordering of the extraordinary pays of the officers and soldiers. Has hitherto felt no profit by the commodities. Thinks that the fishing and tithes are worth 40*l.* by the year; the demesnes are good, if the captain's purse be able to stock them and peace continue. Is most loath to trouble him with the use and abuse of the old ordinary garrison, yet are there of them more than enough of murderers and thieves. This town is now become a receptacle for such good people, and this number of the ordinary is so divided into sundry offices that he finds no other remedy but only that the Queen by severe laws should give order for the punishment of all such offenders as shall make their abode within the said town. Pray him to send a captain who will see the same executed, otherwise the disease of the town is incurable.

3. The Chamberlain has 20*l.* by the year, but the Treasurer has not paid him since his coming into that office, because Sir Robert Clark, the Chamberlain, gives no attendance here. Has signified how much he can do towards execution of the cassing of the soldiers, and asks whether the fifty of the ordinary of the castle and the thirty watchmen are to be counted as parcel of the 1,400 appointed to tarry.

4. Mr. Valentine Brown declared at his departure that he had 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.*, which Leek desires may be used for this purpose, as he knows no other way to put this matter into execution, considering the Treasurer has but 300*l.*, and cannot or will not borrow any great sum to serve this turn, Desires to know the names of the captains and their number of soldiers that shall tarry, and those that shall be cassed. Encloses the Treasurer's note of the money already paid to Croftes for his extraordinary allowance, the rest shall be stayed. Knows no other allowance that is either of ordinary to the captain, officers, and garrison; or extraordinary, (that is, to the captains and soldiers extraordinary,) but only unto John Baker and Sir Thomas Bamborough, either of them 4*s.* by the day; for his own part he finds such gains and profits thereof, that he asks for his discharge. Is so enriched with his journey in Scotland and his abode here, that notwithstanding his entertainment he must sell a piece of his land for his travail.—Berwick Castle, 10 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.*—Desires to know his pleasure by the 15th in respect to cassing the soldiers.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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* This P. S. is in Leek's writing.

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[Sept. 10.] **515.** TREASURER'S NOTE.

Sir James Croftes is paid his extraordinary allowances by 13*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and 20*s.* per diem until the last of May 1560.—*Signed:* William Inglesby.

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Sept. 12. **516.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. On the 8th inst. he despatched letters to the Queen, the Lords, and Cecil. Is directly advertised from Gascony and those parts that there is no stir at all as was bruited. The King of Navarre is looked for about the end of the month, and the Prince of Condé on the 22nd. It is thought that the King of Navarre cannot like the suspicions conceived of him and the imprisoning of the Vidame, his near kinsman. The talk of the coming of the Duke of Nemours into England waxes cold; these suspicions will either send him thither in post or stay him altogether.

2. On the 11th inst. the French King came to St. Germain's, where the Queen Mother was looked for on the same night. Has sent to the Cardinal to know the King's pleasure for the ratification. The matters of Scotland are greatly misliked; the sending of great persons into England and the Lord of St. John's hither, seemed not to the French Queen equal dealing; the Queen has said that if the Lord of St. John's come hither he were best to bring his new married wife with him; and that upon his coming she would send him to Malta to have his cause judged. Some other might be sent who is without exception. Supposes that Cecil is informed in what terms the Emperor, the King of Spain, and Duke Ottavio on the one side, and the Pope and the Duke of Florence on the other, stand in to Parma, Piacenza, the duchy of Camerino, and the state of Sienna. Earl Bothwell has arrived out of Denmark into Flanders, and is daily looked for here. It is said that the Admiral is commanded to keep at his house of Châtillon. According to Cecil's desire, he sends the order taken for the men at arms presently for the most part within France to begin withall, whereby he may guess the state of their gendarmerie; and who are appointed to the governments in sundry places of the realm; also an answer to the oration of the French King's majority.

3. M. D'Oyzel is elected the Queen's Knight, and shall at Michaelmas receive the Order of France. Has word from the Court to be this day at Poissy, whither the King will send his Secretary to talk with him. Mr. Somers, returning from the Court to Paris, met with M. De Nemours riding in post towards the Court, who, knowing Mr. Somers, inquired of the writer. Sends an edict touching their moneys.—Paris, 12 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Sept. 12. **517.** The Cardinal of Lorraine to Throckmorton.

If he will come on Sunday he shall have audience with the King, after dinner, who will then reply to all his demands.—St. Germain-en-Laye, 12 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **518.** Throckmorton to the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Has received his letter, and will be at St. Germain-en-Laye at the time appointed on Sunday.—Poissy, 12 Sept. 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **519.** Intelligence from Venice.

There is news that on the 25th ult. the Turkish fleet passed Corfu on its triumphant return to Constantinople; it amounted to seventy galleys and some ships, the rest remaining with Dragut in Barbary. At the end of this month, the Duke of Ferrara is expected here, and on the 20th inst. the Duke of Urbino is to depart for Rome. From Milan they write that King Philip has raised a Cruciata in his dominions, which will produce several thousand scudi; every rich person is to pay two reals, and every poor person one.—Venice, 12 Sept.

Copy. Ital. P. 1.

Sept. 13. **520.** Sir Francis Leek to Cecil.

1. Not having fully declared in his last letter how the benevolence money is paid to the old ordinary, he sends herewith a book to show with what inequality the same passes. His opinion is that every horseman of the ordinary, being no officer, shall have 8*d.* per diem, and as many of the old ordinary footmen as to the Queen and Council seems convenient shall have 6*d.* per diem.

2. Gives suggestions respecting the ordering of the different officers. Would have some increase of the Marshal's entertainment, who, being the second person there, must keep a good house; would not wish any of the officers of the town to haunt the ordinary boards at 6*d.* the meal amongst common soldiers. Knows divers gentlemen of the Clarkers. If Cecil means young Ralph Clarker who is married at Felton, six miles from Alnwick, and that he shows for the office of chamberlain, he knows him well and has served many journeys with him; he is as tall a gentleman as any in England, and if his ability were thereafter, could wish him Marshal, or gentleman porter; but there are others more grave to be Comptroller, and he has already declared his opinion touching the Chamberlain.

3. May perceive by the book an extraordinary charge for a trumpeter of 2*s.* per diem, and a serjeant at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and yet they have the benevolence money. The office of Holy Island and Fern Island has increased from 80*l.* to

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507*l.* 14*s.* by the year. Nothing remains of the ordinary wages but forty soldiers and ten gunners for the castle.—Berwick Castle, 13 Sept. *Signed.*

4. P. S.*—Will not cease to crave for his discharge.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 13. **521.** HOLY ISLAND and FARNE ISLAND.

The yearly charge of Holy Island and Fern Island, 507*l.* 14*s.* —*Signed:* William Inglesby.

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Sept. 13. **522.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to CECIL.

1. Has received his letter dated 5th August, which he thinks should have been dated the 5th inst. Cannot so well as yet furnish his knowledge with experience as he wishes, but will impart anything worthy of consideration to Sir Francis. If reformation of the old and erection of a new garrison be meant, it were well, before resolution in so great a cause, to compare the laws made for government thereof with those of Calais. Thinks it were well to send him quickly who should use the place, for he knows his earnest desire to depart who is now here. Thanks him for his goodness offered for his continuance here or repair to the Court, and begs for the Queen's licence to repair thither.

2. The cassing of so many good soldiers so shortly before the winter greatly troubles him, having no authority to relieve them with conduct money; so that the saying is here that it is but so many men turned to the gallows. Makes his complaint, that is, that he is counted as good a housewife for the Queen as he makes no more account of Berwick than he did of Calais.—Berwick, 13 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 13. **523.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Received his letter from Windsor on the 5th inst.

2. There is come to his hands in a packet from Rome an oration made to the Pope in the names of the King and Queen (which he incloses) to the effect that, reading the latter part, he may consider what is meant towards Scotland. Bids him mark the words "*A qua illud dotis nomine accepit,*" and he will imagine the rest. Prays him to keep the original, as there is no authentic copy in Scotland.

3. Would be glad to know if there is anything in the Confession of Faith which he mislikes, that it may be changed, if the matter so permit, or at least be in something qualified, to the contentation of those who otherwise might be offended. Cecil knows the purpose for which their Ambassadors come to England; wherein, although he has ever found him cold, yet cannot he persuade himself that, being so well affectioned

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* This P. S. is in Leek's autograph.

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towards his country as he knows he is, he altogether mislikes it. If he is acted upon by the sight he had of part of the country, seeing its wealth nothing like that of England, the lack does not proceed from the ground itself, or sterility of the soil, but of other occasions which are accidents, being eighteen years destitute of constant government, so long in a continual war, and for the most part of the time oppressed by tyranny of strangers, besides many other incommodities. Yet for all those accidents, it may of good reason be compared with Sweden, whose ostentation may be greater, and who are able to make a greater show of riches, yet cannot their friendship stand England in such stead as that of the Scots, to whom God has granted a prerogative above all nations, that they with all their riches are unable to purchase. There is a general consent and agreement amongst the whole nation; the very Papists can be content, for the accomplishment thereof, to renounce their god the Pope. Enters in this discourse to stir him up to bethink what commodity may ensue to both realms, if the matter be followed. Although he owes such love to his country as becomes a natural subject, yet he protests that he thinks himself so bound to the Queen as to wish no pleasure to any his countrymen if joined with her displeasure. Prays Cecil to embrace the cause as the goodness of itself merits and the weal of both realms requires. Commendations to Mr. Wotton.—Edinburgh, 13 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Sept. 13. **524.** The COUNT OF MANSFELD to HANS KECK.

Has received his letter dated Antwerp 24 August. Theodore Hut certainly promised him 300,000 golden crowns, which he cannot honestly deny; but now he declares that he had 800,000 crowns ready, which he could no longer keep back. Mansfeld can solemnly affirm that he treated with him for 300,000 and not for 80,000 florins. Complains that Hut did not announce this in time, or say that he would not advance the money, and is surprised that he should try to avoid fulfilling his promises. Keck knows how the matter was to be proceeded with, and how long it was before he got any certain answer from the Queen or her agent. He did not promise them this loan for certain, but only said that he had no doubt that the merchants would advance the money, and wished first of all to inform them of the conditions. He therefore cannot understand how they should look upon the matter as certain.—Mansfeld, 13 Sept. 1560.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Sept. 14. **525.** SHERS to CECIL.

The loss of the fortress at Gerbes is confirmed. The advices describing the same are as the parties favour who wrote; of these he sends the copies. Has learnt of others that Don

Sept. 14. Alvero Di Sandi, mistrusting the defence of the fortress much longer, made an oration to the whole number, which was about 5,000, his whole tale tending to provision for the defence of the place, for which he was driven to attempt some enterprise for water. He therefore divided them into three parts; the one to keep the fortress, the other to go for water, and the third, with himself, to assault the Turks in their trenches to keep them occupied. Yet he meant to recover the sea with certain vessels that were yet safe under the fortress, and so to shift and save himself and a few others and abandon the rest. This order was accordingly used; but Don Alvero's intention of shifting for himself being perceived by his own soldiers, they followed so fast that the first vessel he entered was overladen and sunk; and forthwith the Turks at hand with their galleys recovered him prisoner with his whole company. This, as it is written from Malta, was done on the 20th July, but the fortress held out till the 30th, and then was rendered at discretion with no less provision within it than is spoken of in the advices.—Venice, 14 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

[Sept. 15.] **526.** The Reply of the French King and Queen to Queen Elizabeth.

1. Finds that two treaties were made on the 6th of July; the first with the nobility and people of Scotland, by which they promised that, at the meeting of the Estates on the 10th of July, they would depute certain personages to promise their obedience to the King and Queen, and treat with them of the affairs of the country. The other, made with the deputies of the Queen of England, agrees that the King and Queen should observe the conditions contained in the first treaty, provided the Scots performed their part.

2. It is reasonable therefore that the order of these treaties should be kept, and the Scots have not yet sent their deputies. Until their Majesties have seen the disposition of the Scots, the ratification of the last treaty cannot be made, because it has an obligation in favour of the Scots; and it is not reasonable that the King and Queen should remain in uncertainty of the intentions of the Scots.

Copy. Endd.: The French King's answer made by his Chancellor . . . .; which answer was made 15 Sept. 1560, s they delivered it. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 15. **527.** Another copy.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 16. **528.** Francis II. to the Queen.

Acknowledging her letter of 27th ult. (respecting the ratification of the late treaty made in Scotland,) received through

Sept. 16. Throckmorton, and thanks her for her expressions of amity, which he reciprocates.—St. Germain-en-Laye, 17 Sept. 1560. *Signed:* Francoys L'Aubespine.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Broadside.

Sept. 16. **529.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript. P. 1.

Sept. 16. **530.** Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Queen.

Labanoff, vii. 289.

Acknowledges the receipt of her letter by Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Thanks her for her expressions of amity, and professes the same.—St. Germain-en-Laye, 16 Sept. 1560. *Signed:* Marie,—L'Aubespine.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Broadside.

Sept. 16. **531.** L'Aubespine to Throckmorton.

Sends him the replies of the French King and Queen to Queen Elizabeth's letters, which he presented yesterday; which he would have given to his secretary, if the Queen had been out of bed. We must excuse ladies when they sleep in the morning, especially when they are *enceinte*, as they think she is.—St. Germain-en-Laye, 16 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 16. **532.** Throckmorton to the Secretary De l'Aubespine.

Has received his letters of this date, together with two from the King and Queen of France to the Queen his mistress. Thanks him for sending the answer made yesterday by the Chancellor, and for the intelligence he conveyed respecting the pregnancy of the Queen of France, of which he will inform his mistress.—Poissy, Monday, 16 Sept. 1560.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 16. **533.** The Scottish Lords to Sir Francis Leek.

Thomas Kincaid and George Clapperton having complained that, having sent a boat laden with dry fish and wheat to Berwick, and the said boat on the 12th inst. being within the haven having run aground on Spittalside, the inhabitants of Spittal and other Englishmen came that night and spoiled the goods and merchandise forth of the boat, with all her apparelling. The writers desire that restitution may be made with all expedition.—Edinburgh, 16 Sept. 1560. *Signed:* James, Morton, Glencairn, St. John's, W. Maitland.

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

Sept. 17. **534.** Throckmorton to the Queen.

1. Signified by his letter to her of the 8th the manner of his proceeding with the French King and his Ministers, upon the receipt of her commission and letters of 27th August by Mr. Somers, on the 1st. The end of which was that he received

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answer by L'Aubespine, that the King had deferred the ratification till his coming to St. Germains, where the Secretary said he would be on the 10th, at which time he willed him to send to the Court, when he would know what day the King would appoint for the ceremony. Since which time, being at Paris to hear of the King's repair to St. Germain, who made uncertain journeys to and from, he has proceeded as follows: On the 10th De l'Aubespine sent his clerk to tell him that if he sent to the Court at St. Germain to M. De Bonstein, Chief Mareschal de Logis, he would appoint him a lodging at Poissy, and that at his repair thither he should understand further of the King's pleasure. The day following the writer sent Mr. Somers to the Court to speak with the Cardinal, who sent word that if Throckmorton would be next day at Poissy, the King would send thither one of his secretaries to declare his further pleasure. Accordingly he departed from Paris thitherward on the 12th; and in his way at the town's end of Poissy, meeting with M. De Randan and his brother the Abbot of Cormery, he took occasion to put M. De Randan in remembrance of his promise for his return into England, trusting that he would confirm the Queen's good opinion of him. He answered that he was quite willing, but being but a servant he must do as should please the King, who by means of the troubles here had otherwise appointed him. Throckmorton then told him that he was ordered by the Cardinal to repair to Poissy, whither he had promised to send the King's pleasure touching the ratification, wherein he trusted there would be no delay. De Randan replied that if the Cardinal had promised to send to him, he would assuredly hear from him; that as for the ratification, the King meant to entertain by all good means the amity between him and the Queen; but that the Scots so behaved themselves that the King could not be satisfied or contented with them, for they not only broke the order for suffering the Bishops to enjoy their own, and kept them by force from the use thereof, and compelled divers for safety of their lives to retire to Dunbar, but also had spoiled certain money to the sum of 10,000 crowns, which were sent into Scotland to pay the King's debts there, the same being conveyed by a herald-at-arms. Throckmorton replied that he knew not of these matters, no more than he thought the Queen did. Throckmorton had scarce been in his lodgings half an hour when a pursuivant arrived with a letter from the Cardinal, to whom he wrote the enclosed answer.

2. On the 15th he went to the Court, where he found some alteration in his entertainment, for there was no such ceremony used as was accustomed. He was fain to shift himself in the Captain of the Guard's chamber, which was more like a prison than a place for receiving a Prince's minister, and for excuse they told him that they knew not of his coming. Because the Cardinal was newly set to dinner he walked into the park; whence (after the King had dined) he was sent for

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into the Cardinal's chamber, who said he might have come to dinner. Throckmorton said that he came at the hour assigned, which was at the King's rising from dinner. He found with him the Chancellor, the Bishops of Amiens and Orleans, and M. D'Avanson; whom after he had saluted, the Cardinal said that he would go see what the King did, with whom went also the Chancellor, and so they committed him to the entertainment of M. D'Orleans. In about a quarter of an hour they were sent for; and he was left then accompanied with a gentleman servant of the King. After he had attended in the Cardinal's chamber about an hour, M. De la Brosse was sent to conduct him to the King, whom he found in his chamber accompanied with the Queen Mother, the French Queen, his two brethren the Dukes of Orleans and Angouleme, the Duke of Guise, the Cardinals of Lorraine and Guise, the Chancellor, the Bishops of Orleans and Amiens, MM. De Lansac and De la Brosse, Knights of the Order, three or four of the Privy Council, De l'Aubespine, Bourdin, and D'Allony, secretaries; but neither M. De Randan or the Bishop of Valence were there.

3. These Councillors thus assembled, and none suffered besides them to remain in the chamber, Throckmorton did the Queen's hearty commendations to the King and Queen, and delivered his letters. After the King had read his letter, Throckmorton said that he might perceive what authority she had committed to him, especially touching the demanding the ratification of the treaty of Edinburgh, and therefore desired that they would swear the same, and command their notaries to make a formal act under their hands for the evidence thereof, adding that after that the Queen would do the like in the presence of their Ambassador, or Commissioner having thereunto authority. The King answered that he would in like manner do all things for the conservation of amity, and that touching the ratification he had commanded his Chancellor to make answer, who said that with respect to the ratification of the treaty of 6th of July there was in the same an article that the nobles of Scotland should send to the King and Queen by such a day, to desire them to confirm that which was amongst them accorded, which they have not done; and yet there are almost three months past. And it is also accorded that the Scots should show themselves humble and obedient subjects, which they have not done, but have committed sundry disorders, contrary to their duty, their promise, and the treaty. There was also another treaty made between the deputies of the King and Queen and those of Queen Elizabeth, wherein it is said that the French King and Queen should ratify the articles agreed upon between the Scots and their deputies; and though the treaties were made one after another, yet seeing that the two nations were joined together in one quarrel and with one mind against the King, they are all one in effect, and it were not reasonable that the order should be broken. He said that Throckmorton

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demanded that the letter should be ratified first, which is not orderly; and so would the King and Queen be bound to their subjects and they not to their Sovereigns. If the Queen will have the treaty ratified, either she must find the means that the Scots may perform that which they are bound to by the treaty, or the King cannot ratify the treaty in sort as it is; or else the Scotch matters must be left forth of the treaty. Otherwise the King ratifying that treaty shall are bound to his subjects, and they remain at large to continue in their follies and disobedience. This was the order and substance of the Chancellor's tale; whereunto Throckmorton asked if he should take it as a resolute answer that the King refused the ratification of the treaty; he said, Yes; unless the Queen remedied the things he told him.

4. Throckmorton then addressed the King and said that the ratification of the treaty did not depend upon any condition; that as the treaty with the Queen was made first, so it could have no relation to anything in the other treaty, and that nothing therein should be an impeachment to the ratification of that made with the Queen. The Cardinal of Lorraine then said that it appeared by the words of the treaty that he mistook the matter, and so he read the sixth Article, beginning, *Cum Deo optimo et maximo;* and when he came to the words "*Quod dicti Christianissimi Rex et Regina Maria adimplebunt,*" he pressed the matter greatly how inconvenient it should be for the King and Queen to ratify that article, whereby they should stand bound to the Scots, and they at liberty to do as they do; and then he quoted passages to prove that the Scots' treaty was made first. Throckmorton replied that he did not look for any of these objections, and that there was no cause why the faults of the Scots should impeach the ratification of the treaty made between them. The Cardinal said that the King accepted in good part the Queen's doings, and meant to recompense her with the like, and that, as soon as he had heard from the Scots, meant to do as her good brother in all things. Throckmorton told the King that he was sorry that after he had promised the ratification such delays were used. The King said that whatsoever his Chancellor had said in this matter, he must take for an answer. Throckmorton replied, that he must receive at the King's hands what he pleased, and advertise the Queen of it. Then, converting his speech towards the assistants, he said that being loath to misreport the King's answer, he desired to have it in writing; which the Cardinal promised, and commanded M. De l'Aubespine to make him a memorial.

5. This done the writer addressed the Queen, to whom he said that she would perceive by his mistress's letter that she was glad of the goodwill and affection she bore to her, and that she would be sorry to be therein vanquished, and that she regretted these delays; for that now the amity which seemed perfect would be deemed suspected. The

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Queen answered that the King had showed reasons enough to satisfy him in this matter. As to the Queen's letters, she perceived that he had always played the part of a good minister between them, and so prayed him to continue, and she for her part would deserve no other at her hands but that shall become her good sister and cousin. "I think," quoth she, "she would not be contented to be used with her subjects as I am used with mine; and I trust she will not support them in their disobedience." Throckmorton said that his mistress would be sorry if they forgot their duties, and would use all the best means she could to do good betwixt them, and wished that too light ear be not given to reports against them, to irritate her displeasure against them. "Neither the King, nor I," quoth she, "will find fault with them if they do as it becomes good subjects to do." And so he took his leave of her.

6. He declared to the Duke of Guise that the Queen had commanded the Lord Admiral to see all the King's subjects, and their ships which were taken by Englishmen in these late troubles released; and thereof their Ambassador was advertised, which testified her disposition to amity, and therefore he desired that she might find the like. The Cardinal answered that there was no doubt of it, and that the King meant to entertain the amity as she did. He also said that it was not fully resolved for the time of the Duke of Nemours going into England; and thereon Throckmorton took his leave and returned to his lodging.

7. Upon the Cardinal's promise that the King's answer for stay of the ratification should be delivered in writing, he left Mr. Somers on the 15th inst. behind at the Court, to solicit the Secretary L'Aubespine for the same, who promised the next day to send it; whereupon Somers repaired to the Court in the morning, and received it at the Secretary's hands; which he sends herewithal. Mr. Somers in his way homewards on the 15th inst. met with the Duke De Nemours, who knowing him, said unto him that since the time the King had appointed him to go into England to visit the Queen on his behalf, there had come a bruit abroad that his going was for another purpose, wherein they gave him more honour than he ever thought himself worthy of. Because this might come to Throckmorton's ears, he thought good to tell him that his going into England was but to see and salute the Queen from his master. Mr. Somers asked him how soon his journey might be, whereupon he said that he thought it not meet to go till the garboils in France were in better case; for besides the matter of religion (which being alone, might be easily ended) there were mixed withal a revolt and rebellion, which ought not to be suffered; and therefore he, having charge of 100 men-at-arms, would do his duty towards his master against the same, which he thought would be fifteen days at the least.

8. As the writer signified in his last letter to Cecil, the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé are looked for at

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Court about the end of the month. The Constable is looked to arrive at St. Germain within a day or two. The Bishop of Amiens and M. De la Brosse are much cherished. Is informed that the Bishop shall be made a Cardinal with the title of Lizieres. It is said that the King of Spain has already put Spaniards into Parma and Placenza, which does not like the Venetians; and the Pope seems to be offended that he was suspected to have meant anything towards Duke Octavio. The Duke of Lorraine, with the consent of the French and Spanish Kings, shortly goes into Almain; whether his going be touching the matter of Denmark or some other matter is not known as yet. Lord Seton, since his coming, being at the beginning somewhat countenanced, seems now in the end so evil satisfied that he desires to return into his own country. His discontentment grows upon two causes. The one for that he has assignation given him for receiving 10,000 francs in December, being the worst and most uncertain payment that can be, which sum he disbursed partly in money of his own by selling his plate, partly by taking up cattle and money of others upon credit, in Scotland, for the succouring of the French in Leith. The other, for that being due to him in arrears 8,000 francs, for his place of a gentleman of the King's chamber, there is paid unto him but 300 francs. Is informed that he will ere long go home through England, where he doubts not that she will cause him to be well entreated, for he is a man as good to be won as lost. On the 16th Leveston (who was taken passing into Scotland) arrived at the Court; he came by sea, and brought news that the Parliament in Scotland is dissolved; that the Duke of Châtellerault uses himself as Governor; that the Lord of St. John comes through England; and that there goes out of Scotland a solemn ambassade towards Her Majesty. Such as meddle here in the affairs of Scotland are the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Duke of Guise, the Bishop of Amiens, La Brosse, D'Oyzel, and the Bishop of Glasgow, and no Scottishman besides him hath anything to do among them.

9. P. S.—Sends two letters from the French King and Queen, with a copy of a letter sent to him from L'Aubespine. —Poissy, 17 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., a few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.

Sept. 17. **535.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Gives the same information respecting his audience with the King and Queen, and Council, etc., as is contained in his letter of the same date to the Queen. Reminds them of his revocation, and earnestly urges them, seeing that the time of year draws on apace in which no man would gladly travel. Although he himself had rather abide the sharpest showers and harder weather than he could feel between this and England,

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than to remain, yet his successor may excuse himself upon the time.—Poissy, 17 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.

Sept. 17. **536.** JOHN BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.

1. In his last he wrote that the young Lords of East Friesland would pass into England with the young King of Sweden. There is of late a gentleman come out of Sweden to the Lady of Emden, who declares that he is on his journey, and also the Ambassadors of the Elector and of other Princes, who were sent thither on his behalf; his eldest brother (for that his wife is brought to bed) remains there. The young King departed from his father towards his ships the 15th of the last month; his brother, Duke John of Finland, conveyed him thither.

2. Whereas Cecil wrote ere his journey to Scotland that the Chancellor of East Friesland should practise with Count Christopher of Oldenburg and with the young Earl of Emden to have pensions, the one of 1,000, the other of 700 crowns a year, he received letters from the Treasurer concerning the same and a reward for the Bishop of Osnaburgh, that the Queen would suspend the granting of any pensions or rewards. The best way to maintain the good will of the adjacent noblemen will be to grant to the city of Emden the same liberties as the other Hanse towns. In Mr. Treasurer's letter he had a good answer concerning the same. The King of Sweden and this country are franchised, the one with the other.

3. There are repaired into Denmark certain colonels and captains to the King; it is thought that if the peace between Denmark and Sweden were expired it would turn otherwise, which is two years yet and a half. The Chapter of Brandenburg, their Dean being dead, elected another, which election Marquis Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, refused, and placed a Dean of himself; the Chapter sent to the Pope, who sent a mandature to the Elector to leave his election, or else appear at Rome with his Dean, who stoutly stands to the contrary. The writer has been of late at Hamburg and Bremen, where he saw much munition, some embarked, and much in houses ready to be sent forth. The same has all this summer passed out of the Elbe and Weser; in which mass the strangers do not a little muse.

4. The writer solicited a pension both through Cecil and the Treasurer; he has served in many affairs of importance for eighteen years, his living is nothing, his diet being taken away. There is arrived the Chancellor of the Free Cities, with one of the Council and the Secretary of Dantzic. Understands that they are not in hopes to have any liberties in England, wherefore they intend to seek new friends, as the French. They have abode here some time, which they say is to see the Lady of Emden to have some liberties here and so to abandon Amsterdam, which charges them with great exaction. But this is a suggestion only to prevent the Queen

Sept. 17. having any benefit from the Emden river. They have made a great inquisition of the writer's doings here and elsewhere. —Emden, 17 Sept 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 17. **537.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Yesternight received two small letters from the Queen. By one of the 10th inst. she signifies how 800 of the soldiers extraordinary should be cassed, which he has this day accomplished, and to-morrow they shall be paid. In that of the 12th, he is commanded to cass the soldiers, so that only 1,400 of all sorts remain; but if 800 be taken from the present number there remains 1,482, so that he desires to know from whose band these 82 shall be taken, and whether the captains who remain shall be charged with the number of gentlemen in their bands who are loath to depart, and whether (considering the cassing of this number of 50 captains) the wages of Somerset and his officers shall be defalked. Every captain should have 200 soldiers under him to entertain the gentlemen of his band. Mentions different officers of the garrison and their pay.

2. The curate here is a very simple man, void of all learning; his living is 7*l.* by the year. If preaching be needful in any place in Europe, the like and more is it to be had in this town, with strait commandment to the captains not to be absent from sermons. The Dean of Durham has been here and preached; but both he and honest Mr. Sampson like them so well that they are departed weary of their company. Their assembly is not so great but that a less church than this will easily hold them, and yet it will not hold half the extraordinary soldiers.

3. Has spoken with Mr. Somerset about his oath, who answered that upon talk with the Duke he delivered in writing his opinion, but has not received an answer, but is well satisfied and is this day sworn to every of the said articles. The Treasurer declares he cannot pay the writer his entertainment without the Queen's warrant. Although the writer's service seems simple, yet he spends every week 12*l.* at least above his entertainment, and for the little space he has tarried he owes Mr. Abington 40*l.* only for bread and beer. His provision is such that he has to buy every thing in the market but only water; and for any commodity of the office, has not had the value of one penny, saving a little hay which is in question between Crofte's servant and him; the getting of his part thereof has cost him more than the hay is worth. Requests his revocation. In like case stand Mr. Grimstone, John Baker, and Thomas Barnborough. Thinks that the Duke had special warrant from the Council for his entertainment before his coming. Has payed ninety-seven French crowns for matters from Scotland, and therefore is not ashamed to demand it again.—Berwick, 17 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Sept. 17. **538.** M. SARLABOIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Has received their commands by Captain Forbes to deliver up Lord Semple, but regrets that he cannot comply with their request until he receives the commands of the King and Queen. Hopes they will not be offended at what he has done; since had he acted otherwise, he would have been put to the horn, and compelled to fly the kingdom.—Dunbar, 17 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. in Randolph's hand. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **539.** The QUEEN to ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

Has received his letter dated at Gottorp, Aug. 21st., in which he thanks her for investing him with the Garter. In reply she thinks that the Order is fortunate in the accession of such an illustrious Prince. Being desirous that all things may be done in her chapel at Windsor for perpetuating that honour, she has directed her cousin, Lord Hunsdon, to inform him what remains to be done on his part. As the Duke desires to know the conditions of the Treaty of Edinburgh, she has directed her Secretary to send him a summary thereof.

Draft, in Cecil's hand. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **540.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

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1. Refers him for an account of his late negociations with the French King and Queen and Council to his letters to the Queen and Lords of the Council, and trusts that Her Majesty will send hither some one fully instructed, and able to answer all such objections as are coined by the Guises. It will not be amiss for him to think of as many cavillations as may be devised, to the intent he may well instruct him that shall come hither to answer them when they shall use those quarrels and evasions. This is one way, if the Queen likes to plead and contend with them in words; though the cause is not tryable in Westminster Hall. There is another way which he will not meddle with, unless he can tell him the matter and the manner both.

2. Sent him packets on the 8th and 12th of this month, but has not heard from him since the 27th of August, so that he daily looks for the arrival of his successor. They have talked that Cecil and Wotton should be presented, and yet they like the bargain so well, that they like not to ratify it. They may say, as the Emperor Charles did, when King Francis, sorting forth of prison, refused to perform the Treaty of Madrid; that though it was not well performed, yet it was well made, "and," so quoth he, "my force and cunning shall remain on record, and the French doubleness shall always be a witness of it."

3. By his letter of the 5th Aug. and credit to the messenger, Cecil sent word that the Queen was resolved to appoint Chal-

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Sept. 18. loner to this charge. By his letter of the 27th of the same, and his talk to Mr. Somers, Challoner was refused, and therefore not sent for, but the question was of Mr. Knollys and Mr. Danett. And lately a friend has advertised him that neither of them is abled, accepted, or put in order; and that for anything that is spoken he is as nigh to come home now as when he came forth. Complains bitterly, and at some length, of this treatment.—Poissy, 18 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—He will perceive by M. De l'Aubespine's letter, that the French Queen is thought to be with child.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 18. **541.** GARRISONS in the NORTH.

"Sept. 18, 1560.—A new establishment made by the Queen as well of all manner officers, captains, and soldiers that shall be of the ordinary garrisons and crews within the said town and other holds in those parts; as also of the daily and yearly diets, wages, and entertainments of the same during her pleasure. The same establishment to take place and beginning the last day of this instant September." These consist of the Captain, Marshal, Treasurer, porter, master of the ordnance, etc., of Berwick, Holy Island, Farne Island, Carlisle, Wark Castle and Tynemouth Castle.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 29 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 6.

[Sept. 18.] **542.** DIVINE SERVICE at BERWICK.

"A rate of wages to be levied every quarter of the year upon the captains, officers, and soldiers" [of the garrison of Berwick] "for the maintenance of a preacher and other ministers for divine service to be daily used within the said town:" viz. a preacher, 80*l.* per annum; a curate, 40*l.*; a coadjutor, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; two singing men and otherwise to assist the administration, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a clerk, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; a sexton, 10*l.*; an assistant for burials, 7*l.* 16*s.*; in toto, 211*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

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Sept. 18. **543.** GARRISON AT BERWICK.

Fees of the Captain and officers of Berwick, according to the establishment made 18 Sept. 1560. Sum total 1,090*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **544.** FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD to THROCKMORTON.

Sends this by Mr. Dudley, coming from Malta. Arrived here yesternight from [Sienna?] in the Abbot of Colonas' country, where he spent more than four months. In two or three days goes into Lombardy, being minded to winter in Padua and Venice, as he did the year passed. This his departure from this part of Italy is to give place to his friends' advice, who from home advertise him that his being here in the spring was of some held suspicious. To avoid these malicious calumnies he is driven from his own choice. Cardinal Morone

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Sept. 18. has lately gone to his mother in Milan; the Abbot of St. Salute, sent away in the end of May as Nuncio, remains by counter commandment from hence in Brussels. The Duke of Paliano, his brother Cardinal Caraffa, and his nephew Di Napoli remain in hold, not without danger. Likewise does Cardinal Di Monte. Wrote three letters to him from hence, one on April 20, sent through Mr. Sheares at Venice, one on the next day sent by the ordinary post of Paris, the third a fortnight after by the same Scottish gentleman who brought him his [Throckmorton's] of the 24th March. Begs that he will write now and then, whether he remain in France or return home.—Rome, 18 Sept. 1560. *Signed:* His "poor cousin," Franciscus Englefield.

Orig. Hol. Add., with seal. *Endd.:* Received 5 Nov. by G. Dudley. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 19. **545.** ADOLPH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, to CECIL.

Thanks Cecil for his letter containing an account of the Scottish transactions; and congratulates the Queen on the honour which she has obtained, and Cecil on the skill with which he has managed the affair. Sends as Envoy to the Queen, Joachim Hinck, Provost of Bremen, and Dean of Osterbolt. Begs that Cecil will further his suit.—Gottorp, 19 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

Sept. 19. **546.** The EARL OF GLENCAIRN to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1. The writer at his home coming spoke with Lord Boyd, who showed him a writing from the Earl of Argyll, making mention that his piece was ready, whenever the Earl of Arran or his father "would call for her; yea, and it were but myself that would care for her," and that he should have 500 men ready, the best he has in Argyll. Thinks there will be no stop in that piece. Has delivered the Duke's writing to the Captain of Dumbarton, who has prepared all things conform to the same; and the things that the Captain has not pertaining to the drawing of the piece he has written to the Duke. Will be at the Earl of Argyll's on Friday; on Saturday the Captain of Dumbarton has promised to have the carriers [?] ready at the castle of Carrick to receive the Earl of Argyll's piece. Thinks it better for Arran to be at Hamilton on Tuesday, bringing with him the small pieces which the Duke promised, and twenty hagbutters more. On Wednesday the few hagbutters that had come to Castle Semple, and they that were within, came forth to the yard as was their custom, and more wilful than wise came plain upon them, "and dang them out of the yard into the castle;" when they shot little pistolets out of the windows, and durst not come to the wall heads; and to verify this, they took sheep that they had within the close away, and never a man hurt or slain, except one, who will not be the worse; but divers of the enemy were evil hurt, as his brother has written unto him this day. For

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Sept. 19. horses and oxen to draw Argyll's pieces they will make provision. Desires him to let the bearer know where the writer shall meet Arran with his friends, whom he will deliver to him and so depart.—Dumbarton, 19 Sept. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The man who took their commission to be sealed is presently at Dumbarton, and passes with the writer to the Earl of Argyll, for his seal, and will come again by Lord Erskine, who is presently in Erskine, and who the writer thinks will be in Edinburgh [?] on Tuesday evening at the furthest.

Add. Endd. by Cecil, and again by Randolph, with the words: Castle Semple. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 20. **547.** LEEK and GRIMSTON to CECIL.

1. Having now cassed such number of the soldiers as by the Queen's letters was appointed, they have found those men, whose names are contained in the schedule here enclosed, to be hurt, maimed, and very unmeet to continue in the garrison, and therefore have cassed them. These men are very humble suitors to the Queen that pity might be taken, and some charity used towards their poor estate. The writers have seen so much of their misery that they seek the most easy way to convey them hence. Though they dare not write thus boldly to the Queen, yet have they emboldened themselves to write to him as to one that will pity.—Berwick, 20 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.*—There is delivered to every man named in the schedule 6*s.* 8*d.*, for which he trusts to be repaid.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 22. **548.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Is advertised by Randolph that the Lord St. John will be here this night, and passes hence by post. Randolph having desired the writer to have an English gentleman accompany him to the Court, he has appointed Mr. Baston, who being lately discharged now stands at 2*s.* by the day.

2. According to Cecil's commandment he has travailed as much as he may in aid of the poor Scotchmen, and sent his servant, Thomas Carlyle, who has served the process of Sir Ralph Grey, and Francis Phetypas, his man, and likewise on John Horseley, Lord of Houtchester, who says he will appear. Sir Ralph Grey has signified that notwithstanding the commandment of the process, he is Deputy Warden, and therefore cannot appear at London; neither shall his man, Francis Phetypas. Sir Ralph, finding that Lyell Humbell and Odnell Stanley, his servants, were in the same process, who dwelt five miles from Chillingham, so delayed Carlyle with talk that before he could ride to their houses they were gone, so as he could not meet with them. He also willed Carlyle to signify to Sir Francis Leek that his abode at Berwick should be very

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* This P. S. is in Grimston's hand.

A.D. 1560. Sept. 22. short, for he had received letters from Lord Grey that he is Captain of the town and castle. As for the rest of the persons contained in the schedule, he has sent two gentlemen, who have attached sixty-two of them, but he is sure it is but vain travail, for their dwelling being out of his office they will appear if themselves list; there are yet to attach seven score persons, who shall all be attached if his men escape unbeaten, and of whom few or none will appear.

3. In like manner eight days past two Scotch merchants of Leith sent a ship laden with wheat and dried fish, to sell in Berwick; the mariners missed the channel and set the ship on the sands, and leaving her (as they say) to drink, but rather to get aid to carry forth their goods, before their return the inhabitants of Tweedmouth and Spittal carried away all the corn and fish, and yet the ship remains unbroken. The Lords of the Estates have written to him in this matter very earnestly, but he cannot remedy the matter, the place where these naughty acts are committed being not within his charge.

4. Is informed that Hedly, (late Croftes' man, and now Lord Grey's man,) advertised Lambert, Lord Grey's man, who is now discharged, that although Sir Francis Leek knew that he would be discharged of his charge, yet is he loath to leave the town, and makes earnest suit to be in office there.

5. In his letters of the 3rd inst. the writer signified his opinion of the offices of Marshal and Treasurer, but did not sue for Mr. Abington's office. Knows not who keeps Cecil's letters, but wishes him more secret.—Berwick Castle, 22 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 23. **549.** The Queen to Sir Thomas Ingleby.

Having caused a mass of treasure to be sent, and considering that certain monies, being parcel of the said treasure, may be decried by proclamation, she orders that such wages as were not paid out of the said treasure before the day of proclamation, shall be paid out of it according to the present rate. The chief officers, however, are to be paid according to the former rate.—23 Sept. 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 23. **550.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. At the time that he last wrote he was forced for the vehemence of his pains to leave many points unanswered, and omit other things that he would willingly should come to Cecil's knowledge. Is thankful that the Queen accepts his simple doings in so good part. The reasons why Cecil should retire himself are better considered of his part than coveted of his friends, who heartily wish that he would abide the consummating of the happy work now in hand, for the perpetual uniting of the two realms. Has long since despatched his [Cecil's] letters, with others enclosed, to the Earl of Argyll. The Earl of Arran thinks himself much beholden to Cecil

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The passport is not yet delivered to Lady Fleming; his care is how to seclude out of her number Robert Lyslye, a mortal enemy to their cause, who pretends to the earldom of Rothes.

2. Since his last letter Lord Semple, doubting the force that was preparing against him by the nobles, conveyed himself secretly out of his castle to Dunbar, where he was received the 11th inst. The Lords thereupon sent Captain Forbes to Sarlabois to give him knowledge "that he had done against the treatment," and required Lord Semple to be delivered up to a sergeant of arms, who was there present, as an offender. The answer of Sarlabois he will receive with more ample knowledge by Lord St. John, who of purpose will devise with him of the same matter, to see how the French upon just cause may be charged with a breach of their covenants, who by false reports burden others unjustly, as that of the Bishops that were not suffered to enjoy their livings. One other thing in the treaty is not yet performed, as the demolition ot the fort of Eyemouth. It is also said that the number of men in Dunbar exceeds three score, as was agreed. The house of munition remains yet standing, which Sarlabois would not suffer the pioneers to overthrow. He himself stands always upon his guard, and goes not far abroad. Captain Lucinet and those in the Inch never come aland, and very few repair to them. It is said there are more women in it than men. The merry men call it now L'Isle des Femmes, and not L'Isle des Chevaux.

3. Received a letter from the Bishop of Athens, confirmed at this Parliament Bishop of Galloway; and made answer to the effect as he has written at the end of this letter, which he sends to Cecil. Has talked at large with Mr. Knox concerning his History; as much as is written shall be sent to Cecil at the coming of the Ambassadors by Mr. John Wood. He has written only one book, and if Cecil likes that, he shall continue the same, or add any more; he says that he must have further help than he can have in Scotland, for more assured knowledge of things passed than he can come by there. It is a work not to be neglected. Mr. James Magill desires his [Randolph's] acquaintance, which shall not be refused; if no good may be done upon him, he will at least bring him into jealousy with the French. It is said that the Earl Bothwell is married in Denmark to a wife, with whom he has 40,000 "yoendallers" [*sic*]. The author of this tale is Lady Buccleugh, his old friend and lover. [Has heard since that he was never out of Scotland, but lay secret in some corner.]*

4. There came of late out of France a Scotchman called the Parson of Wilton, reputed an honest man; if he had come by land he had brought Cecil's letters. He gives good advice to all how to use themselves with the French, which is to yield nothing that they have got; he persuades earnestly the continuance of amity with England, and discourages credit

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* This sentence is an addition after the completion of the letter.

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in either promises or fair words. He depends on the house of the Earl of Cassilis; he promised earnestly to travail to frame him to some good purpose. The Earl of Huntly, who this last Parliament was absent, has been written to from the Lords, that at least he would confirm the messages agreed upon by some letter, which he has done; as the Lord of St. John's will show more at large, with his other charges. Lord James is not yet looked for out of the north; the Earl of Argyll will be here in twenty days. The Earl of Huntly has promised to be with the Duke on the 5th or 6th proximo. The Earl of Arran continues his journey to Castle Semple. They have of late slain in his bed an old man above four score years of age. Since Lord Semple's coming to Dunbar, his other doings have been intolerable.

5. The fortification of Leith goes down apace, there are labouring 200 pioneers. Touching the Borders, the sooner the Warden returns the better order will be kept. The Earls of Argyll and Athol and Lord James at their meeting joined themselves in a perpetual league against all adversaries that at any time in any cause may be stirred up against either of them. This has been done specially to bridle the Earl of Huntly, if he intend any mischief in those parts where he is, whose doings give occasion for men to conjecture far enough, were it only that he has sent his kinsman, Captain Culleyn, into France, and is the means that Robert Lisley should follow. Captain Forbes had private and familiar talk with Sarlabos, who condemned the opinion of as many as thought that the Queen would give ear to the suit of the Earl of Arran, for that she was determined long since to marry the Swede for the great abundance of his riches, and thereby may be the better able to withstand the force of whatsoever enemy shall invade her. The policy of her Council, seeing how necessary the amity of Scotland is to her, intends to offer in marriage to the Earl of Arran the Lady Catherine, daughter to the Duchess of Suffolk, that as she is an heir apparent of England so shall she be matched with an heir apparent of Scotland; so that if both those who are in possession of the crowns die without succession, the right shall come to them. This he asseverated with such oaths that Forbes entered in certain belief. He also offered himself to have seen letters from so sure a place, that he himself would not deny it. He offered also to lay a horse of 100 crowns that it shall so come to pass. He trusts also that this advertisement, which he sends by his servant, shall serve him to no small advancement when he returns. Though of all this there is nothing that the writer credits, save that perhaps Sarlabois has some advertisement out of England, yet he thought it not necessary that this should be told straight to the Earl of Arran, or any other that stand yet in doubt of the Queen's meaning towards Scotland. *Omnes, quibus res sunt minus secundæ, sunt nescio quo modo suspiciosi; ad deteriorem partem sumunt omnia.* Forbes has promised to keep these and other matters in silence, until the

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Sept. 23. writer releases his tongue, which he intends not to do until he hears how far these unseasonable bruits will be blustered abroad. —Edinburgh, 23 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Sept. 23. **551.** RANDOLPH [to CECIL].

1. The writer sorrows more over other men's misfortunes than his own. Conferring the first word that he read of the 11th with the slanderous reports of the French and their faction, he was so passioned that no grief he ever felt was like to it, neither had he word or advice to comfort his friend. "We measured our affections for our country and friends as though we had seen that heart that you wrote with your pen." Cecil's comfort, *quod jactas curam tuam super Dominum*, also relieved them, and so they intend to moderate their cares. Both thought good to keep Cecil's letters from all men. It is yet no time to raise such doubts as men do. If there is no more allowance, he fears there is no more service looked for. Fears misfortune to this cause more than the loss of his life and all that ever he had. His life is not here so pleasant for him to wish for long stay, but he sees not how to wrap himself out. Has denied already to . . . . at Arran's hands. Rather than embarrass his poor friends he would serve the Queen for a month or two for naught. Of all the acts Cecil ever did to thank God for is his benefit and good will towards Scotland. Never wished him half the favour and good will that he has there. The affection of this country towards the Queen is such, that he believes she has as many faithful hearts of all sorts within the realm as she has for so much ground within England. Would be right sorry to see it perish. This is more than he would have written unto any man than Cecil himself, but the necessity of the cause so presseth him. Whatsoever Cecil shall adjudge him to have deserved, be it either to be rent in pieces or burnt in the fire, let it be executed upon his hasty and unadvised letter. To-morrow they take their journey to Castle Semple.—23 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—"The copy of my Lord of Arran's letter we received from the Laird of Ledington."

Orig. Hol. Add.: To yourself. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 24. **552.** [CHALLONER] to the COUNT DE FERIA.

Two English merchants, Antony Hickman and Edward Castellin, most honest men, and their factors, Edward Kingsmill and Thomas Nicholas, who have traded for many years with the Canary Isles and Teneriffe unmolested during Queen Mary's reign, have been charged by the Licentiate Mortenus, lately Governor of the Islands, with heresy, and obliged to clear themselves by oath; their goods have been restored by the King, not without the said Licentiate objecting as much as he could. Begs that he will use his influence that they

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may go about their honest business without molestation.—London, 24 Sept. 1560. *Signed:* Bonus amicus, W.

Orig. Draft, in Challoner's hol. Add. Lat. Pp. 4.

Sept. 25. **553.** AFFAIRS of SCOTLAND.

Affairs of Scotland.

A declaration of the late proceedings of the Queen of England with the French King and Queen for continuance of peace and amity betwixt them and their kingdoms and countries.

1. Although the Queen was constrained to amass a certain power both by sea and land to frustrate the French attempts and injuries, yet because thereupon followed certain motion to treat upon the differences between them, she obtained that sufficient commission was given to the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan, and the like on her part to Cecil and Wotton, by virtue of which, peace was by them concluded at Edinburgh, the 6th of July last. At this time, by the mediation of the Commissioners of England, a reconciliation was obtained betwixt the French King and his wife, and the nobility and people of Scotland; who, as they manifestly declared, had sustained such oppressions by the ministers sent out of France, that it was hard to persuade them but that as long as the King gave credit to such, they should not be sure of the favour of their Sovereign, with the liberty of their country. The Commissioners of France accorded, by a special article with the English, that the King and Queen should fulfil all those things which were granted to the Scotch, provided they fulfilled whatsoever was contained in the covenants to be by them observed. The French besieged in Leith were licensed to depart, wherewith all hostility ceased, and the Queen's Commissioners provided all things necessary to relieve the army in Leith at their departure, and transported them into France. For the safe return of the Queen's ships and for the repayment of the money prested, were bound the Bishop of Amiens, M. De la Brosse, and two other Barons of France. Likewise the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan stood bound for other sums lent to them by the English Commissioners to be paid within twelve days after July 6th. And for a further proof of the Queen's good will, when the said Bishop and De Randan were at Richmond, (who also have bound themselves by a special article in the treaty as soon as possible to treat at London of a matter not fully ended at Edinburgh,) they required licence to repair to the French King and make an account of their negociation; whereunto the Queen was well content. One or two days after, the Bishop of Amiens and De la Brosse made a like request, giving their faith that if the money due was not paid in twenty days, they would return; in this also the Queen was not found very hard to them, and so they departed about Aug. 4th. The Queen, continuing in full purpose to take fast hold of peace, immediately disarmed her ships, and caused a universal restitution to be made of all prizes. And after the

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day was past when the said Bishop and La Brosse should have paid the money or returned, and nothing thereof was heard, she of her own treasure paid the charges of the transportation of the French. At length the money was paid, but the sum due by the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan, being demanded at sundry times of the French Ambassador, was neither paid or the lack thereof excused.

2. During this time also the Queen, (remembering that the treaty should be ratified before the 6th Sept.,) about Aug. 27 addressed her letters to Throckmorton, commanding him to require the French King and Queen to ratify the said treaty. Accordingly he sent from Melun on the 1st Sept. to Fontainebleau to the Cardinal of Lorraine, requiring that he might have audience of the King. Answer was made that the King would come the next day to Melun. Throckmorton sent again the next morning, specifying that his desire was for the ratification of the treaty; whereunto the Cardinal answered, that the same night he himself would come with the King to Melun, as indeed he did; and to him went the Ambassador, reminding him that it was specially covenanted that the treaty should be ratified before the 6th of the same month, which was within three days after, and also how it was agreed that every of the Ambassadors resident should receive the same at the other's hands. The Cardinal answered that the King meant to send his own part ratified to his Ambassador in England to be delivered to the Queen. Herein Throckmorton found some inconvenience, as by the very words of the treaty it plainly otherwise appeared; and further that the Queen could not be assured of the oath of the French King, which ought to be given in the presence of her Ambassador according to an article in the treaty. The Ambassador showed the Cardinal the said articles; which having read, he said that the Chancellor not being there it could not be done before the day limited, but should be done upon Saturday the 8th. The Ambassador required that it might not pass over many days, lest it might be hindrance to the amity; whereunto the Cardinal assured him that they weighed nothing of the time, and would not have things so narrowly scanned. He also required him to send his commission and a copy of the treaty to the Secretary L'Aubespine; who promised to solicit the matter forward. Throckmorton also desired to deliver his letters to the King and Queen, but the Cardinal advised him to stay the same until the time that he should receive the ratification.

3. At the same time he moved the Cardinal for the return of the Bishop of Valence and M. De Randan, according to their promise. The Cardinal said that it was not in their power to promise; (although most true it is they did, and also were bound by the treaty to have treated at London on certain points not yet decided;) but to avoid this matter, he said that the King meant to send the Duke of Nemours into England, who would satisfy the Queen. After this the Secretary L'Aubespine, on Thursday the 5th Sept., told Throckmor-

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ton that because neither the Queen Mother, the Chancellor, nor the Council, were there, (in whose presence the King would have the ceremonies done,) he had deferred the same until the 10th, at which time he meant to be at St. Germain. So, four days being past, L'Aubespine required him to come to Poissy, and the day following the Cardinal also sent him a message that if he would come thither the King would advertise him of his pleasure. Accordingly he went thither on the 12th, when the Cardinal required him to be at St. Germain on Sunday the 15th, after dinner, which also he performed. Throckmorton, finding the King accompanied with his mother, wife, the Guises, and others of his Court, looked for the ratification to be there done; but, delivering his several letters to the King and Queen, and his whole message of request for the ratification, he received by the King's appointment, at the Chancellor's mouth, answer that it seemed reasonable that the Scots should first do that which they were bound to do; and that if the Queen of England would have her treaty ratified she must first be means that the Scots do their duties. The Ambassador replied that the treaty betwixt France and England did not depend upon the treaty with Scotland; and that there was no reason why covenants should not be observed with the Queen. No other answer could, however, be had of the King. Throckmorton required to have a memorial of the Chancellor's answer in writing, which was sent to him. The words of the Chancellor in some points vary from the words of the treaty. Where the Chancellor takes it that if they should ratify the treaty with England they would be bound to the Scots, and not the Scots to them, the Scots have no part therein; neither is the article that touches them a simple article to bind the King and Queen, but conditional on the Scots performing their part.

4. This audience was given to the Ambassador on the 15th. In the meantime the Queen and her Council, making account that the treaty was ratified, the same day (by reason of letters sent from the Ambassador on the 8th and 12th), sent to London Cecil and Wotton, with commission to be ready to treat with the French King's Commissioners. For that end they declared on the 20th to the French Ambassador the cause of their coming, who showed them that he had no certainty of the French Commissioners' return; but they thought that, their impediments being known to the Queen, they would be excused. They showed him Throckmorton's letters, by which the Queen perceived that the French King would ratify the treaty on the 15th; and therefore expecting that he would have required the like of her (as indeed the same has been ready written and subscribed by her before the last of August, and sealed with the Great Seal of England on the 2nd inst.), her pleasure was that her said Commissioners should present the same ratification to him. The Ambassador answered that he had no commission to receive it; and understood that the King

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would not ratify it until the Scottish treaty was ratified. Cecil and Wotton marvelled much thereat, because they had not yet heard from Throckmorton. On the next day, being the 21st, there came letters from France of the 18th containing the whole proceeding upon the 15th.

5. Notwithstanding the strangeness of this matter, the Queen, conferring hereupon with her Council, has determined to abide some proof of time, especially as she understands that a gentleman of Scotland is on his way to France from the three Estates assembled in Parliament, to certify to the King and Queen their service to perform all that was accorded on their parts. Besides, she thinks that when the King knows the truth of the behaviour of the nobility and people of Scotland, he will have council of his Estates to be more favourable to them, and to reform this disorderly proceeding with the Queen. In the meantime she will pass over all these scruples and stumbling-blocks, and impute these lacks to those who do not desire to see Scotland in quiet obedience with liberty, or England in amity with France and Scotland. Contrarywise, if she perceive that the French still refuse to ratify, she must defend herself, nor neglect the proceedings in France or Scotland that may be to her hurt. She trusts that the French King and his wife at the assembly of the Estates of France in December shall have better counsel how to use themselves towards her, whereby England and France may rest in perpetual quietness, and Scotland be quietly governed by her own laws, to the behoof of the Queen of Scots, without such oppressions and torments as have lately been laid on them.

6. This declaration she has imparted by her Ambassador in France to such of the Estates as shall seem desirous of peace, and has also caused the Spanish Ambassador to be made thereof privy, so as his master may not be ignorant; who has (like a dear brother and friend to both parties, and a Catholic Prince that desires the common tranquillity of Christendom) not neglected the frequent solicitation of both parties to accord, upon whose requests the Queen did much the rather pass over divers unkind parts, and has remitted certain differences to his arbitrament.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 14.

Sept. 25. **554.** Corrected draft of a translation of the above into French.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 30.

Sept. 25. **555.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 20.

Sept. 25. **556.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 20.

Sept. 25. **557.** Draft, chiefly in Cecil's hand.
Endd. by his secretary. Pp. 16.

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Sept. 25. **558.** Another copy, corrected by Cecil.
Endd. *Pp.* 38.

Sept. 25. **559.** Another copy, with additions by Cecil and Wotton.
Endd. *Pp.* 17.

Sept. 25. **560.** Draft of portions of the above in French, in Wotton's writing.
Pp. 4.

Sept. 25. **561.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript. *Pp.* 19.

Sept. 25. **562.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to CECIL.

Has received the Queen's letter for his return, and one from Cecil of the 21st inst. Having been commanded in their Lordships' letters of the 7th to enter some dealings in the works, by taking view of the numbers and seeing the manner and order of the pays of all sorts of people and doings belonging to the same, he has accordingly done so, and desires to be informed of their resolution herein. For, comparing the Queen's licence for his return at Michaelmas with the Lords' letter, he rests in doubt whether he may take the advantage given him in the Queen's letter, or whether he will have to stay until the wages be paid. Has signified in his former letters the cassing of the sick and hurt men left at Edinburgh, for whom there is neither pay nor other relief but by special warrant from the Queen. Desires a warrant for his entertainment, without which he rests as a ship without sails. The Treasurer, having been commanded to stay all extraordinary payments, says that he counts Grimstone's to be such.—Berwick, 25 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. *Hol.*, with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil.* *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 26. **563.** PHILIP, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE, to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters of 29 July, desiring licence for John Godgaffe, a merchant, to transport fifty tons of beer into Germany.—Cassel, 26 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Lat.* *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 27. **564.** CAVE and WOTTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On Wednesday the 25th Wotton received their letter of the 24th with certain other writings. The next day, as Sir William Petre was before departed to his house, he [Wotton] went to Sir Ambrose Cave, to communicate the matter with him. He found there Sir Richard Sackville, who took pains with them to consider the whole matter; and having read all the writing, and specially the declaration devised to be published, they agreed what should be declared to the Bishop of Aquila, which was in effect the whole substance of the said declaration. They found a few places in the declaration which they judge to be somewhat dark, rather by the fault of the writer than otherwise, whereof they wrote more largely to Cecil

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2. This day in the morning they went to the Bishop of Aquila, and having opened to him the effect of the said declaration, he said that he had well perceived the whole matter, and that he had been made privy to a good part of it before. He could not well allow the Chancellor's answer to Throckmorton for the delaying of the ratification, and liked well some of the reasons made against that answer. He thanked the Queen for communicating these matters to him, and said that he would not fail to signify the same to his master.

3. He said that if his master's party might have been present at the making of this last treaty, these difficulties would not have arisen. To which they said that like as they know that M. De Glassion was here to see whether he could do any good by mediation between the Queen and the French, so they knew not that any request had been made that any man for his master should be present at this meeting in Scotland, and think (though they said it not to him,) that the matter would have been never a whit the better if any such had been there. They fell afterwards into other discourse with him of his master's affairs in Africa, where he said his master had sustained great losses, and that all the soldiers left at Gerbes are slain. He has also heard that others of his master's men have taken Tripoli.—London, 27 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 27. **565.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

Lord St. John arrived before the return of Leek's servant from Edinburgh, by whom he finds that the Ambassadors appointed to the Queen tract time of themselves; he passes with only four horses and his guide. Continent to the desire of the Lords of the Estates, Leek has appointed this bearer, Mr. Baston, to accompany him, whom he commends. Calls attention to the answer of Sarlabois to the Lords, touching the revoking from Dunbar of the Lord Semple, thereby to judge the mark the French shoot at.—Berwick, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 28. **566.** The EARL OF ARRAN to CECIL.

Recommends his dear and special friends the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, and the Laird of Lethington; who, at the instant suit of the whole Estates of the realm, have taken upon themselves an enterprise upon which the weal of the whole country, their own honour, and the life of the writer depends; and requests that therefore Cecil will be favourable to them.—Edinburgh, 28 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 28. **567.** SIR FRANCIS LEEK to CECIL.

1. Received yesterday a letter from the Council at York, with a proclamation directed to the Mayor of Berwick, for decrying certain coins to be this day proclaimed, which he has done. Forasmuch as the Treasurer has paid before the arrival of this mass of treasure both the ordinary garrison and sick labourers but [*blank*] *l.*, since the receipt of Cecil's letters on the 25th, yet he has called on him, Sir Richard Lee, and Mr. Grimstone to make all expedition. Yesternight Mr. Hughes arrived with 5,200*l.* on horseback, in testons and twopences, and has left the residue at Alnwick, which will arrive this night. He says that the mass of the treasure that he has brought is 16,218*l.*, and that thereof there is but 1,200*l.* in gold and good money. If he had not a good opinion of Hughes, there might grow a suspicion in this small sum of gold and new money, considering what gains have been proffered for it these four days. Now that the treasure arrived but yesterday, and this day proclamation is made, the labourers and soldiers look to be paid according to the proclamation, which will be no small loss to the Queen. Has given order to the Treasurer to pay the labourers hereafter their wages at the rate of the proclamation, and to stay payment of the soldiers until the Queen's pleasure may be advertised.

2. Randolph writes that the Lords of Scotland will be here on October the 6th. They sent yesterday for answer of the exchange of the 3,000*l.* they desire to deliver here and receive the like sum at London; he declared to Archy Greame, servant to Earl Morton, who came for that matter, that he had not yet received answer therein from the Lords of the Council. Yesterday the Duke of Châtellerault and the Earl of Arran departed from Edinburgh towards Glasgow, as Randolph writes; from whence the Earl takes his journey to Castle Semple. It is doubtful amongst the Scots of the good success of this journey, for that it is said that there are 100 harquebussiers in the castle, French and Scots, and the same well furnished with victuals and munition. The Earl of Arran has embarked his artillery and munitions at Leith, and disembarks the same at Linlithgow and Blackness. Leek wishes they might have been employed against Lord Semple and his neighbour, Sarlabois.—Berwick Castle, 28th Sept. *Signed.*

3. P. S.*—The Treasurer cannot declare what sums he has paid since the 24th inst. Has presumed to allow the sick and others whom Sir Richard Lee now discharges, their present pay; desires the Queen's warrant for the same, and also for his despatch from hence, and somewhat for his entertainment.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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* This P. S. is in Leek's autograph.

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Sept. [28]. **568.** EDWARD HUGHES to SIR FRANCIS LEEK.

Has perused all the money by his book, and finds only about 1,200*l.* of good money amongst the treasure. If more is found in the telling it shall be delivered to the Queen's use. The whole mass brought from London is 16,218*l.*, whereof he brought to Berwick on 27 Sept. 5,200*l.*—*Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Leek. Pp. 2.

Sept. 28. **569.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

This week brings nothing worth the knowledge, except news from Rome of the burning of a poor man of Cuneo in Piedmont, who openly and even at his dying hour cried out of the Pope and against the abuses of religion. Others, who at first took his part, when the fire approached cried "Creke," and are now committed to perpetual prison. Also of a new Bull for the residence of Bishops, and other particularities. There is a new rumour of a General Council. The proceedings in France trouble the Pope much, who would upon the same devise a train to maintain the last-begun Council at Trent, and not a new general and free Council, as the world and perchance the Princes also of necessity now desire. To this there rises a smoke that this Diet in France on the 10th of December next tends not to a reformation by a good accord and a national Council to begin the 20th of January, as appears abroad in print, but rather to the ruin of divers of the nobility, for persuasion will not serve long; and that therefore the Princes will bring it to cruelty if the French King may use the help of the Emperor and King Philip, as they think themselves assured of the Pope, persuading that by this means they may of new set up the old religion. There are English at Rome who look for a like world. This week there passed towards Rome, to abide there, a young Englishman called Andrea Phangha [?], or such a name, and brings bills of exchange for almost 2,000 crowns, which are accepted; his only acquaintance in Venice is with Donato Rulla, of the late Cardinal Pole. Hears many things, and therefore forgets the common proverb, "*Quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos.*"—Venice, 28 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Sept. 29. **570.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to CECIL.

1. At the return of the camp from Leith, Stroud and Blount, two Englishmen, were left to give advice for razing the fortifications of Leith. The appointments taken for their aids therein are so neglected that they yet remain there; their charge is sustained by themselves; and from Randolph he understands that their money and credit begin to fail, for one of them has borrowed money from Randolph upon promise of repayment here at Berwick, where there is neither warrant or other order for their relief.

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2. John Londen, a gunner, left for the gathering of bullets out of the ramparts, and to save the ladders and other munitions and to see the same shipped, has already sent home one ship load of bullets. He still daily finds bullets; he has found above 600 in men's hands in Leith which he cannot get unless he pay one penny apiece. Has written to him to pay the price. There is neither warrant for this or other needful things. Reminds Cecil that he has not received warrant for the relief of the hurt men to be discharged at Edinburgh. There has been a fray between Rowland Foster and Mustyan, Laird of Barmoor, whereby is stirred (to their accustomed evil) many gentlemen of Northumberland, as the Greys, Mustyans, Collingwoods, and of the other party the Fosters and Swynnowes. There is daily armour and weapon used both to the church, the market, and the field, as in time of war; as no man here minds to deal in the matter it is needful that some be sent from the Queen and Council to make an end hereof.—Berwick, 29 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 29. **571.** Sir Francis Leek to Cecil.

1. Since his last letter there has arisen some question between Sir William Ingleby and Mr. Hughes for receipt and pay of the treasure. Considering the variety of values of testons, they have both in the enclosed letter made request to have one William Ledham, a goldsmith, living at the sign of the Mermaid, in Cheapside, or some other, to divide the said testons. Sends a note of the money paid by the Treasurer of this mass brought by Mr. Hughes only by testons, whereof he brought about 700*l.* In the meantime the pay passes only of twopences.—Berwick, 29 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.*—Randolph writes that Lord Semple has retired to his own castle with twenty harquebussiers, whom Sarlabois has lent him, and that the Lords of Scotland leave on October 3rd or 4th.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[Sept. 29.] **572.** Knights of St. Michael.

A list of the Knights of the Order of St. Michael assembled at Poissy on the festival of the Order, 1560, consisting of the King, six Dukes, and eighteen other noblemen, with eleven new Knights; seven others were created who were not present.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

[Sept. 29.] **573.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

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* This P.S. is in Leek's autograph.

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[Sept. 29.] **574.** Another list, with the names of the remaining Knights who were not present; the number of the whole being eighty-nine.

Add. to Cecil and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

Sept. 30. **575.** SAFE CONDUCT for ERIC, KING OF SWEDEN.

The Queen directs all her officers to show hospitality to Eric XIV., King of Sweden, and his train, who have her licence to enter and leave England.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Sept. 30. **576.** Another safe conduct to the same effect.—Hampton Court, 30 Sept.

Draft, in Cecil's hand, and endd. by his secretary, 29 Sept. *Injured by damp. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 30. **577.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Has received her letter of the 6th, containing as well the estate of the Vidame of Amiens by his sickness, as also that he should move the French King for the revocation of the Vidame, and for the sending of another in his place. Has spoken with the French King thereon, who answered that he would think upon the matter, and let him know his pleasure. The Cardinal of Lorraine also answered in like sort; saying that he marvelled that the King had not been advertised of the Vidame's dangerous sickness from his Ambassador in England; and wondered that he had not made means through him for his return, rather than through the Queen.

2. Certain English merchants going towards Bordeaux to the vintage, and understanding that the French King has set certain new imposts upon wine that merchant strangers levy to carry away, (the same being against the privileges of her subjects and an article of a treaty provided in that behalf,) declared their griefs to the writer, who moved the Cardinal therein, not by way of complaint, but to know how that matter stands. The Cardinal answered that when he sent word of the former matter he would also let him understand this other.

3. On the 23rd inst. there arrived at Court by post Don Antonio De Toledo, from the King of Spain, accompanied with twenty-two in his train; he made no long abode, and is already departed; men discourse diversely of his legation.

4. The galleys are come about to Nantes in Brittany; they are twelve, and four "fuysts." The French King kept his feast of St. Michael's at Poissy; at which he has made twelve or eighteen new Knights of the Order, whose names are enclosed.—Poissy, 30 Sept. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 30. **578.** The EARL OF ARGYLL to RANDOLPH.

Has received his writing, with letters from the Queen and Cecil, to whom he will ever be ready to do service. Will use

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diligence to do Cecil's direction, but has received no word from the Earl of Sussex, Deputy of Ireland, which he desires Randolph to certify unto Cecil.—30* September 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **579.** ERIC XIV. to the QUEEN.

1. His fortune has hitherto been harder than steel and more cruel than Mars, yet he wishes to let her know how matters stand with him at this time. He is uncertain, however, in what spirit she will receive his communication, since all that he has hitherto done for her love has been ineffectual.

2. Has received her letters through Dionisius Burr and Nicholas Sture. Having a great desire to go into England as soon as his coronation was past, he put his affairs into order and directed that his fleet should be prepared, although in the meantime he received letters from his Ambassador in England announcing his ill-success as regarded the question of marriage, that he could not obtain a safe conduct, and that he considered the affair as hopeless. Nevertheless the writer determined to proceed, and on the last day of August he set sail; but the wind shifting he was obliged to return. On the next day they started again, but when he reached the Seagon [Skagger rack] they encountered a very stormy west wind; whereupon most of the pilots and seamen recommending him to return, he did so, more grieved at the failure of his voyage than pleased at his escape from danger. His brothers, the Dukes Magnus of Westenstang and Charles of Sudermannia, with his cousin Duke Magnus of Saxony, not having returned, he sent out ships to look for them, who after some time found them, after they had been nearly lost in the Skagger rack and brought them to Helsingborg. One of his ships with his horses on board has not yet been heard of. His pilots and captains tell him that it will not be safe for him to continue his voyage this year.

3. He will not grudge all this toil and trouble if it will only induce her to consider his proposals of matrimony. He will not depart from his promise, nor permit his constancy to be questioned. Desires that a safe conduct may be sent to him, with clauses to the effect that he shall not be compelled to agree to anything, and that he shall be allowed to leave England when he likes. Loves her better than himself; but if she refuses this, it will not be his fault that his matter has not come to a good issue. No one is so stupid as to continue to love without being loved. Laments his hard fate that compels him to love one whom he cannot induce to reciprocate his affection, and wonders why she torments him so long. As he has attempted to come to her through the stormy seas, so would he at her first summons rush through

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* The date has been altered; it was originally the 23rd, as it would seem.

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[Sept.] armies of foes. Will set out next spring if she will forward certain articles conditionally framed, along with the safe conduct. . . . .

Imperfect. Lat. Pp. 8.

[Sept.] **580.** The MERCHANT ADVENTURERS to the QUEEN.

Whereas by her letter of the 28th August, from Basing, she has required them to pay for her two sums of 3,000*l.* each to such persons as Sir Thomas Gresham should declare, to be repaid in London at double usance after the rate of 25*s.* Flemish for every pound of English money; they are most sorry that they are not able to accomplish the same, partly because they are already straitened for the furniture of the 30,000*l.* already prest, and partly by the great imposts upon the cloths shipped to Antwerp, amounting to 12,000*l.* or 13,000*l.*, as also by reason of the great losses sustained by them through the doubt of the continuance of amity with Flanders.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **581.** PETRIES' MEMORANDA.

To answer the French Ambassador touching the wines, cloths, etc. In the signing of the docket to consider whether any sureties be required of Martin Perry for fulfilling his covenants. To consider the taking out of the gold from the Tower, and the coining thereof. To consider the suit of London touching the assize of wood.

In Petre's hand. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. **582.** STORES for the NORTH.

"A brief note of the principal and special kinds of munitions remaining in the north parts, with a remembrance of the like kinds very needful presently to be supplied for the better furniture of those parts:" viz., at Newcastle, Berwick, Holy Island, and Tynemouth.

Endd. Pp. 3.

[Sept.] **583.** ORDNANCE for the NORTH.

A note of all such ordnance as is necessary to be had for the new fortifications of Berwick, at Berwick Castle, Alnwick, and Newcastle, specifying the localities on which they were placed. Amongst those mentioned as being at Berwick are, one cannon perrier of eight inches, a Venetian cannon of seven inches, and two Scotch cannon of 6¾ inches. *Signed:* Richard Lee.

Endd. Pp. 4.

[Sept.] **584.** MUNITIONS in the NORTH.

"Munitions delivered by Thomas Gower, late master of the ordnance for the army before Leith, to John Bennett, master of the ordnance for the north parts;" consisting of a list of almost every kind of warlike stores. *Signed.*

Orig. Pp. 4.

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[Sept.] **585.** MUNITIONS in the NORTH.

"Munitions and habilliments of war gathered and taken by Mr. Bennett." *Signed.*
Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **586.** The QUEEN to SIR FRANCIS LEEK.

Specifies in detail the numbers to be discharged from each captain's band, amounting in all to 800. Such captains as are without men and are desirous still to serve, are to have 2*s.* a day if they commanded formerly 100 men, and 1*s.* 6*d.* if they commanded fifty.
Draft by Cecil, and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **587.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

"A brief abstract as well of all the certain number of men of the ordinary garrison there, as also of the whole year's charge that the Queen is at for the maintenance of the same," amounting to 2,620*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
With a few marginal notes by Cecil, and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

[Sept.] **588.** MEMORIAL for BERWICK.

"A memorial for the charge of [*blank*] Jenyson, the controller of the works and keeper of the store at Berwick."

1. Upon the arrival of every workman at Berwick he shall take his name and the place whence he was pressed, and according to its distance make allowance of conduct money. After that, with the advice of the officers of the works, he shall rate their wages and divide them into hundreds and fifties, and appoint some honest man over them to see their work. He shall be diligent to see to the goodness and price of provisions, and abridge the excess thereof, and if necessary shall take the advice of the Governor and Treasurer therein, and use circumspection in the rating or cessing of the freights. He is also to take charge of the provision to be safely kept and delivered to be spent. He is diligently to peruse the work of the smith, carpenter, and wheelwright, for such stuff as he delivers to them, and control the excess and waste of the same; and to keep a perfect reckoning of the tools and such things as the workmen are accustomed to pay for. Every half year he shall make a ledger book of all the provisions that shall come into his hands, which shall declare the expenditure and issue; this the Treasurer, Surveyor, and master carpenters and masons shall peruse, and finding the parcel thereof to be true shall affirm the same with their own hands.

2. A letter to Sir Richard Lee to deliver the remains. A like for a house for the stowage of the provisions.
Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Sept.] **589.** ORDERS for BERWICK.

1. Touching the fortifications, that the captains be made privy from time to time what is meetest to be done.

2. Direct order to be given to the master of the ordnance, and what proportion of artillery and munitions shall remain in store. That a sufficient mass of victual may be appointed to remain in the custody of the Surveyor.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **590.** FORTIFICATIONS of BERWICK.

Estimate of charges for 500 labourers for twenty-eight days: Wages 886*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; coals, 100*l.*; freight, 200*l.*; brickmaking, 100*l.*; total, 1,286*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total until Michaelmas, six months, 7,720*l.*; provisions, 300*l.*; total, 8,020*l.*

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Sept.] **591.** MEMORIAL for BERWICK.

Short notes for the ordering of the officers and garrison of town and castle of Berwick, the old and extraordinary garrison of the same, their pay and entertainment, their numbers, also for the fortifications and management of the Marches.—1560.

Orig., in Cecil's writing and endd. by him: 1560. *Pp.* 3.

[Sept.] **592.** GARRISON at BERWICK.

"The names of such as had charge and were captains before the Duke of Norfolk's coming to Berwick that now remain there," giving the names of all the captains with the numbers of their men, and the number of the gunners with their wages.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **593.** MARY, QUEEN OF FRANCE, to the QUEEN.

Asks for passports for George Lord Seaton, with twelve persons, to pass from France through England to Scotland, and back again.—St. Germain, 1 Oct. 1560. *Signed:* ȝour darrest suster and cusignace Marie.

Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Oct. 1. **594.** ANCIENT STATUTES of the TOWN and CASTLE of BERWICK.*

1. Soldiers not having taken the oath to forfeit their wages
2. Full returns of retinues to be made.
3. Traitors and conspirators to be punished as such.
4. Stealers and receivers of the Queen's ordnance and stores to suffer death.
5. Intercommuning with the Scots and encouraging desertion to be taken as treason.
6. Persons indicted for felony or treason to be put into bail during the Queen's pleasure.
7. Annoying Scots or other aliens having the Queen's safe conduct to be punishable.

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* Another copy occurs in the B.M. Calig. B. x. 107.

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8. Affrays at any of the gates or the watch hill to be punished with death.

9. Any going from the walls after the watchword is given to suffer death.

10. Sentinels suffering searchers to pass between them and the battlements without first giving the watchword to be imprisoned and fined.

11. Soldiers absent without licence to lose double wages.

12. Soldiers doing duty as scourers to be responsible for any horses lost.

13. Clerks of the watch are to see the watch of the walls truly guarded.

14. The clerks are to appoint soldiers to watch and ward indifferently without affection.

15. The clerks are to withdraw pleas to the Queen's hindrance.

16. Soldiers withstanding the tipped staff to be punished.

17. The yeoman porters to give diligent attendance at the gates.

18. If they shut not the gates and wickets duly, and deliver not up the keys, they are to suffer death, and the master porter to be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure.

19. They shall not suffer Scots or other aliens to enter the town without licence.

20. Taking bribes at the gates shall be punished with a fine of fourfold the bribe.

21. The gates shall be shut at every alarm, and all carts with fodder, straw, etc. to be searched under pain of death.

22. Counterfeiting the keys of the gates and storehouses punishable with death.

23. Prisoners to be ransomed openly, that the captain may not lose his thirds, under pain of forfeiture of goods.

24. Prisoners not to be killed or to go into the streets without guard.

25. No soldier to use any vile occupation, as fishing.

26. Every soldier to wear a jacket of the Queen's colours, white and green.

27. No soldier to use dice or cards for money except within the twenty days of Christmas, or else at any of the gates of the town, or within the watch-houses, market-place, or Tolbooth, under pain of three days imprisonment, and the stakes to be forfeited to the Queen's bridge at Berwick.

28. No cur dogs to be kept over the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross next coming, no greyhounds or spaniels to be in the streets except they be "hardled or led in leashes or lyans;" for the third offence both master and dog shall be put out of the town. No dogs shall be in the streets at night.

29. The great ordnance to be safely kept.

30. No person to be retained to the ordnance "till he be habled by the captain."

31. Watchers neglecting to give warning of every ship and person coming within sight to have their heads struck off at the market cross.

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32. Embezzling the ordnance stores to be punished with death.

33. Horsemen and archers to have horses and all furniture of their own without borrowing.

34. No soldier to steal any weapons upon pain of imprisonment and banishment.

35. No livery or cognizance to be worn but the Queen's.

36. No soldier to be in the streets without a bill or axe.

37. No soldier to mow any grass in the bounds.

38. The quartermasters of booty, etc. to do their duty.

39. Soldiers "hosteying" upon the Queen's enemies, and not defensibly arrayed, to have but child's part of booty, and to lose their horse and arms.

40. No enterprise to be made upon the enemy unless the captain first be made privy to it.

41. Searchers not diligently doing their duty to be put out of wages.

42. Every watcher found asleep, for the third offence, or warning his fellow who is asleep of the approach of the searchers, for the second offence, as well the sleeper as the escrier, both to be put over where they made the said default, and set in baskets, and a can of drink in their hands, and there he or they to tarry unto the time the rope be cut, and so to redeem themselves.

43. Whoso has the rule of the watch-bell, if he come not to the church and strike a general larum as cause shall require, shall suffer death.

44. No Scottish born person to be of the garrison on pain of death.

45. The scout-watch to do their duty.

46. The constables to do their duty.

47. Soldiers of the relief to be attendant upon the captain.

48. No soldier to come on the town wall suspiciously by night without the watchword.

49. No Englishman may lead a stranger on the walls under pain of loss of goods and banishment, and if by night to be taken as a traitor.

50. None may go over the town walls, or measure the depth or breadth thereof deceitfully, or cast any stores or filth into the ditches. *Signed by the Queen the* 1*st Oct.,* 2*nd Eliz.* *Copy. Pp.* 8.

Oct. 1. **595.** New Orders for the Town of Berwick.

"New orders for the town of Berwick and the garrison of the same;" to be observed until the fortifications are fully finished and a garrison established there.

1. The ancient order to stand, saving where it contains any article contrary to these.

2. The church being now desolated, shall be repaired, and the Governor and officers shall attend divine service on holidays and Sundays.

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3. Services are to be held on Wednesdays and Fridays, so that every soldier may attend at least once in fourteen or twenty-one days.

4. Sermons shall be preached at least once every month, when all who can be spared from their duty are to attend under pain of forfeiting three days' wages.

5. List of particular Councillors of Berwick.

6. Forms of oaths to be administered to the Governor, Marshal, Treasurer, porter, clerk of the check, captains and common soldiers.

7. No soldier to have any freehold in the town or exercise any handicraft, save that of maker of instruments of war.

8. No soldier to take double wages, except for task work on the fortifications.

9. Fornication forbidden under pain of banishment.

10. Twenty days imprisonment and loss of pay for making frays and combats.

11. Combats for trials of titles prohibited upon pain of banishment and loss of pay.

12. Mutineers to be esteemed as rebels.

13. None to play at dice by night except he be of the Council, under pain of four days imprisonment.

14. No person shall walk abroad after 10 o'clock in the summer and 8 in the winter, or whistle, sing, or shout after the said hours.

15. Not more than a twentieth part of the garrison to be absent at the same time.

16. None to be absent above forty days in the year, save for sickness.

17. Captains to be appointed by the Governor.

18. No soldier to be discharged without the consent of the Governor.

19. Neither shall gunners of great ordnance be discharged, but as before.

20. Touching the order of the pay.

21. Stuff and instruments of surgeons to be viewed.

22. No soldier on being discharged is to take away useful armour.

23. Pensioners to be reduced to fifty-six and no more.

24. The Governor and Council to distribute the bands into quarters of the town.

25. Allowance of powder for the harquebusses for practice

26. The eight constables to be reduced to four.

27. Soldiers to watch and ward after the ancient manner.

28. A perfect muster of the bands to be held every quarter, all to be suitably equipped and none under 16 years of age.

29. No flesh to be eaten on the fast days, on pain of four to six days imprisonment; and if by a soldier, he shall forfeit a month's pay or twenty days imprisonment on bread and water

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Oct. 1. 30. The Governor and Council may make further necessary rules.

Copy, with additions by Cecil and dated by him: 29 Sept. 1560. *Pp.* 19.

[Oct. 1.] **596.** Fair copy of the above, prior to the additions made by Cecil in the copy last mentioned, and omitting portions at the end.

Endd. Pp. 17.

[Oct. 1.] **597.** Draft of the above, with corrections and additions by Cecil. *Pp.* 21.

Oct. 1. **598.** The Earl of Arran to Cecil.

Albeit he has written to him from Edinburgh with the Laird of Lethington, yet having occasion, now being in the west, to meet with the Earl of Glencairn, he desires Cecil to accept the said Laird as his assured friend, to whom he has been always "addetted" for his good will, both in times past and now.—Glasgow, 1 Oct. 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 1. **599.** Leek to Cecil.

Recommends as clerk of the check and reports George Dyve, a cousin of Lord Grey, who is at present clerk of Mr. Somerset's band.—The castle of Berwick, 1 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 1 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 2. **600.** Leek to Cecil.

1. As the Queen has liberally increased to a certainty the entertainment of the Marshal, Treasurer, and gentleman porter, he wishes that she would call every of them by her special letters to employ their entertainment in keeping good houses in the town.

2. Considering the great authority of the Marshal, his entertainment should be as follows; he is allowed twenty-four horsemen at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* apiece, which will not find meat for a horse in Berwick, where it is dearer than anywhere else, so that he must either have great possessions of his own, or be unable to keep that number. Also, considering that he ought always to be ready to serve upon a sudden, it were meet that his band should be discharged of their watch and scourage, and whereas the great retinue is increased from thirty-two footmen to forty-two, he thinks it meet that ten should be appointed to the Marshal, four for tipstaves, two to keep his prison, and the rest for his household. As in the book there are no tipstaves named, he desires to know whether the two clerks of the watch shall act as such, whom, however, he does not think fit for that office.

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3. The Treasurer and gentleman porter having written to Cecil to be discharged from watch and scourage, he thinks as their charge is always to be in the town that their retinue should be footmen. There being no mention in the book of the four serjeants appointed to the Mayor, or of his household servant, yesterday the writer declared to him his allowance for the mayoralty, who showed a confirmation of the charter of Berwick in the twenty-fourth year of Henry VIII., which he read, but found no mention of the Mayor's household servant; and every of the four serjeants should have 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* by the year. Since the grant of the benevolence they have taken 2*d.* per day besides. The Mayor said that both he and his predecessor had of long time been allowed a servant by courtesy of the Captain.

4. The eight constables make request that they may each of them have a servant allowed in the great retinue at the pay of horsemen, which is presently allowed; indeed there is some consideration to be used towards them, for every night one of them searches the stand watch, and at every journey two warn the garrison and ride themselves. The master of the ordnance has two men allowed him by his patent, one at 6*d.* by the day, the other at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann., which are counted amongst the thirty ordinary gunners; and the master mason and master carpenter and the two clerks of the watch have every of them a man allowed in wages by their patent at 6*l.* by the year as a horseman; and yet, notwithstanding their allowance, Leek is certain they have had the commodity of the benevolence money yearly. Thinks that the master mason and carpenter should have their allowance as workmen, and not as soldiers.

5. Finds every captain and officer very willing to the allowance for a preacher, if it had been much greater; therefore he desires there may be no delay in sending the discreet persons to whom the allowance is appointed, and such care taken in their choice that their discreet ordered lives may be as well an example as their doctrine. Cecil may perhaps marvel to hear that every holiday in the church are sung sundry psalms and prayers only by gentlemen and soldiers, and the most part gentlemen, such fruit has followed of the little abode which the Dean of Durham and good Mr. Sampson made. Berwick has become a civil town, almost void of vices. Hopes that the soldiers sent hence do not infect the realm now that they have purged Berwick.

6. There are allowed of the extraordinary but two surgeons; "and all the pays of phyffes hereafter not to be allowed." Has herein conferred with the captains, who desire him to signify the great loss of good soldiers at Leith by uncunning surgeons, and which must of reason follow hereafter if those well experienced are cassed.—Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add., with a few marginal notes by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 4.

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[Oct. 2.] **601.** INGLEBY to CECIL.

By the Queen's orders he is allowed twenty horsemen, who he desires may be discharged from watch and scourage.—Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 2 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 2. **602.** JOHN SELBE to CECIL.

Being allowed fourteen footmen, whereof eight are always employed to open and make fast the locks of the gates of Berwick, and give their attendance from morning till the closing of the gates at night, he desires that they may be excused from watch and scourage, considering the charge that they will be at to hire it, their wages being 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Berwick, 2 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 3. **603.** The MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER to CECIL.

Since Cecil's departing from London the writer has conferred with Brown for the Queen's causes in Berwick, and they have drawn certain remembrances, which they think best to be done there, which he sends for Cecil's correction.—3 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: Brown, Mr. Abyngton. *Pp.* 2.

[Oct. 3.] **604.** THINGS to be DONE at BERWICK.

1. The charge newly set forth for Berwick and the Isles to begin at Michaelmas 1560, 22,622*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, whereof the quarter pay is 5,656*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

2. The wages of the workmen cannot be known without the muster.

3. The ready money of Abington must be taken, and also his account.

4. The state of the housing and implements.

5. The Treasurer to close his payments and make deliverance of his ready money to the new Treasurer.

6. Both these accounts and those of the musters of the ordnance and customs, and of the works of Berwick, to be taken by Mr. Brown.

7. There is a commission in making for the survey of Berwick and all the town and lands about it; also of Norham, Wark, and the lands about Harbottle; also Sir Richard Lee to cause the delivery thereof.

8. Who shall serve the place of Victualler?

9. As the oats and provisions at Berwick daily decay, new provision should be made.

10. The commissions of these persons to be made out without delay.

11. No one to lodge in the Queen's stores, save the Treasurer and the Victualler.

Draft, in the Marquis of Winchester's hand. Pp. 3.

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Oct. 5. **605.** The Queen to Lee.

Means to abridge the wages at Tynmouth. He is to view the same and consider whether it is needful to be kept in fortification for the defence of the entry to the haven, or whether some lower place nearer the haven might be more meet for the same purpose, which might be kept by the town of Newcastle.

Draft, in Cecil's writing, and endd. by his secretary: 5 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 5. **606.** Shers to Cecil.

Sends copies of the Abbot of St. Salute's letters and list of the prisoners and slain at Gerbes, obtained from Messina in Sicily.—Venice, 5 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Seal. Pp. 2.

Oct. 5. **607.** Shers to Mr. Stathan.

Cuts the thongs not according to his leather, for he wants not matter to write of, especially if he would wade into the matters of state and of the General Council. Minds to pass on this winter, and at the first spring time to draw homewards. Asks him to use diligence for the remitting of all his money due. If any gains come of their apothecary wares, he will continue that way.—Venice, 5 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add.: To the parsonage of Old Swynforde. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **608.** The Marquis of Winchester and Sir Richard Sackville to the Privy Council.

Has received their letters with Edward Hughes' letter enclosed, and will send such irons, proclamations, and instructions to Berwick as shall be meet. Edward Hughes arrived at Berwick with 6,600*l.* of the Queen's treasure on the 27th Sept., without conduct till he came to Morpeth. Twenty days before his departure wrote to Sir F. Leek, Sir W. Ingleby, Sir R. Lee, and Mr. Grimston, desiring them to consider the Queen's charges there, so that the Treasurer might immediately make payment to the soldiers cassed, which were not full to the number of 900, and to pay the sick workmen who were not to be kept in winter. Towards this the Treasurer had delivered to him by Mr. Brown's clerk 1,600*l.*, and of Mr. Abington for the victualling money 3,500*l.*, and of other money 1,000*l.*, which was sufficient to make a good discharge long before the coming of Hughes. They have learnt of Cecil that the Queen's pleasure was that such as were unpaid at the time of the proclamation should be paid as the money was there current by the proclamation, for which there was gold and pence of twopences sufficient. The residue is in testons, "wherein the doubt of knowledge depends." Has prayed them to return them, A.D. 1560. Oct. 7.

that they might be coined into fine moneys to be returned again. Has written to Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and all other shires where the Queen's auditors and receivers do ride, by whom the country shall understand the diversity of the testons for the more part; for in the good testons the image of the King has a short neck and a round face, and in the ill teston the Prince has a long neck and lean face.—Westminster, 6 Oct. 1560. *Signed:* Winchester,—R. Sackvyle.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 7. **609.** THROCKMORTON to the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE.

Has received a letter from some English merchants at Rouen, complaining that on the 16th August an English vessel, freighted by them at Falmouth, was plundered near Portland by a French vessel fitted out by the Sieur De Citeville, who lives two leagues from Cherbourg. There were taken out of the said vessel ninety-five pieces of tin, (besides the seamen's clothes and money,) of which thirty pieces were landed at Fécamp, and the rest at Cherbourg, where it was distributed by one Hamas of Cherbourg, to the partners of the said Citeville, who it was said had taken them in reprisal.—Poissy, 7 Oct. 1560.

Copy. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 7. **610.** The CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to THROCKMORTON.

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter respecting the pillage of the English merchant ship by the Sieur De Citeville, and promising reparation and justice.—St. Germain-en-Laye, 7 Oct. 1560.

Orig., much torn and injured by damp. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 7. **611.** Another copy of the above. *Signed. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 7. **612.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. The Lords of Scotland are so importunate for the exchange of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*, that the writer is forced to trouble Cecil therein that he may give them resolute answer; but doubts that they will be here before he can receive answer. Has signified to what end Thomas Kincaid and George Clapperton are drawn by the spoil of their goods by the inhabitants of Tweedmouth and Spittal, wherein he will see them fully recompensed. Has sent to 110 persons the process of the Admiralty Court, and not one appears. Sent on Saturday to learn why they did not appear, when they sent the answer contained in his other letter.

2. If Cecil inquires of others he will learn the disorders in this wardenry. Rowland Foster is hurt with the Laird of Barmoor, servant unto Sir Thomas Grey; it is strange to see

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this sudden alteration since the Duke of Norfolk's departure. Has written to Sir Ralph Grey, the rather for that the greatest party are towards him, and his father-in-law is Thomas Grey, but no fruit follows; neither does he see any man seek to reform these disordered people. The frontiers are easy to be reformed, if the Queen choose some diligent servant to be President in these parts as Bishop Lee was in Wales, and send with him such a discreet counsellor as Sir William Inglefield was, and command the President and all that Council to be resident only at Newcastle for one year, that these wicked people may know what it is to live under a law. The presence of such an officer at Newcastle would not only be a terror to the frontiers, but would look beyond the walls of Berwick. Perceives by Mr. Grimstone, who at the end of the year departs hence, that he thinks the Queen is not plainly dealt withal in the great charges of the works; he will be able to declare the particulars, whereof Leek is ignorant.—Berwick, 7 Oct., in the morning. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Desires speedy answer for the Lords of Scotland, for it seems that they would make good cheer if they had wherewith. Wrote to him in behalf of George Dyve for the office of clerk of the check, of whom however he has since known more by other than he judged by outward appearance.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 7. **613.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since the departure of the Lord of St. John's (by whom he was advertised at large of the state of all things) there has been no great matter worth reporting. The Ambassadors within two or three days depart towards England. They stayed a few days longer for advertisement that they received from Sir Francis Leeke, and for the uncertain bruit of the fall of the English money, of which they had made their chief provision, and payed very dear at the merchants' hands to have it. What they have now determined they have written to Sir Francis again, from whom he shall receive speedy advertisement, as also farther from Lethington. Is sure that he and as many others as are necessary to open the Queen's favour to this country, will show themselves willing to continue the amity. The contract remains yet in Randolph's hands; there have subscribed thirty of the Estates; there lack yet three, whom he doubts not to have as soon as they come to Edinburgh. Is advised to have the copy of the Act of Parliament, by which the same was confirmed, subscribed with the Clerk of the Registry's hand. Desires to know Cecil's pleasure herein.

2. To signify in how good part the Earl of Argyll accepted the Queen's letters, he sends his own acknowledging the receipt of them; of the selfsame bond and league is the Lord of St. James [*sic*], of whose handwriting Randolph can testify. Some others there are no less bound than these, of whom he has no fewer promises, both by word and writing, than he

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has from the other. Touching Castle Semple, he trusts that Cecil shall soon learn that that matter is agreed. The Earl of Arran wrote that he had sent two gentlemen to require the Master of Semple to deliver it up unto him. The Master answered that forasmuch as his father had put him in that place, he would be loath to do anything contrary to his commandment; but if it should seem good to him he would come himself and remain, and send his brother to Dunbar to his father to know whereunto he would be content to agree. He has returned with his father's answer, but what it is has not come to Randolph's knowledge. It is reported that the father himself has returned to the Duke and his son, to take such composition as he can. In the same letter the Earl of Arran writes that the Bishop of St Andrews is like to become a good Protestant, and has already given over his Mass, and received the common prayers. A good token the Laird of Grange writes he has given; for at the time he offered most largely, the lady his' love, the Lord Semple's daughter, was in house with him at Parsley [Paisley]. The Earl of Arran is not so hasty of belief that he will credit much before he see some token of heartier repentance than is likely to proceed out of so dissembled a heart. As much as the Duke had of his at Parsley [Paisley] he has again; whatsoever the Earl of Arran has he keeps in his own hands. The hatred of men increases daily against the Bishop; his faults are oftentimes talked of, both in the pulpit and out.

3. The Lord James is not yet returned out of the north. Doubts whether the Earl of Argyll be gone to meet the Deputy of Ireland, for so he understands he purposed, by the Earl of Glencairn. The Master of Maxwell has been written again unto, to see whether the Lord Wharton and he may be agreed. Lady Fleming takes to-morrow her journey towards France; she has promised on her honour that she has none in her company but such as are ordinarily attendant upon her son and herself. Robert Lesley, of whom he wrote before, sues for a passport for himself and nine persons; he will hardly find favour. Is informed that Lord Erskine has given the keeping of Edinburgh Castle to Alexander his brother, a worse Papist than himself, and more malicious than a man of good judgment ought to be; as there was never good to be looked for at his hands, so is there no hurt to be doubted. If Cecil could procure the writer's return from this country without giving suspicion of any alienation of the Queen's favour, he would be thankful.—Edinburgh, 7 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 7. **614.** The MASTER OF MAXWELL to RANDOLPH.

1. Believed not that he had been into this country, otherwise he would have written to him. Perceives that he has seen a letter of his sent to the young Laird of Lethington,

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desiring him to show Cecil his complaint against Lord Dacre for lack of redress. Has not got redress of one groat since the conclusion of the peace, which is almost one year and three-quarters; nevertheless he has offered for the part of Scotland to make full redress, has passed into England himself, and besides has delivered to him [Dacre], a most notable offender, and took but one sober fellow who was justified. His excuse herein is, that the Grahams, who are the principal offenders against the peace, are not obedient. Maxwell offered to concur with Dacre for the ordering of them or any others in such sort as he might devise, and be bound that they should have no maintenance or resort in Scotland.

2. Begs Randolph at his coming to the Court, to show his writing to Cecil that the Queen may know his complaint, believing that she will take such order that the peace may be inviolably observed. Whether the writer shall "wyt" the Lord Dacre that he bears with them in their evil doings, or that he be inhibited that he may not ride upon them, he knows not. He cannot "wyt" any man but him, because he has office; and without reformation be made, whosoever be in the "wyt," either by him or others, of their great attempts committed within the peace, (which is above 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* sterling, besides the slaughter of forty or fifty men,) Randolph knows the great inconvenience which will follow. The subjects will be forced to seek relief where they may have it, for the daily incursions done by the subjects of England under his charge.—Dumfries, 7 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 8. **615.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Nothing new of late. Has learnt from the Count Palatine that the Pope has written to the Emperor about a General Council, and that he has consented that it should be held at Constance, but that he would prefer Inspruck, which is within the Imperial dominions. He has desired the Emperor to procure the acceptance of the decrees of the Council of Trent by all the German Princes and states. To this the Emperor has replied that it was impossible and contrary to his oath at his confirmation; and that the Princes of the Confession of Augsburg would suspect that he and the French and Spanish Kings held the Council for the Pope's pleasure, and in order that they might be executors of the decrees. The Count Palatine has commanded that none of his preachers shall dispute on the words of the Lord's Supper, nor revile one another, but shall declare the words of the Supper to the people without any comments; and that they shall cease from arguing and reasoning on the manner and form of Christ's Presence, lest they seem to be wise above what is fitting. Lately he has deposed two preachers, who inveighed against each other too sharply in public. The Landgrave is also said to have commanded the same. The Rhinegrave was lately with the Duke of Wurtemberg and

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the Elector Palatine, and has gone thence into Saxony. The German captains who serve the French have been informed that the King would soon need their services. It is suspected that the King will place German garrisons in the larger towns to keep them in their superstition. All kinds of charges are noised abroad, as rebellion, Anabaptism, Huguenotism, and other crimes.

2. For nearly two years he has written to England from hence, and from Augsburg, by the ordinary post; and as they will not take any letter except the postage be paid at so much per ounce, he begs that Cecil will take this into consideration. Lately several noblemen assembled at Stutgard, on account of an archery match which was proclaimed, the prizes of which were munificent; but because many nobles were not able to be present on account of the inundations, it is said that they will meet at Worms in November. Mundt thinks that it would be well for him to attend, in order to cultivate their good will towards the Queen; but as he is ignorant of the state of affairs in England and has not heard from Cecil for a whole year, and as the noblemen are very desirous to know about them, he hesitates about going.

3. The French are fortifying Metz with a citadel.—Strasburg, 8 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 8. **616.** JOHN BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.*

1. In his letter of the 17th ult. wrote to Cecil of the Dantzickers who sued to have a staple at Emden, which is granted to them. The cause why they will traffic no longer at Amsterdam is that the Emperor Charles granted that city the privilege that when a last of rye surmounted twenty-eight guilders, then they might restrain the strange merchants from transporting any out of the city, and they to pass at their liberty. A last of corn is ten quarters, and the guilder at 4*s.* 4*d.*, amounts to 9*s.* 4*d.* the quarter.

2. The Chancellor of East Friesland has written to him of certain occurrences in High Dutchland, that the Duke Augustus, the Elector, is departed to the Lord. The Princes of these parts have intelligence that there is a controversy between the Emperor and his son Maximilian, chiefly for a preacher whom Duke Augustus and the Palzgrave sent. The French King has here many practices.

3. On the 4th inst. two Hamburg ships were lost by the mouth of the Ems, having on board ninety or 100 dry vats with armour, pistols, and courriers, passing into England. Supposing that the munitions were for the Queen, he wrote

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* On the back of this letter Cecil has written the following memoranda:—"Bishop of St. David's, Archbishop of York. Robert Horne, Dean of Durham, Bishop of Winton. Scambler, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough. Downham, Bishop of Chester."

Oct. 8. to the Chancellor of East Friesland that the goods which came to land might be saved for the parties, naming none. One vat has come to land. The wreck was on the shore. Has advertised Gresham of the same. The Duke of Lunenburg has written to him that the old King of Sweden is dead, and that the two brothers had requested the young King to stay and see things in order, of which opinion the Lady of Emden is also.—Bremen, 8 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 8. **617.** ROBERT CORNWALL to CECIL.

At his first coming to these parts he looked to have the charge of 300 footmen, and therefore was at great pains to be accompanied by sufficient men to employ as officers, amongst whom the bearer of this letter was to execute the place of lieutenant. It has been found, however, by presentment in the Marshal's Court, that by the old ordinances of the town, it were not permissible that the bearer, considering the place of his nativity, might serve. Therefore, considering the charges he has been at in carrying his goods and wife to and fro, he begs that he may persevere in the execution of his said place.—Berwick, 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 9.] **618.** R. JONES to the LORD ADMIRAL.

Has touched some part of this to my Lords. Divers English merchants have complained to him that the French begin already to spoil them and they can have no justice, although they know the parties and see their goods before their faces. There is much flocking of merchants hither, and he fears that these men where they see opportunity will take their advantage, as they did in King Edward's time, and when they have got good booty, which shall amount to 100,000*l.*, and find most of the English merchant ships on their side, they will use their commodity. If they are suffered thus to do there will be no trafficking, and how the merchants and ships, being in such number, shall come home, God knoweth.—Paris,* [*blank*] Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in a fragile condition. Add. Endd.: 9 Oct. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 10. **619.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the last of September he signified to her the arrival of Don Antonio De Toledo at this Court, the cause of whose legation he referred to his next letters; and although he judges that Chamberlain has advertised her of the same, yet he thinks it his duty to signify what had come to him here. Antonio had letters of credit only to the French King, with persuasions to divert him from the National Council, pre-

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* Originally, Poissy.

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tended to be kept in January next at Paris, for reformation of religion in the realm, as a thing which would greatly prejudice his policy in Spain and elsewhere in Philip's dominions; judging that if France should alter anything it would cause a schism universally, whereby the King of Spain would be constrained to admit the like in all his countries, especially in Spain, where religion begins to spring already, and where of late the Inquisitors have laid hands upon the Admiral of Spain's brother. In acknowledging which friendship the King of Spain offers at his own charge to give the French King aid, and to assist in his own person, if need be, to suppress all rebellion and schism in France. He was answered that the French King would first assemble his three Estates, and there propone the matter, to see what would be advised for the manner of calling a General Council, not minding without urgent necessity to assemble a Council National.

2. Don Antonio had also to move the French King that as all the galleys reported to have escaped from Al Gerbes were also taken, it was like that the Turk would enterprise to take from Spain the force, alliance, and amity which it had upon the coast of Barbary; and so wholly impeach the navigation, and put Spain in some danger, or else set upon Malta, Sicily, or some place in Italy; therefore the King of Spain required aid for the defence of the coast of Africa. For answer whereunto the French King said he would lend King Philip 5,000 men, to be ready to serve in March.

3. Another point was that if the National Council could be broken here, to devise how a General Council might be called; and for want of the probability thereof, to propose a league to be made between the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France and Spain, for the general suppressing of the Protestants, for which purpose the Pope's Nuncio travails by all means to stay the National Council. This is all he can understand of Don Antonio's doings; who arriving here the 23rd Sept., departed back towards Spain on the 27th, having received very great entertainment and courtesy in the Court, with a present valued at 12,000 crowns.

4. Going to the Court for the Vidame of Amiens' matter, the writer took occasion to salute Don Antonio for her. Where, having talked with the Cardinal of Lorraine, he resorted to the said Don Antonio, he being lodged within the Court. When they entered into talk Throckmorton told him how things had passed for the late reconciliation in Scotland, and how the French King had deferred to give his part, directly against an Article provided in the same, pretending excuses upon the Scots' doings, and showed him the said treaty. He answered that considering the lack of finances in the Queen's realm, and how weak it was for want of men of conduct and good soldiers trained up in the wars, he though she could not do better than to fortify her realm

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and have her navy in such case, to be ready upon short warning, which would keep her and her realm in quiet. Throckmorton said that the Queen always desired quietness; and as for finances, and men of conduct and service, neither had she want of one or the other, as would well appear to such as should give her cause to bring the same forth. After a little talk he then asked what she meant, to deprive and imprison those good Bishops who reigned in her sister's time? Throckmorton said that he knew little of the particularities, but thought that she had not done it without good cause; and besides that she was well advertised of some secret practices intended among them.

5. Understands that the Duke of Savoy has appointed him, (till he be satisfied of that which is done by the French King for his wife's dowry,) the commodities of the countries of Provence, Dauphiné, and Languedoc, with liberty to give licence to carry out corn. There is also order given for the payment to the King of Spain of such money as remains due to him upon the marriage of the Queen his wife. M. De Voisy, a general of finance, and of the King's Council, is sent to Lyons to contract to furnish the King with treasure. There is one also sent to the Pope for licence for him to annex out of the spiritual promotions within the realm a revenue of 100,000 crowns by year, which he means to sell, partly to pay his debts and partly to furnish himself of money in his purse. Nothing is left undone besides which may serve for that purpose. It is thought that the chief matter they mind to press upon at this assembly shall be for a present relief, and getting of finances. He has also taken up in Paris a loan of 400,000 francs, which is almost 200,000 crowns.

6. Sends the names of eighteen new Knights of the Order of St. Michael. On Michaelmas Eve the herald of the French King's Order came to him, and according to the accustomed manner prayed him from the King to be that night and next day at the ceremony and feast of the Order; which he accordingly did. There were there the Bishop of Viterbo, the Pope's Ambassador, and the Ambassadors of Venice, Ferrara, and Mantua. On Michaelmas Day at the time of the elevation of the Sacrament, all the company kneeled, and used the fashion observed in that realm; but Throckmorton sat still in his place without any other motion. The Ambassador of Ferrara, offended therewith, told the Pope's Ambassador softly (but not out of Throckmorton's hearing) that he had not done well, and that if it had been in any other country than in France he had died for it in the place, and that it was very arrogantly done. Which injury he heard quietly, having more regard to the honour of the place and company than fear to have made him understand his mind for his rashness if it had been elsewhere. In the dinner time (for the Ambassadors dined together with the officers of the Order in a place by themselves), the said Ambassador was in hand

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with the matter again between him and the Ambassador of Mantua, which Throckmorton likewise heard with patience. After dinner he told M. De Lansac, (who was appointed to keep them company, and although a Knight of the Order took not his rank till evensong) that he was come thither to do the King his master honour, and that he for his part held himself very well content for the favour and good usage that he had found at their hands; but that there was occasion given him that day of his small contentation, for the Ambassador of Ferrara had taken his pleasure of him for his usage in the church at elevation time, both there and also at the table; and that if it had not been for the reverence of the place, the honour of the rank that he held, and the estimation of the company, he would have revenged upon him. It was not, he said, the part of an Ambassador of Ferrara to meddle with the religion of an Ambassador of England, nor to use such language touching the Queen's honour and his estimation, specially when the King and all the company were content with his doings therein. M. De Lansac said he was sorry that any such thing had chanced, and that the King would not be glad of it. As for Throckmorton's behaviour he said that the King and all the rest held the same very agreeable. This done they were all brought to the King, he being risen from dinner, and there every of them used such ceremonies as are wont. Throckmorton spoke to the King and reminded the Cardinal of the Vidame's matter, and gave him a remembrance thereof, who promised an answer within two or three days, which as yet he has not received, though he has not forgotten to send to him since again for it.

7. Next morning before the King went to service, (as he uses to have Dirige and a Mass of requiem for the Knights of the Order that are dead,) the herald came again from the King to tell him how sorry he was for that which had passed between him and the Ambassador of Ferrara; and that the King sent him word in the presence of the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Constable, and all the Knights of the Order, that unless he could conform himself to do as others did and adore (for that was his term), he put him to his choice to come to that day's service or to tarry away; adding that his example might do much harm among a great many who were ready enough to receive it. Throckmorton told the herald that although he could not declare his mind to him in French so well as in his own tongue he would do his best; and said he thought that the Ambassador of Ferrara's behaviour touched the Queen, which was not meet for him to have suffered unrevenged if time and place had permitted it. As for the occasions that moved him to do as he had done in the church he gave religious grounds, and also that the reverencing of the Sacrament was contrary to the usages established by law in England. He could not a little marvel that more fault was found with his doings now than there was last year at Bar-le-Duc, where was no Ambassador but

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himself, and where he used the same usage, only more to be noted, for then he stood upright (and now he sat), and right over against him sat the Duchess of Arschot; and yet there was nothing said, but all kindness and good words. He thanked the King for putting him to the choice, and was very well content to tarry at home. The herald promised to make a faithful report of the whole, since which time he has heard no more of the matter. Writes thus at length, that whatsoever be said or written she may know the truth of the matter from him.

8. At the said Don Antonio's coming Throckmorton received by the hands of her pensioner Gamboa, the Spanish courier, a packet from Chamberlain, which he forwards.

9. There is arrived out of Scotland by sea, one Crankston, late official of the Bishop of St. Andrews, with letters from the said Bishop and others; he departed from Scotland on the 24th ult. and arrived on the 4th inst. He brings news that there is some disunion towards between Lord James and one of the Forbes for the earldom of Buchan, which is like to be great; and that Lord Semple had got into the castle of Dunbar. Understands that he will be returned to the Bishop of St. Andrews by sea. If means could be found to meet with him at his landing, and to take his letters from him, they might decipher the practice of the Guises and their further meaning towards Scotland. As the Queen has been a suitor for the Vidame of Amiens for his return home, so it may like her to cause him to be put in remembrance for the release, before his coming thence, of two honest poor men, her subjects, named Thomson of London, and Morgan, whom he has kept a great while in prison so closely as they could not be heard of. At length Throckmorton is informed that they are in a dungeon in his castle of Pecquiny, near Amiens, as evil and cruelly used as men can be.

10. Whereas he signified that M. D'Oysel was in great favour and like to do all for the matters of Scotland, and that he was like to have the Order given him at this time; he is since put besides that hope by means of the Bishop of Amiens, De La Brosse, and Martigues, who have incensed the King and Queen against him, as the only occasion why they are not presently possessed of Scotland. The cause is this; the Bishop of Amiens, with the consent of De la Brosse and Martigues, gave advice to the Queen Dowager at the beginning of the garboils to dissemble with the Scots by all manner of means, and to call a Parliament where she should be present, either at Leith or Edinburgh; so as, having all the nobility assembled, she might have picked out and beheaded such as might have hindered the French King's service there. D'Oyzel liked not this order, and the Queen's nature could not agree with such extremity and cruelty, whereby the Prelate's advice took not place; and since their matters have not succeeded in Scotland, they now lay the blame on D'Oyzel.

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11. Upon St. Michael's Day, being at the feast of the King's Order, Il Senior Michaeli, the Ambassador of Venice, told him that he was appointed to be revoked, and that his successor, Michael Zoriano, late Ambassador to the Emperor, was on his way. Having been more familiar with him than any other, he asked him who should be their Ambassador in England. He said he wished that he himself might be sent there again, but he thought that one would not be sent until they saw how the matters which had been begun ended. He further said he loved England well, and therefore told Throckmorton that its state stood now upon making and marring.

12. Lord Hume by his friends has made great suit for the continuance of his pension, and also for 10,000 francs (which are 4,000 crowns) due for arrears of the same, together with certain other requests, which have been denied him, and his suits are quite dashed. M. D'Oyzel made suit to the Queen that he should have at the King's charge fifty men in wages. He is herein rejected, and the Bishop of Amiens, De la Brosse, and Martigues have persuaded a very evil opinion of him, saying that he conducted the English into Scotland. The abbeys of Kelso and Melrose, lately vacant by the death of the incumbents, came to the hands of the Cardinal of Guise by the King's gift. William Carr, Parson of Roxburgh, shall have the abbey of Kelso; paying out of the same pensions to Coldingknows, Farnichurst, and certain others to the sum of 300* marks sterling.

13. The Count Rhinegrave is sent for to repair hither with as much force as he can bring. The galleys are sent for to come about with expedition to Newhaven. The Mareschal Brissac, Governor of Picardy, is newly appointed to have the governorship of Normandy, whither he goes out of hand. Is by good means advertised that the King of Spain will lend the French King 3,000 Spaniards who are in the Low Countries, 500 men-at-arms, and 2,000 footmen, who shall enter by Narbonne, and 3,000 who shall come by Navarre, with 500 horse of that country; these, joined with this King's power, shall serve to pacify or utterly suppress all schisms, heresy, and rebellion in this country. This done, and the parties for religion clean overthrown, these Princes have already accorded to convert their powers towards England and Geneva, which they take to be the occasioners and causes of all their troubles. A gentleman since Don Antonio's return has come herewithal. This offer has been made already to the French King by the King of Spain's Ambassadors on the fifth instant. Besides this, a gentleman has told him that he saw at the Pope's Nuncio's hands a letter from the Nuncio in Spain, wherein the aids were promised; and that the King of Spain had written to the French King that he would not only help him to suppress all heresy, trouble, and rebellion in France, but also join him to cause all such others as will not submit

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* Originally, 3,000 in the MS.

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to the See Apostolic to come to order. Hears also of 4,000 Swiss appointed to come to serve the King.

14. There is great preparation of victuals daily. The French bruit that all this tends only to guard the King and suppress rebellion, for which purpose it is said that the King will go to Orleans for his safety. Mombron, upon the coming of the Cardinal of Tournon to Avignon, has begun a new stir, and repulsed La Mothe Gondrin, who was sent against him; whereby, having taken more courage, he has increased his numbers. But all bruits of his doings have proved vain heretofore, so it is doubted by strangers and by Throckmorton that there is some other means meant in gathering these forces and provisions than the repressing so mean a captain as Mombron.

15. Whereas Captain Bois, master of the camp of all the footmen this side the mounts, was lately appointed to conduct all the footmen he could levy with great secresy into Normandy, he is now commanded to bring the said footmen and all the men in the ordinary garrisons in Picardy and other frontier places to Orleans. Whereas the Vidame of Chartres, upon his suit to have his cause judged by his companions of the Order, was removed from the Bastille to St. Germain, the King and Knights of the Order have referred his case to the report of De la Brosse and De Sansac, who at Christmas, at the next meeting of the Order, are to make report on his case. It is not like to be known before what will become of him. In the meantime he is kept straiter, and none of his servants permitted to be about him. M. D'Oysel has found so much favour that he has leave to retire himself to his own house. Lord Seton has obtained of the French Queen a letter in his favour to Elizabeth to give him licence to pass through England, which he has sent to Throckmorton to be conveyed to her. Desires her to let him know her pleasure by her next. As far as he can learn he departs so evil satisfied that they have made him a very ill Frenchman.

16. De* Favori told him that in discoursing with the Duke of Nemours, the latter had said that his going into England was dashed, and that in case these garboils had not happened in this realm, the Queen should have heard of them in another manner of sort than she looked for; and in case they can oppress them, they will look to have reason at her hands.

17. Received to-day letters from English merchants at Rouen, complaining of a depredation at sea in August last by the French, whereof he wrote straight to the Cardinal; encloses a copy of the letter and answer.—Poissy, 10 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A small portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 15.

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* From this point to the end of the paragraph is in cipher, deciphered.

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Oct. 10. **620.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Gives similar information to that contained in his letter of the same date to the Queen, omitting his quarrel with the Ambassador of Ferrara. The French mind not to meddle with Scotland, but only to practise to abuse the Queen and Scots till they are able to decipher her disposition for her marriage, and what point she means to be at with Scotland, and that they have got money in their purses to follow their enterprises. If the Queen keep a slack hand in the matters of Scotland and does therein but coldly, (because they take it she has done more for herself than for the Scots,) they will persuade them so; and to keep them to their old devotion to France, will give the Daughter of France, (whom it was said the Prince of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the Prince of Navarre should have had,) with 300,000 crowns dowry, in marriage to the Earl of Arran, and make him Lieutenant of Scotland, with the revenue of the kingdom for his entertainment. If the Queen by assured means entertains the amity of Scotland, they mind then to use cunning means to make a division by winning over the Lord James to their side, separating him from the Earl of Arran; whereunto there is already an entry made by means of prosecuting one of the Hamiltons for killing the Sheriff of Linlithgow's brother. For a better furtherance of their purpose they bestow all their benefices, wardships, etc. upon such as are affected to the French and contrary to the Duke and Earl, and make all assignations of money due by them to the Scots upon the revenue of Scotland; which being many, will breed further pikes among them, and so be an occasion to set them together by the ears. Great numbers of merchants and ships are on this side, and daily come over, to their great peril and that of their vessels, (things standing in such doubtful terms,) and of the great quantity of money that they carry over, being at this vintage not so little as 80,000 crowns, as he is informed by good means. Has written more fully to the Queen.—Poissy, 10 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.

Oct. 10. **621.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Has received his of the 6th Sept. by Clark, who has been spoiled to the value of 300 crowns by Mr. Lokke, notwithstanding his, and Killigrew's, and Jones' letters of recommendation. He says that he brought into the devotion of the Lords of the Congregation, the Lords of Garlies and Lochinvar; which being true he deserves more to be considered. By Cecil's letter of the 20th ult. (which the writer received on the 5th by De Favory) he understands of Lord Roberts' wife's strange death, whereof he heard before in this Court; which as it was strange indeed, so has it been and is yet discoursed of here at pleasure, and liberally enough of the malicious French; so he terms them, and their talk hereof

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deserves. God forbid that the rumour thereof should prove true. "And as an evil chance cometh not commonly alone, but is accompanied oftentimes with another as evil or worse; so I pray God that this cruel and hard hap be not the messenger of a further disaster towards in our country; you can consider the rest." As he is like to live here still, he bewails his chance therein, and seeing it pleased the Queen to bring it to pass, must arm himself with patience and hope for better. Though he desires to be at home for his own particular ease, yet he does not respect that so much as the Queen's service; and he is sure she would find his service would stand her in better stead there than here. Recomforts himself that Cecil is in place, with whom he dare be bold and frank. Trusts that he will with his great wisdom and dexterity so handle the matter now at home, perceiving whereunto some are bent there with him, that their general case and surety be not brought to that peril and danger as they be driven to say, *una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.* Will never suffer himself to be transported for any particular respect or commodity to make him prosecute any other purpose than shall be for the surety and harmony of the Queen and her realm; and say and think always *magnum præsidium conscientia sana.*

2. Cecil will see by his letters to the Queen and the Council how things go on this side, and what need there is to look about them and prepare for the worst, rather than the following and serving of fancies, to which letters he refers him.—Poissy, 10 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Oct. 10. **622.** Another copy of the above, but with occasional variations of diction.

Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 10. **623.** THROCKMORTON to the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.*

Wishes he were either dead or hence that he might not hear the dishonourable and naughty reports that are made here of the Queen, and the great joy in this Court among the Princes here for the success they take it they are like to have in England, not letting to speak of the Queen and some others that "which every hair of my head stareth at and my ears glow to hear." Is almost at his wits' end, and knows not what to say. "One laugheth at us, another threateneth, another revileth the Queen. Some let not to say, What religion is this that a subject shall kill his wife, and the Prince not only bear withal but marry with him?" rehearsing the father and grandfather. All the estimation the English had got is clean gone, and the infamy passes the same so far, as his

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* A memorandum on the back of this letter stands thus:—"Coldingknowes' pension. Fernihurst, out of the abbey of Kelso. William Car, 350 marks sterling. Hume, 10,000 francs, 50 men in wages. Lord Bothwell, Melrose, Guise, Cars.

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heart bleeds to think upon the slanderous bruits he hears, which if they be not slaked, or "if they prove true," their reputation is gone for ever, war follows, and utter subversion of the Queen and country. Begs him to help to slake these rumours. Prays that God will not suffer her to be *opprobrium hominum et abjectio plebis.* With weeping eyes takes his leave.

Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton: 10 Oct. 1560. To the Marquis of Northampton. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 10. **624.** Another copy of the above.
Modern transcript. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **625.** THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. By letters from Mr. Killegrew of the 20th ult., received on the 7th, the writer has learnt of the death of my Lady his Lordship's late bedfellow, and condoles with him thereon. Thanks him for his present of a nag; would do so more if he would find means that he might come home in post to hunt and hawk in England, which it were more meet for him to do than to be Ambassador here, as things have lately fallen out. By his last wrote to his Lordship to prepare his horse and armour, to encounter the lustiest and activest gallant of this Court, since which time his going or stay hath been diversely balanced and now revived again. But since the return of Lignerolles out of England, his going is more wished than it was before, so that Lord Robert need not fear his counterbuff yet awhile. The French galleys come about from Nantes to Newhaven out of hand.

2. The Rhinegrave makes men with all speed in Almaine, and brings them away with like diligence. Marshal Brissac goes into Normandy as Governor, who would not be sent but that something is meant.

Copy, in very fragile condition. Add. Endd.: 10 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 10. **626.** Another copy of the same.
Modern transcript. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **627.** HENRY KILLEGREW to THROCKMORTON.

1. Perceives by a letter written to "my Lady" that he has not heard from him since Mr. Sommer came to him [Throckmorton]. Is sorry his choice was no better in messengers, but there was no other fault in him. This is the fourth time he has come into this town only to write unto him since his departure from Basing; the first he sent by Defavorye, the second by the French Ambassador, the third by Lignerolles, and this by Lord St. John, whom he commends as one of the best sort of all his nation, a perfect, honest, friendly gentleman, and Randolph's dear friend and his; to whose relation he refers all Scottish matters, for that

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he came late hence. Randolph wills him to advertise that the Lady Fleming and Lord Henry Valois, her son, will be shortly there well accompanied.

2. Has written long since of the death of Lord Robert's wife. The King of Sweden comes not at all, but there is a new bruit of one to renew the Emperor's suit. Throckmorton is not like to return this winter, though all his friends say they have done their best; he sees no likelihood of David's return as yet, so he must refer some things unto his coming. Some would persuade him to write to Throckmorton for his abode there, but he has absented himself on purpose. Many of his friends judge his abode more happy for him than his return; for his own part he likes France so well that he wishes he were there, and begs that he will help him. His man has forgot his cipher at Hampton Court, so he must write thereafter. Begs that he will send word what has become of the letters he sent.

3. The Queen and all the Lords are in good health; the Earl of Pembroke is well amended. By Lignerolles he sent such proclamations as were set forth, and now sends the last set forth this day. Sends certain letters for Spain which "my Lady Marquis" and Lady Clinton desire to have conveyed thither. All Throckmorton's friends are well, his brother John is here. Ladies Hunsdon and Sidney brought a-bed; the Queen christened both, which he hears are daughters. "I cannot imagine what rumours they be you hear there, as you write so strange, unless such as were here of the death of my Lady Dudley; for that she brake her neck down a pair of stairs, which I protest unto you was done only by the hand of God, to my knowledge. But who can let men to speak and think in such cases?"

4. William Drury is out of prison. Drew hath the liberty of the Fleet, and like to have more liberty shortly. The Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Admiral, and many Lords supped yesternight, and dined this day at Arundel's. No news of the Queen's coming to London before Hallontide. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Bedford still in the country. They are as full of agues at the Court as ever they were in his time, which makes all kinds of men weary of their lives. Lord Gray goes shortly to Berwick to be Captain there. Randall was offered to be Marshal there, but refused. The same Mr. Lee goes forth with the works there, and seeks to discredit Portynary, but failed. Brand, Fitz William, Cornwall, and Roger Carew remain at Berwick with charge of men, some fifty, some more. Some things be so used as all men be weary. Croftes is still in the Fleet. Will send Lady Cecil's money by David; the writer might have had it, but the fall of money caused him to forbear. Wrote of the horses, one from Lord Robert and the other from the Treasurer, which he delivered to "my Lady;" cannot write of their goodness, but they were the best he could find, yet they be not meet for Throckmorton's own saddle.

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5. Begs him to send word of the Vidame's and De Nemours' coming hither.—London, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 7.

[Oct.] **628.** PORTENARY to the COUNCIL.

1. By the Queen's commandment and theirs he was sent to Berwick with letters to the Duke of Norfolk to view the fortifications. Having drawn a plat of them, he found certain imperfections, which might easily be amended at small cost, which plat is in Mr. Secretary's hands. His Grace and every one else agreed that the imperfections ought to be amended, except Sir Richard Lee, who excused them. He then showed another plat to the Duke and Lee, who thought it was good, strong and sure, but that it should grow to somewhat more charge; wherefore he drew a third, which was sure and strong and of somewhat less charge, whereupon the Duke was satisfied; but Lee did not see the plat at that time.

2. Afterwards, understanding that the Duke would march towards Leith, he signified to him that he had brought divers patterns of divers ways to win a strong town, which he showed to him, Lord Wharton, Sir Peter Carew, and Lee, together with the rules and orders that a general ought to keep in assailing a strong town, which they commended, and ordered him to accompany them to the camp. After this, one reported to him that the said patterns had offended some man who was present. A few days after the agreement was made between Scotland and France, the Duke departed from Berwick secretly to view Leith; and Portenary accompanying him left his mail in Captain Drury's chamber in one of his servants' hands; and delivered him in a bag three plats of the new fortifications of Berwick, and two of the basse-town, praying him to lock them in a coffer, which he promised to do. Lee was also determined to have gone with the Duke, but hearing that Portenary was going he stayed, and lent him two of his horses and one of his men.

3. Portenary was in and about Leith with Lord Grey, and took a plat thereof; and coming back to Berwick he missed his third plat, which Lee had not seen; and he who had it in keeping said that he knew not what was become thereof. On complaining to Lord Wharton and Lee, the latter answered that it was no great matter, as he [the writer] might well make another like it. Cecil being returned from Scotland, Lee declared upon the loss of the said plat such suspicious matter and put him in such jealousy as worse could not be devised; as appeared by the grief and displeasure that he had and by the rebuke he gave Portenary for the loss thereof. This was done so that they should give no credit to the faults found in the fortifications, and to purchase him the Queen's displeasure, which he has found.

4. Captain Drury's servant was much offended with him for his being there lodged, and used him so strangely and

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dishonestly that he was compelled to complain to the Duke, who committed the servant to ward. And, so in revenge, Portenary believes that he consented that the plat should be removed, and a servant of Lee's was very familiar with him. After Cecil's departure to the Court the writer complained again to Lee, who answered him even as before, and made light of it. Thereupon he asked him why he had devised so evil and put so great suspicions in Cecil's head? Lee answered that he had not spoken any word about the said plat.

5. When Portenary found the said imperfections he spake gently to Lee, and told him that it was necessary to amend them, which he might do with little charge and no dishonour, as the fortification was yet so little forward. He excused the matter, and said if he would give him one good word he would give him three. Portenary answered that he could not, as herein consisted the force of the piece, and the safety of such a key as it is.

6. Having gone at the command of the Council to Portsmouth, he has made a plat thereof, wherewith as every man was not satisfied, he has devised two others, either of which is impregnable, and with the least charge possible.

7. If they all came into whatsoever man's hands there would ensue no danger at all, nor be any occasion of suspicion. In all the new fortresses of fame, as Milan, Placentia, Modena, Turin, Chalons, and Antwerp, no stranger is forbidden the ramparts and all their plats are in every man's hand.

8. When any of the said plats be put in execution, all reason will give that no force shall be able to prevail against it. He begs them not to doubt him for the loss of his plat, as he might at all times have made one and bestowed it at his pleasure and no man know thereof. Has brought so many plats and "patrons" that a horse can scantly carry them. Has brought a new invention in fortifying, for which King Philip and the Duke of Savoy offered him all that he would have. Has also an invention for artillery portative, as yet used only in France, brought thither within these three years by Bartholomew Campi. Is ready to go to Portsmouth, but desires to have convenient commission.

Endd. by Cecil: Portenary, Berwick. *Pp.* 8.

Oct. 11. **629.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since his last letters he has received another from the Earl of Argyll, written from Inch Drynich on the 3rd inst., desiring him to advertise Cecil that he has heard nothing from the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Has received another from the Master of Maxwell, which he sends. The occasion of Randolph writing to him was to signify the Queen's continued good will towards Scotland. He writes also a similar letter to the Laird of Lethington, save in the end he gives answer to a former letter received concerning the appointment to be made with Lord Wharton, unto whom he writes these words. "And where ye desire to write my mind

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towards the Lord Wharton, this is my answer; I love the Lord Dacre's house best of any man's in England, and the Lord Wharton's worst, yet neither love I the one so well, nor the other so evil, but I love the amity betwixt the realms better than them both. And whomsoever it shall please the Queen and Council of England to put in office here, I am well contented, so that I may have justice; but I am sure there is no man in England may do the Queen such service upon the West Marches as Lord Dacre, nor no man I would so willingly receive it of; but whomsoever it shall please the Queen to appoint, so I may have justice, like as I shall do, I shall be well satisfied; and without justice I will never be satisfied."

2. The Laird of Lethington's care is to set forth the Queen's honour. Others there are of whom no less account is to be made, who for the setting forth of her pleasure or will would not refuse any attempt that by force, policy, or wisdom might be attempted. The Lord James is not yet returned out of the north. The Earl of Argyll is written for to be here, and divers others of the nobles, that there may be at all times a resident Council to determine of affairs. The Duke is at Hamilton, and the Earl of Arran at Castle Semple. Lord Semple is so wilful that there is no reason to be had at his hands, "his sons bred of the father," and so are determined to make a simple end. The letters that last came out of France from Alexander Clark to the Earl of Arran and Lord James have greatly encouraged them to persevere stoutly against the French.—Edinburgh, 11 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 12. **630** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. The Pope remains in his former fancy as far forth as shall be in his power to disappoint all National Councils concerning matters for religion. But perceiving that without the aid of the temporal Princes it will not be, he sends forth his Nuncii to the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and France, (the Legate here has done this state to understand thereof,) to do them to wit that he will open at Trent the last-begun Council there, for which he will forthwith send his briefs. But if they make difficulty of that Council or place, they have in further commission to persuade that the canons do not bear it, neither that it can be well otherwise concluded, but that first the same must be opened again; and that forthwith with their assents he means to do it. The Pope's conclusion tends only to exclude all National Councils, and to admit no free General Council. The Pope's intent is to put the Princes in fear that if they should hazard the change of religion they must also hazard their estates.

2. They write from Rome that last week M. Nicetto (or Nicet), a secretary of France sent by the French King to the Pope about these matters, bruits abroad that there is a league concluded between the Queen, the Scots, and the Princes

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Protestants, into which there are also entered certain of the Peers of France, against the Papists, whom they name the Christian Princes. Also that the articles concluded upon at the late treaty in Scotland will not be ratified. The Pope also will aid the French King with 5,000 men against the Protestants, and King Philip will not want in that part. If the reading were not tedious to Cecil, and the writing painful to himself, he would have sent him divers long copies of letters written in Italian.—Venice, 12 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 12. **631.** John Brigantine to Gresham.

1. There came certain who had lost their crayer of Hamburg on the 4th inst., not far from the mouth of the Ems, on the coast of East Friesland. Their lading was most with munitions, ninety five dry vats of armour, pistols, and couriers; one vat came to shore. Benedict Guderman of Hamburg did lade them. Wrote to the Chancellor of East Friesland to command that such goods might be saved as came to land. The Danzickers have procured a staple at Emden, so that they would occupy no more at Amsterdam. Is very sorry for Gresham's fall from his horse, insomuch that he was once in mind to have seen him. Prays him to give commandment to Conyers to pay the bearer 15*l.* and to write to his factor in London that his wife may receive the same, unto whom he has written. Has sent him a bill for this month.—Emden, 12 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Here will shortly break forth certain French practices, as a credible person has informed him.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary, with a list of names on the back in Cecil's hand. Pp. 2.

Oct. 13. **632.** Coals for Berwick.

Coals carried to Berwick from Newcastle from the 2nd of March to the 13th Oct. 2 Eliz. [1560]. Prices varying from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* per chalder, the freight 6*s.* 8*d.* Total 1,058 chalders.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 14. **633.** Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to the Queen.

Understands from her letters dated on 1 Jan. that the falcons which he had sent in the previous year were acceptable to her; so this year begs her acceptance of ten, which he hopes will afford her some relaxation.—Königsburg, 14 Oct. 15[60].

Endd.: 14 Oct. 1560. *Lat. Broadside.*

Oct. 15. **634.** The Queen to Gresham.

The merchant adventurers have agreed to pay to him 30,000*l.* Flemish between the 15th and 30th Nov., for the discharge of so much of her debt, for which they require payment here upon double usance after the rate of 22*s.* 6*d.*

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Flemish for the pound by way of exchange, and such further sums Flemish as by exchange the same shall at the time of their payment be above the said rate. He is to see the money paid, and to help them in their sales; and if need be they may have the said sums prolonged upon interest, which they will of their own charges sustain. He is to advertise them what day he would have the said sums paid. He is also to have paid by the merchants of the staple 13,000*l.* Flemish this November for discharge of her debt.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 15 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 15. **635.** MORTON, GLENCAIRN, and LETHINGTON to CECIL.

They have directed the bearer, Robert Melville, to receive a certain sum of money from such persons as thereto shall be appointed, conform to the Treasurer's writing there, which Melville brings with him. They pray him to see the same delivered.—Berwick, 15 Oct. 1560. *Signed:* Morton,—Glencairn,—W. Maitland.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **636.** HENRY KILLEGREW to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has received his letter of the 10th of October. Mr. Middlemore arrived here upon Saturday night, and found the Secretary and Mr. Treasurer. Yesterday, being Monday, they came to the Court, where he received his letter. Thanks him for having written to the Lord Keeper of the Seal. Though he hears that David Throckmorton's man is like shortly to be discharged, has thought good to write these few words by this messenger, who came with letters from Cologne to Mr. Secretary, but is returned without answer. Spake not with Mr. Secretary since, so can write nothing of the matter, but it was such as he said required no answer. Lady Throckmorton, after she had received the Queen's answer by the Marchioness, wrote unto the Lord Keeper, of whom he received yesterday the like answer, that it cannot be as yet All such as profess themselves to be his [Throckmorton's] friends say that there is but a woman only who is the cause of his stay. Is desirous to see him and expound his own letters and meaning. Knows not the news that he who carried to him the packet with the proclamation brought unto that Court, but left him in hope to return shortly and bring guests with him.

2. During his abode here there were lewd rumours; thinks he can judge the ground of them, which were so false that nothing can be more false. Trusts David or Middleton shall be able to advertise him more at length. Little marvels that he heard news there when they were so common here. For the messenger he wrote of he did rather put him in hope than despair, yet not after such sort but that he might judge he spoke reasonably.

3. Touching the Queen's marriage, Englishmen would be glad to find an English husband for her; therefore they were

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sorry to hear of Sweden's coming. Likewise of the Duke of Holstein, whose Ambassador is here presently. The bruit of M. De Nemours' journey did not a little annoy them; but of all strangers at present they fear the Earl of Arran, because the Lords of Scotland are coming to this Court to treat of marriage. They have every week a new husband for the Queen. When all is done, he thinks every man has cause to hope. For his own part he cannot tell what to say, but only that he is an Englishman by affection, and a stranger by reason he speaks in the feminine gender. James H. [James Hamilton] and the L. D. [Lord David] are arrived here, as he is credibly informed. Out of Scotland has heard nothing since the Lord of St. John's departure. News from hence he can write none. The Queen and all the Lords are in perfect good health. The Court is at Hampton Court and like to remain there unto Hallonday. Barker is now the best assay master of England, and all other men but counterfeits to him; he is this day put in the Whitehall here at Westminster to try his cunning in the separating the copper from silver, wherein by all the proofs he hath yet made he is king of that science. The Lord Admiral commends himself to Throckmorton; he has intelligence from Nantes, Brest, and other places, marvelling he could not receive the like from him. He has been since at Gillingham to see his charge there. They begin to make a buckler to defend the malice of their foes. Is sorry for the Lord Vidame's trouble. *Dum brevitatem studeo, obscurus fiam.*—London, 15 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 16. F **637.** The QUEEN to WOTTON.

1. Forasmuch as by means of sundry advertisements and informations she considers the proceedings of the French at this day to be not very sound towards the continuance of peace with her, she has thought meet to cause the merchants trading into France to be advised not to be very hasty to send hither any such number of ships or other riches as might give occasion for the French, by gain thereof, to utter their evil meaning the sooner, which now they keep secret. And for that it might come to the notice of the French Ambassador, or the King, some other way that her subjects and merchants forbear to make any frequent trade thither, and so mistrust her more than is meant,—her pleasure is that he repair to the French Ambassador, and let him understand that she, meaning honourably to continue in her good disposition towards peace, has thought it convenient to deal most plainly with the French King and Queen, and to admonish them of such things as seem to hurt the increase of amity, so that there be no suspicion or jealousy conceived in the same. He may show the Ambassador of the depredation of a ship of Falmouth laden with tin, on the 16th of August last by a French ship set forth by the Sieur De Citeville, dwelling within two leagues of Cherbourg, and the tin known and manifestly seen

A.D. 1560. Oct. 16. to be distributed at Cherbourg to the use of the said Citeville. It is further understood that there are two other French barks of war set out upon the seas to do the like. Besides, which is the greatest matter of importance, it is not unknown that the galleys which were of late at Nantes are now either brought or are in coming to these seas. And contrary to the late treaty of accord, it is perceived that preparations are made upon sundry coasts of France to make ready ships of war to the sea.

2. She contrariwise has disarmed her navy, and although she well understands the universal arming of all manner of forces in France by land, yet, considering that in some parts there are found persons of divers estates that will not accept that the King shall be governed as he is by the house of Guise, she cannot conjecture that the preparation of a navy should anywise serve to that purpose. Moreover, the delay in ratifying the treaty, and in the performance of the covenants therein contained, make her think these proceedings very strange. Therefore as she has thought meet, like one who means kindly, to admonish the King, she has willed Wotton to impart this unto him, being Ambassador to the said King, that he may satisfy these points if he be able.

Copy, dated by Cecil: 16 October 1560. *Endd. by another hand:* 26 Oct. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 16. **638.** Another copy of the above.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 16. **639.** The QUEEN to the LORD TREASURER and the LORD KEEPER.

Because she doubts whether the French mean longer to continue their amity, and understands that her merchants give themselves very greedily to trade into France for wines with great numbers of ships and much treasure and quantity of gold, (though the same is against the law,) whereby the French might be tempted to utter their disposition sooner than otherwise they would; she has thought good that the merchants might be secretly admonished not to be so hasty and greedy to send thither such a quantity of their riches. As she means to keep peace as long as possible, their Lordships are to confer secretly with such merchants as use the trade of France, and advise them to forbear at least for a while to send their ships thither, and warn them to seem to do so upon their own dispositions. And whereas there are upon the south coast three or four score ships ready to depart into France, which hitherto cannot, as the wind remains westerly, it will be well that the owners of such as be above eighty or 100 tons burden be advised to stay their voyage for a while, until it might more clearly appear what is to be trusted of the French, which will within a short time be discovered.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 16 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

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Oct. 16. **640.** The Queen to Parry.

He is commanded to make inquiry as to the armour and artillery provided by Gresham, and as to its price, what part is expended, and in what sort, and what money is answered or answerable to her thereof. Also to charge the detainers of any armour of the late Queen, and to redeliver it to the armourers.—16 Oct. 1560.

Draft in Cecil's writing. Endd. by his secretary: 16 Oct. 1560. To Sir T. Parry. *Written on the back of a letter from the Lord Treasurer to Cecil. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 16. **641.** Leek to the Privy Council.

Since publishing the Queen's proclamation, which he received yesterday, one Thomas Sampson, an Englishman, (sometime a linendraper in Cheapside, and now of late fallen into poverty, and who was a soldier unto Captain Sutton, who dead is,) who since their coming from the camp has become a dweller in Leith, and has trafficked a kind of merchandise in selling leather in this town; but his merchandise is such that yesterday after the proclamation he was taken by two soldiers, with 23*l.* in new money and one angel of gold, as he was passing without Berwick towards Leith. As he confessed that he had bought part of the said new money, Leek has committed him to prison, and stayed the money in the keeping of the under Marshal, and has not delivered the same to the two soldiers who took him, according to the proclamation, the rather that the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, and the young Laird of Lethington, being presently here, have very earnestly required him to do so, who it seems will be suitors for the prisoner at their coming to the Court. Desires to know their pleasure herein. If it seems good to the Queen to extend her mercy to the poor man in favour of his life, yet he would wish for example's sake that the soldiers had the money.—Berwick, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 16. **642.** Leek to Cecil.

1. Yesternight arrived the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, and the young Laird of Lethington, with seventy-four horses; the colours and passes of which he encloses, with the like of the Lady Fleming's. The Lords intend to be at London on the 26th, and have delivered to the Treasurer 1,422*l.* 10*s.* Has appointed Captain Reed to pass with them to the Court, who has not ceased this month to have passports for his going thither, hoping to have an extraordinary allowance for those soldiers whom he calls gentlemen of his band. If there be any consideration for that matter towards him, there is more to be considered towards Mr. Somerset and all the bands in Berwick, who have but their only entertainment, whilst Mr. Reed has the Island, which is worth almost 500 marks the year, and yet keeps as small a port as the meanest captain in

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Berwick. There has been no small ado about the order of pay lately established. Has no other defence but to show them the Queen's order lately established. Wishes Cecil to see the names of those they call gentlemen of their bands. Hears that Mr. Somerset is minded to go shortly to the Court for the like suit.

2. Asks him to command Captains Fitzwilliam, Tremaine, Carew, Carvell, and Yaxley to repair to their charge; they required licence, alleging great affairs of importance; their passports are determined, and the writer declared to them at their departure, and has since advertised them, that unless they bring warrant he will not allow their wages from the expiration of their passports, which was twenty-eight days. In the book of the establishment there are allowed eleven captains at 4*s.*, and one at 2*s.* per diem. Proposes certain arrangements whereby three of the captains should be cassed. Mr. Grimstone, the muster-master, is almost ready to depart; Leek therefore desires to know how he is to use the taking of the musters. Sends herewith a letter which Sir Thomas Grey sent on the 11th, touching the state of the wardenry.—Berwick, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Finds by the letters of the Lords of the Council no mention of the benevolence money, and that the number and pay of the tipstaves is omitted, which he begs him to consider.

Orig. The P. S. in Leek's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 6 Oct. *Pp.* 3.

[Oct. 16.] **643.** The Horses of the Lords of Scotland.

A descriptive list of the horses belonging to the Earl of Morton, twenty-five; to the Earl of Glencairn, twenty-seven; to Lethington, twenty-two.

Copy, enclosed in Leek's letter. Pp. 3.

Oct. 17. **644.** Killegrew to Throckmorton.

1. Immediately on receipt of his [Throckmorton's] letter by Middelmore, the writer had occasion to answer the same by a Scotchman sent hither by La. Col. [*sic*] and has thought good also to write these few lines. James Hamilton and Lord David depart hence to-morrow into Scotland; they were at the Court well used. In Scotland they are all quiet, notwithstanding the rumours he has heard. From which parts since the Lord of St. John's coming (who by this time is with Throckmorton), they have heard no news. Lidington and the rest are on their way hitherward, and will find the Queen at Hampton Court. Has heard this day that the Prince of Sweden was carried by tempest into Norway, so many hope that he will come hither; in like manner do they of the Duke of Holstein, whose Ambassador here is yet unanswered. They looked also for M. De Nemours, but thinks that Lignerolles has stayed him. Is sorry for it, as

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Oct. 17. one that did rather put him in comfort. By all likelihood the common fame was better liked of him than more reasonable persuasions.

2. For such rumours as he has heard there some came from hence, where they have been very rife, but the Queen says she will make them false. For his part, for all there be so many wooers yet can he make no better judgment of her disposition to marriage than Throckmorton could in Mr. Pickering's time. Leaves to his judgment what he will not write. Has therefore sent word by Jones and Summers what account he wished him to make of my Lord R. [Robert Dudley], and puts him again in remembrance thereof, because he has more occasion now than then.

3. For the trial of the pure silver in the base coin Barker excels all England, and is now in the Whitehall about the fining of 1,000 weight, wherein he will get the gain above a grain in every ounce more than the rest.—"At your house," 17 October 1560. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Is sure if the peace be ratified that De Nemours will come; therefore prays him and the Lord of St. John's to make speed, to whom with the Laird of Crecky and all good Scots there he begs to be commended. "The Pope hath of late written very kindly to Her Majesty, persuading her to play a good daughter's part; but fear you not, he shall do no harm."

Orig. Hol. Injured in the outer margin. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 17. **645.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript. Pp. 2.

Oct. 18 **646.** The DUKE OF SAVOY to CECIL.

Desires credit for the bearer, M. De Morette, sent to the Queen and Cecil.—Mont Denis, 18 Oct. 1560. *Signed:* E. Philibert.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 18. **647.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

The Vidame of Amiens cannot obtain any resolute answer with respect to his revocation, and as he is in great extremity of sickness, she orders Throckmorton again to press the subject on the French King.—Hampton Court.

Draft by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 18 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 18. **648.** WOTTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received on the 17th her letter of the 16th, of which having well considered the contents, he went in the afternoon to the French Ambassador, to whom he declared the effect of his instructions. The Ambassador answered that he was

Oct. 18. very sorry, and that he trusted that all would be well. And as for the ship laden with tin spoiled by the French, he said that about six weeks since complaints were made to him, and against the Sieur De Citeville, and that he [the Ambassador] at the request of the merchants had written not only to the Admiral of France but also to the Duchess D'Estouteville for redress, and thereupon divers who had bought the tin were arrested for it; and what was further done he knew not. Citeville was a naughty man and kept himself in his castle, so that justice could not as yet well be ministered to him. He said that Citeville does this for wrongs that he sustained by Mr. Winter. As for the two barks he knew not what they should mean, save that he hears that the Admiral of France prepares three ships of war to send against the Portuguese, who have sunk three ships of Rouen, (wherein he had a good part,) for going to Guinea; and that Villegaignon returns to his new France in the Indies and prepares two great ships of war. Afterwards he called a chaplain, who said that he understood that Citeville had set forth the two ships; which the Ambassador said was strange if true. He said that he had no certain news of the removing of the galleys. By a bruit amongst the French hostages and his own household he heard that they should be sent to Rouen to help to keep the country, and though he did not think they would receive that answer as good payment, yet this is not the time of year for galleys to make any enterprise abroad.

2. As for the preparations made on the sea coast for setting forth a navy, he said that he had heard nothing of it. He had received a letter nine or ten days ago out of Normandy, whereby it was signified that no preparation was made on that side. Finally, he would certify the King, and trusted that the Queen would receive such answer as she would have cause to be satisfied with.

3. In communication with him afterwards he said that the post of Boulogne (who was with him lately) said to some of his servants, that M. De Lansac would be here very shortly, which he hoped was true and for a good purpose. He also said that he heard that one Hamilton had conveyed the younger son of the Duke of Châtellerault out of France, which he was sorry for, fearing lest the King would take it in very ill part; and that it had much better have been done hereafter when the King should have given him cause of mistrust.—London, 18 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Appended is a note in Cecil's writing: Mr. Smith, I pray you copy this letter, because the copy must be sent to Sir N. Throckmorton. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 19. **649.** PETITION to the SENATE OF LUBECK.

Complaining that Captain John Ashe had sunk their ship called the Bear and treated the crew in a most "cyclopic" and

Oct. 19. cruel manner. Having complained to the Emperor and demanded redress from the Queen of England, they now desire to have letters from the Senate.—Lubeck, 4 Cal. Nov. 1560. *Signed:* Gerard Wrighter, Henricus Billinghausen, Marcus Miche, Paulus Grinter, Johannes De Diluron, Laurentius Grote.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 6.

Oct. 19. **650.** The QUEEN to CHAMBERLAIN.

He does not hear oftener from her because nothing of consequence has occurred. Since the last accord with the French nothing has been wanting on her part to confirm the same; but on the other side many delays have been used. Both their doings shall more largely appear by a "Collection" which is being put into French and sent to her Ambassador in France, who shall consider the parts which concern his own negociation and send it on to Chamberlain, who is to proceed by his advice so that the King of Spain may understand her proceedings. He may show the King that she means not to be uncircumspect of the state of her realm, but that her pieces shall rest upon a good guard as is meet. Of the matters of Scotland, whatever the French may bruit to make cavillations, the Parliament has been quietly and freely kept, and a good accord of all three Estates according to their proceedings, and no manner of things attempted contrary to the accord made betwixt the French Commissioners and the Scots. As his estate is not in good stay of health and thereby unmeet for him to continue on his own or her respects, she will shortly appoint his successor.—19 Oct. 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 19 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 19. **651.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

1. By his letter of the 17th Sept. she has heard of his proceedings with the French King and Council for the ratification, and their dilatory answer thereunto. Expects the coming hither of some person from Scotland to pass into France for the performance of such things as the French pretend to lack. Finding the time much spent without hearing certainly from Scotland, she has caused a "Collection" to be made containing her proceedings with the French before and after the making of the last accord at Edinburgh, and their contrarious proceedings, by which it might appear in whom the blame should rest. Yet she has thought meet to forbear the publication thereof until she might see the issue of the matter upon the coming of such personage as should come out of Scotland thither. Since however the delay of ratification was notified abroad, she caused the substance of the same writing to be communicated to the King Catholic's Ambassador, who, seeming to allow the proceedings very well, promised thereof to inform his master.

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2. About the 6th Oct. came hither the Prior of St. John, who excused his slow coming, for that the Estates after prorogation of Parliament were so scattered through the realm that he could not in so short a time obtain their hands to his instructions and message. The sum of his charge was to signify to the French King and Queen the quietness of Scotland, the accord of all the Estates in their Parliament, the universal request of the realm to have the treaty at Edinburgh confirmed by the King and Queen, and their determination to observe the things concluded on their part. He departed on the 8th. If the former delay rested but on his coming, as has been alleged, there will now appear what is meant indeed. She therefore forbears the publishing of anything concerning this matter until she might see what is done upon the coming thither of the said Lord of St. John. Sends a copy of the Collections in French for him to read, and if he finds their proceedings continue in the former manner of cavillation and delay, she wishes him to return it with the more speed, with such observations for altering it as he thinks convenient, so that she may cause it to be notified to the world. But if they shall reform their doings and accord plainly to the ratification, then he may the longer detain the same, and abide the end of the ratification.

3. Sends a letter for Chamberlain, to whom, he being in Spain, she cannot conveniently send any message this winter time but through France, in like manner advertising him of her proceedings with the French, remitting him to understand the further doings there to Throckmorton's letters, which he is to send him from time to time, with a copy of the writing which she sends. Has caused the French Ambassador to understand that she takes these matters somewhat strangely, as by the copy of her letter to Dr. Wotton at London may appear, which he is to show to the French King and Council, except he find any such alteration of their doing as may move him to forbear. He will perceive the French Ambassador's answer to Mr. Wotton by the copy of his letter sent herewith, wherein is much smoothness either of plain meaning in him with ignorance, or of evil meaning with much "fynenesse." If he is perplexed that he is not revoked, since the ratifying of the late accord hangs, she thinks it meet for him to hold on a while. Sends herewith a passport for Lord Seton, which he is to deliver when he sees cause, and advertise before his coming what he finds in him meet to be considered at his passage through England.—Hampton, 19 Oct. 2 Eliz. *Superscribed by the Queen:* Rec. 26 ejusdem, per David, Parisiis.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 19. **652.** Draft of the above.

In Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 19 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 5.

Oct. 19. **653.** The Queen to Sir John Foster.

On the recommendation of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Grey she appoints him to the wardenship of the Middle Marches. He is to obey Lord Grey, who is Governor of Berwick and Warden of the East Marches.—19 Oct. 1560.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **654.** The Queen to Leek and Ingleby.

One Godale having been recommended to her for his singular knowledge in mining and ability in war, she is pleased that he should be one of her garrison at Berwick. If there is any room of a captain void, he shall have it; if not, he is to have 4*s.* a day until one is void, his pay to commence twenty days before his arrival at Berwick.

Draft, in Cecil's writing, and endd. by his secretary: 19 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 19. **655.** Paulus Van Enzen to the Queen.

Philip Melancthon having induced him to publish the first book of his Commentaries upon Genesis, he begs leave to dedicate it to her.—Hamburg, 19 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with fragment of seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 19. **656.** Paulus Van Enzen to Cecil.

Having often heard of his virtues rom Adam Thraciger, is encoured to request him to present to the Queen the book that he sends by Robert Kellinghusen. He proposes to illustrate the entire text of the Bible by short annotations, and has now published the Book of Genesis by the advice of his late master, Philip Melancthon. He also sends a copy for Cecil's acceptance.—Hamburg, 19 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Oct. 19. **657.** The Senate of Lubeck to the Queen.

They complain of the cruel conduct of one of her naval captains, named John Ashe, towards certain of their citizens—14 Cal. Nov. 1560. *Signed by the Consuls and Senators of Lubeck.*

Orig., on vellum. Add. Endd.

Oct. 19. **658.** The Farming of the Customs of Antwerp.

Conditions upon which the Treasurer General of Brabant shall in the King's name, (under the precinct of Antwerp, in presence of Hieronimus Van Hamme, master of the accounts in Brabant, and Francis Dolman, greffier of His Majesty's finance,) let out to farm the customs of Brabant at Antwerp, from 1st Nov. 1560, till 31 Oct. 1563.

Endd. by Clough, 19 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 25.

Oct. 21. **659.** Norfolk to Cecil.

Thanks him for his last letter sent by Brown "and for them that took Payne at Dunbar." Has perused the Berwick

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book, which in all things he allows, saving here and there a word might be added which the writer notes in the enclosed schedule. Is much beholden to him for procuring his tarrying at home. His great charges since the Queen's coming to the Crown have utterly undone him; he has wasted all the commodity that should come of his lands for many years to come, besides all his woods sold, and 300*l.* of land. Desires commendations to Cecil's wife.—Kenninghall, 21 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 21.] **660.** NOTES on the BERWICK BOOK.

The Duke of Norfolk thinks that the Master of the Ordnance should be one of the Council of the town; if the present one is not fit, then he should be put to his pension and another appointed of authority and skill. The Governor and Council should always keep one ordinary day in the week, in the open Council house, as well to commune of the state of the town, as also that the gravity thereof should be a great fear to all offenders.

2. The Scots market should be kept without the new wall; without offence to them it might be kept between the new wall and the Bell tower.

3. Whereas in divers places in the Book things are appointed always only to be shown to the Governor, and in some other place his band at a muster to serve only for a pay, he thinks it were not amiss to name both Governor and Council of the town to . . . . [*ends imperfectly*]. *Orig., in the Duke's hol. P,* 1.

Oct. 21. **661.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Immediately upon the Ambassador's departure he repaired towards the Earl of Arran at Castle Semple, who after long cumber and much ado had the same delivered unto him; having before beaten down the chief tower of their defence. He remained at it ten days, of the which seven were so evil, that neither approach could be made or artillery planted. The Master and his brother with the chiefs have yielded to the Earl, and are presently at this town; the others dismissed above three score, besides eighteen slain and divers hurt. The custody of the house is committed to Captain Forbes, with ten soldiers, to be used at the Lords' will. The little fort that Lord Semple built on the Loch is determined to be overthrown, rather for the name's sake than anything it imports. As simple was his device to name it The Defender of the Faith, as he has been simple in all his other doings. The Earl of Arran requires no other reward than to dispose thereof. The Lord Semple and the Laird of Blanerne are departed out of Dunbar towards France. The Lords intend shortly to assemble at Edinburgh to put in order such things as are amiss. The Earl of Arran shall be for a space at Melrose, to put

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such order as he can unto the Borders. It was reported this night to the Duke that there were eight score of the Grahams and Fosters of England that are broken out and ride at liberty, unto whom it were a happy thing if some order might be put.—Hamilton, 21 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 21. **662.** RANDOLPH to MAITLAND.

1. On his way to Castle Semple the writer visited the Lairds of Hauton and Cawdor, and Lord St. John's wife, thence to Hamilton and so to the Earl of Arran. For seven days after the Earl's coming to the castle neither could the pioneers work or the artillery planted in battery. On the eighth day the artillery astonished his enemies. Next day, about 3 p.m., the gatehouse tower fell one half from the other, which the soldiers possessed. On the fall of the gate tower on the tenth day the soldiers entered and held it for two hours; but fearing that the rest would have fallen, retired with the loss only of two soldiers, and James Baxter hurt in the thigh. Next morning early they hung out a white flag, and the Lairds of Grange and Stenhouse and Captain Forbes being sent to them, the Master of Semple said that what they had done was by commandment of their father, rather than of their own goodwill to offend; wherefore they would be content to submit themselves without further conditions, which the Earl willingly received, and has him and his brother presently at Hamilton. The castle and the house in the loch are committed to Captain Forbes and ten soldiers. Such things as were in the house were reserved unspoiled, which in value were not worth forty crowns, besides artillery and victuals, whereof they had good store. The soldiers are all dismissed and well pleased, the one side happy to escape with their lives, the other well rewarded above their wages. The country round think themselves well delivered of so cumbersome neighbours. To rehearse the incommodities they sustained both by wind and rain were good pastime. For such a number there was never camp better furnished with provisions, save the lack of house room and fire. The Earl of Arran lodged with the rest of his friends in a barn, where Randolph was the least of six that lay in one bed. There was daily in company Lord Boyd and Lord Somerville, and their friends, the Earl of Glencairn's brother, and many other friends, of whom assurance was taken until the 20th November.

2. The castle was delivered on the 19th, and on the 20th they were all merry in Hamilton, intending on the 22nd to be at Edinburgh, where many of the Lords will be. The Laird of Grange is farthest in credit with the Duke, for his good services done to his son. He has now gone over the water to repose himself against the next voyage, which he believes will be towards the thieves upon the Borders, whereunto both the father is willing enough, and the son desires no

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better life. By the report of the Laird of Grange, and by what Randolph saw him do himself, he has deserved great praise, and is notably commended of all the country about. It is written to the Earl from Edinburgh that the Lord Semple and the Laird of Blanerne are shipped at Dunbar towards France. Has more to write, but time will not serve.—Hamilton, 21 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Sends his commendations to the Earls of Morton and Glencairn.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 21. **663.** RANDOLPH to KILLEGREW.

Went to the Earl of Arran at Castle Semple, who had been there five days before his arrival; on the tenth day the castle was delivered up, after the chief strength had been beaten down over their heads that kept it. The principal defenders are in Hamilton, to be disposed of at the Earl's will. Lord Semple has gone into France with the Laird of Blanerne, as crafty, false, and subtle a man as any in Scotland; this is he for whom Sir James was suspected; this is he who has practised for the Earl of Huntly secretly, and is now thought to have some matters of his in hand. Sir Nicholas should be advertised of them both.—Hamilton, 21 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 22. **664.** The QUEEN to LEEK.

He is directed to deliver over the charge of the town of Berwick to Lord Grey, appointed Governor of the same.—22 Oct. 1560.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 22.] **665.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.*

1. Commends the bearer, the Lord of Creky, to her good usage as being devoted to her service, and desirous of an alliance between England and Scotland; he will be able to confirm such matter touching the French disposition as he signified on the 10th. They begin to talk of the manner of the execution of their proposed enterprise; they say that when time serves they will have to do with her. MM. De la Brosse, D'Andelot, De Termes, and Martigues, with the Duc D'Aumale (who shall be their general), shall take the matter in hand.

2. On the 11th inst. the French King came to the Louvre in Paris without making further entry, and spoke to his Parliament, divers chief merchants and officers at Paris, cer-

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* On the margin of the last page occur the following notes:—"Carr, Parson of Roxburgh, Abbey of Kelso; Craigston, official to the Bishop of St. Andrews. Mr. Secretary. Craigmillar. I know not all his doings here. 20 Sept., 17 Augusti. A good token; I trust all be well."

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tain learned men of the Sorbonne, and divers of his Council. They being assembled, after the King had declared the trust he had in them, the Chancellor, for the better effect of the King's journey against the rebels, demanded an aid of money, and there were granted unto him 100,000 crowns. The King will be at Orleans on the 20th to meet his gendarmerie. They at Orleans will receive the King and his train, but will not permit any men-at-arms to enter into the town. The King for that cause, and to bring other his towns the sooner to obedience, takes with him divers pieces of ordnance. The gendarmerie is appointed to remain in divers countries according to an edict. Has been informed that as soon as the King has somewhat settled the garboils here, he is minded to convert his forces towards Dover, Scarborough, or Tynemouth, and that there is a league in hand between him and the King of Spain, which is very pernicious to the Queen.

3. Lord Seton desiring to speak with the writer, he went secretly to his lodgings, where he set out how evil he had been used here; and that as he did promise the Queen Dowager in Scotland to stand by her during her life, (but now finding there is very small consideration had of him,) he intends to go home and live and die a good Scotchman, and apply himself to the uttermost for the benefit and liberty of his country. Whereof the Queen is informed, so that if he goes by England he may have her safe conduct and be well entreated, being a man of whom some account may be made.

4. There is a bruit, three or four ways confirmed, that the English ships which are in good number at Bordeaux for wine should be stayed. It is to be marvelled, considering the treaty is not ratified, that they have adventured to come so many as they do daily unto this coast.

5. Since his last letter, has sent to the coast to learn touching the French preparations, and learns that De Vielleville was lately busied at Dieppe, where a great part of the victual lately was; he is presently at Newhaven, where they are rigging out three ships of good burden, very well armed and manned, and it is reported that they are equipped for Brazil. What this and M. De Vielleville mean he cannot judge, seeing that at Rouen all things are very quiet. A great part of the victuals prepared for Scotland remain yet in store at Newhaven.

6. The Grand Prior, notwithstanding his commission to bring the galleys about to Newhaven, has signified the Court that they cannot remove from Nantes by reason of the time of the year. Is informed that they begin to make provision of biscuit and other victuals for them. M. De Gourdon is revoked from his charge at Calais, and M. De Morvillier sent thither in his stead.

7. The 16th present there departed out of Paris ten cartloads of munition and artillery; but whither it is conveyed, or how it is to be employed, he cannot learn.

Draft, corrected by Throckmorton. Passages underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Pp. 4.

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Oct. 22. **666.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Repeats the information contained in his letter of the 10th inst., and in the last number. He then proceeds as follows: He is well informed that the French Queen has written with her own hand six letters to several noblemen in Scotland, and has signed thirty-seven letters, which shall be conveyed by Carr, the Parson of Roxburgh, to whom the abbey of Kelso is given, or by Cranyston, the official to the Bishop of St. Andrews. The King of Navarre is looked for at Orleans with his train on the 21st, and all bruit of any doubt of trouble by him is clean appeased. The French King determines to do very strait execution upon his subjects in all parts of his realm where there has been any stir. The money from the confiscations will amount to a large sum. The King minds, either by his Ambassador resident, or by an express gentlemen sent to her, to request Throckmorton's removal, and that rather than he should continue he would have no Ambassador. The writer understands that he is greatly misliked. The Baron of Curton, who is of Gascony, has told him that there are in those parts 200 English ships for wines and other merchandises; doubts not but that she will cause secret order to be taken for their calling back, and for their stay on their return, till things be in more quiet terms. Lingers behind the Court at Paris to understand what has become of Du Bois' levying of men in Picardy.—Paris, 22 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary : This letter is wholly contained in another of 28 Oct. *Pp.* 6.

Oct. 22. **667.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Refers to his letter to the Queen for what has passed since Middlemore's departure on the 10th. Understands by Somer, of Craigmillar, and yet whatsoever Cecil is persuaded of him, the writer thinks of him as he did at the beginning, and is informed that he has as perilous practices in hand as may be devised, and that he follows them busily. Has received no letter from the Court save his of the 20th Sept. since Somer's coming with letters of the 27 Aug. Quotes a Latin account of the disturbances of Sweden in the time of King Eric and in the time of King Christian, 1459. Things that were done before might happen again, and instead of peace, safety, and wealth the match might bring war, peril, and expense; and when the account is made they would have a fair and far northern man, without any profitable alliance, in his doublet and hose. Desires answer touching Lord Seton's passport to pass through England, who daily "sounds unto" the writer touching that matter.—Paris, 22 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered, and portions in Throckmorton's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 22.] **668.** ADVERTISEMENTS from FRANCE.

1. At Brest and other havens the French ships of war are being made ready with all diligence.

2. At Newhaven, called Hable de Grace, are twelve sail, freighted with victual to be sent to Scotland. At Nantes ten galleys are come, and ten others are looked for.

3. The Spaniards lately discharged in Flanders shall come into France, to pass with the French Queen into Scotland, for which cause all this preparation is made.

4. Certain surveyors have lately at Calais devised a place fit to keep twelve galleys.

5. The old garrison there is lately called from thence (as is thought) to go with the Queen into Scotland. In their place other soldiers are come in greater number than the old was.

Enclosed in a letter from W. Cobham to Cecil of Oct. 22nd. P. 1.

Oct. 22. **669.** KILLEGREW to THROCKMORTON.

Since he wrote has spoken with my Lord R. [Robert], and put him in remembrance of Mr. D., who willed the writer to let him [Throckmorton] understand secretly that he was not forgotten. Thereupon has written that he may deliver the enclosed to him, and use him as he thinks best.—London, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 23. **670.** FREDERICK II. OF DENMARK to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Rejoices to hear that peace is concluded between France and Scotland. Demands restitution of the Orkney Islands, which at the marriage of Margaret, daughter of James of Scotland, to Christian I., were pledged for the sum of 50,000 florins; for which he now offers repayment. *E Venatione nostra Cymbrica,* 23 *Oct.* 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Add.: To the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Arran, and the rest of the Governors of Scotland. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 24. **671.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Has commended this bearer, the Lord of Creky, to the Lords of the Council. That Cecil may know the better how to deal with him, his nature is such, that when he finds courtesy and kind handling he acknowledges it in all things that he may, and will do more with fair words and good dealing, than others with great gifts. Words and good cheer, being no great charge, are not to be spared. Cecil must beware that he moves no special matter to him, either to be a practiser therein, or to leave the French Queen's service for Elizabeth's, or any other thing wherein he may seem

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to prejudice his good opinion of their doings. It may be moved to him in general terms to help that there may be an assured and perfect amity between England and Scotland, and to let the means thereof and all other things tending thereto be untouched and remain to his own judgment. There is some matter in variance between Lord James and him for the keeping of the castle and park of Falkland, and the seneschalship of Fife, which he lately had; wherein the writer wishes him to be favoured, as he is a man that may stand in good stead, being cousin german to the Duke of Châtellerault and the Earl of Argyle.—Paris, 24 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. The greater portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 24. **672.** Draft of the above.

Portions underlined to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 24 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 24. **673.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Commends the Lord of Creky, being upon his return to his country. He is known to the Lord Chamberlain. The writer has always found him of good inclination to the Queen's service, and also of like devotion for the uniting of England and Scotland in peace and amity. This has caused him to be here of late suspected and examined, so that he departs homeward evil satisfied. Albeit he was the servant of the Queen Dowager, and has a daughter in the service of the French Queen, he may be persuaded to cause them in Scotland not yet contented with the present proceedings to like them, for he is of good credit with the Earls of Crawford, "Glantin" [Glammis ?], and Arrol, and with good usage he may be persuaded to do as much as others would by pensions. He desires to be allowed to take three or four nags or hackneys into Scotland.

2. Repeats the information contained in his letter of Oct. 22 to the Queen respecting the preparations in France, etc. Is informed that at Armew [Armuyden], in Zealand, there are certain ships rigged forth, wherein the 3,000 Spaniards are to be embarked for Spain. On the 18th they sent down the Seine six double cannon. There is commission given to divers spiritual men to use all possible means with the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other chief ministers of the spirituality to lend the King all their plate and jewels. The Great Prior is sent for from Nantes, and commanded to bring the captains of the galleys which remain there. It is thought that all things shall be compounded between the King of Navarre, the Constable, and the house of Guise.

3. The King of Navarre is looked for shortly at Orleans; all bruits of trouble by him are clean appeased, which causes great marvel. On the 16th instant there departed out of

Oct. 24. Paris ten cartloads of munition and artillery, the destination of which is unknown.—Paris, 24 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add., with armorial seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Endd. Pp.* 5.

[Oct. 24.] **674.** NAMES of MEN WOUNDED at LEITH.

Richard Nobbes, of Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, desires a pension of 6*d.* a day. William Raynescroft, of Chester, same demand. Thomas Jones, of Bralley, co. Hereford, desires a beadsman's place in the cathedral of Gloucester. *Make a grant.** John Fairfield, of Kidderminster, desires a pension of 4*d.* a day. John Smythe, of Heanor, Derbyshire, same demand. William Dyrek, born in Flanders, desires the Queen's reward to bring him to his country. *Almoner.* Peter Bracking, of Dartford, desires a pension of 4*d.* a day. John Moone, born at Calais, same demand. John Reynolds, of Felton, Shropshire, desires 6*d.* a day. Edward Drinkhill, of Adlingfleet, Yorkshire, same demand. Thomas Tutbury, of Thirlthorpe, Lincolnshire, same demand. Henry Swallow, of Sibthorpe, Nottinghamshire, desires the Queen's reward, and again to be placed in Berwick. John Boreman, of Little Aston, Essex, desires 4*d.* a day. Richard Landes, of St. Mary's, Cheshire, same demand. John Hutson, of Pembridge, Hereford, same demand. Walter Jones, of Langeby, Cardigan, same demand. The ages of the applicants, the names of the captains under whom they served, and the action in which they were wounded, are specified.—1560.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Oct. 24. **675.** Another copy of the above list (with the addition of six names), specifying "in what places of their bodies and limbs they are maimed." A few marginal notes are added by Cecil, granting or modifying their petitions.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 24 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 7.

Oct. 24. **676.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

Directions for the payment of 59,886*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* due to divers creditors next November. Reserves for her own use any overplus that may accrue by the augmentation of the exchange. Whereas she has the sum of 22,923*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid in the end of December, she directs the Treasurer to pay it over to Gresham likewise.

Draft in Cecil's hand, much torn, on the back of a letter, apparently from him to the Lord Treasurer, in which occurs this sentence: "I send your Lordship this paper, whereby the debt is greater than I took it by 10,000*l.*" *Endd.:* 24 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

[Oct. 24.] **677.** Another copy of the above.

Endd.: 28 [*sic*] Oct. 1560. This is a true copy of the warrant to the Exchequer. *Pp.* 3.

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* The notes here printed in italics are in Cecil's handwriting.

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Oct. 25. **678.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to the WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS *

Direct him to keep up the garrisons of the castles on the coast until the Spaniards from Zealand be passed westwards. The coast is to be watched as it was wont to be in time of war, and the gentlemen of the country required to reside at their houses in readiness for the defence of the sea-coast. He is to use such discretion that it may not appear that any doubt is conceived of any unkind part to be done towards the realm by the King of Spain.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 25 Oct. 1560. *P.* 1.

Oct 25. **679.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to the [GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT].

It having come to their knowledge that a great number of Spaniards out of the Low Countries are in readiness to transport themselves towards Spain; notwithstanding the perfect amity between the Queen and the King of Spain, the writers have thought meet not only to admonish him of their passage, but also to give him strait commandment to be the more careful presently of his charge. If they shall seem to hover thereabouts anytime without any probable reason, or otherwise attempt to land in suspicious manner, he is to use despatch first to admonish them to forbear the approaching any suspect place and to offer them courteously the aid of any necessary thing that they shall lack; and if they shall presume any further enterprise he shall do his endeavour to impeach them. The Lord Treasurer has written to the shire of Hampton to put their power in readiness to be sent to him upon any admonition by beacon or otherwise. He is to send to the Lord St. John to accord for such as have been hereto appointed.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 25 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 25. **680.** NEWS from SWITZERLAND.

The five Catholic cantons have agreed to a meeting proposed to them by those of Zurich, which will commence on 28 Oct. The cantons have not granted to the King of France the troops which he desired to have, but have consented to delay the payment of the sums in which he is already indebted to them. The inhabitants of Berne and Zurich are enrolling troops and officers. A league has been concluded between the Duke of Savoy and the cantons of Lucerne, Schweitz, and Unterwalden.—25 Oct. 1560.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 2.

Oct. 26. **681.** PETITION of the ESTATES OF TOURAINE.

The nobility of Touraine, assembled at Tours, 26 Oct. 1560, drew up a petition to be presented to the King and the

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* The draft of a letter to a similar effect occurs on the back of this document.

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States General, to be assembled on 10 December. It consisted of the following Articles:

1. That the King will be pleased to have the religion reformed according to the pure Word of the Gospel.

2. That he will punish all rogues, robbers, leachers, adulterers, and blasphemers, and suppress all brothels.

3. That he will give safe conduct to the Estates to go and return from the Council, and that no one shall be persecuted for any opinion expressed there.

4. That the widows of gentlemen who were in the Gendarmes des Ordonnances, or otherwise in the King's service, and their children, who are not able to bear arms, gentlemen over sixty or incapable of serving, and widows whose children are in the King's service, shall not be liable to contribute to the arrier-ban.

5. That it shall be forbidden for gentlemen to insult or give one another the lie, or for the insulted person to have recourse to arms, without having first summoned his insulter before the King, or the Marshals of France.

6. That whereas certain of his officers have in spite of their privileges assessed certain gentlemen for the payment of certain loans, the King will be pleased to direct that this shall cease.

7. The rigour in levying the taxes and the losses consequent on war having reduced many noblemen to extreme poverty, they pray that they may carry on some sort of traffic for their sustenance without losing their privileges.

8. That judicial posts shall not be venal, but shall be filled up by election, and that laws against vexatious suits shall be observed.

9. That judges shall not take any presents, under pain of deprivation of their offices.

10. That ecclesiastics shall have no separate jurisdiction, but shall be amenable to the ordinary process of justice.

11. That each person shall be tried by the Parliament of the province where he resides, and that all summons to other Courts shall cease.

12. That no one shall be allowed to commence a suit, unless he shall have first endeavoured to settle the matter amicably with the assistance of his neighbours and friends.

13. In order to remove the present discontent as to the management of affairs, that the King will be pleased to take the advice of the Princes of the blood, and other Princes and Lords, and if it shall seem good, take the opinion of the Estates.

14. That all games of hazard be forbidden.

15. That all bridges, roads, and public ways, be repaired at the expense of those who have the tolls; and if the tolls do not suffice, the deficiency shall be levied on the surrounding country.

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16. That regulations shall be made each season by the officers of the provinces fixing the prices to be charged by the innkeepers.

17. That every one shall dress according to his position, avoiding all superfluity.

18. That he will maintain them in all their privileges and franchises, and they for their part will acknowledge him for their King.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 4.

Oct. 26. **682.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 4.

Oct. 27. **683.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. Has already signified that the curate here is a very simple man and has only 7*l.* by year in wages of the vicar, who is more ignorant than the curate. "I doubt whether he can say his Paternoster truly, either in English or Latin." The Dean of Durham (who is patron of the churches of Berwick and Norham, and who is presently at London,) can declare the unaptness of the vicar of Berwick and Norham, called Sir Robert Selby, to take any cure of Christian people. The vicar is paid yearly of the Dean of Durham 20*l.* for Berwick and 20*l.* for Norham in money, without any other profits, and thereof the vicar gives the curate 7*l.* by year. William Morton has the parsonage in farm and pays the Dean and Chapter of Durham 11*l.* by the year. There belongs to the parsonage only the "Pasche book," wool, lamb, and of every person that is allowed to have ordinary hay, either soldier or freeman, twopence. "Corn here groweth none." "Here are neither ministers, clerk or sexton that I know meet to be presently placed; there be good pupils in this town; who, if there may be such a schoolmaster sent hither shortly as Mr. Sampson or Mr. Dean of Durham, will prove good scholars and meet to be ministers. But if ye tract time and do not send a preacher hither shortly, I doubt they will return to their old vomit and become too much oblivious. One here is called Cuthbert Dickenson, a honest poor man; and as he seemeth meet to be a sexton or assistant for the burial, the Dean commended him unto me."

2. The money that the Lords of Scotland paid to the Treasurer is almost all paid to the old ordinary garrison, so that the Queen can have no loss thereby. Took a muster of the old ordinary on the 22nd, whereat there wanted of the Marshal's band eighteen, and the Treasurer did not present one soldier. He declared that he looked to be revoked, and therefore will not take any wages since Michaelmas last past.—The Castle of Berwick, 27 Oct. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—"There be already departed from Berwick and Tweedmouth 269 abominable damoselles, and some Scots

Oct. 27. forth of Berwick. I confess I am more apt to be a bumbailiff presently than I was thirty years past."

Orig., the P.S. in Leek's hand. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 28. **684.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Has given order that all her debts of 59,000*l.* due next November, and of 22,000*l.* due in December, shall be paid. The merchant adventurers shall pay 30,000*l.*, and the staplers 10,000*l.*, which, with the benefit of the exchange, will bring down the November debt to about 11,000*l.*, which sum the Treasurer of England shall pay to such as Gresham may appoint. He is to take up weekly as much of the said sum of 11,000*l.* with such policy as he can. The Treasurer will cause his bills to be paid at sight. He shall do the same for the 22,000*l.* due in December.

Draft by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 28 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 28. **685.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Hardwick, i. 121.

1. On the 25th inst. received the Queen's packet, and one from him [Cecil] advising him to write to the Queen for the better despatch of her affairs, which Throckmorton says have been neglected. Knows not how to begin, having hoped for satisfaction from his last, concerning the greatest matter of all, the Queen's marriage. "I know not what to think, nor how to understand your letter on that point, and the bruits be so brim and so maliciously repeated here touching the marriage of the Lord Robert and the death of his wife, as I know not where to turn me, nor what conclusion to bear."

2. Tells him plainly that until the writer hears what he [Cecil] thinks, he sees no reason to advise the Queen in the matter, for though he likes him [Lord Robert] well, yet the love he bears to the Queen and her realm takes more place in him than any friendship. If the marriage take place he knows not to what purpose any advice or counsel should be given. And if he [Cecil] thinks he [Throckmorton] has any judgment in conjecturing sequels, assures him, the matter succeeding, the state of England is in great danger of utter ruin. Begs him to signify plainly what has been done, and what will be the end of the matter, and then he [Throckmorton] can write his advice to the Queen. "And if the matter be not already determined and so far past as advice will not serve, I require you as you bear a true and faithful heart to Her Majesty and the realm, and do desire to keep them from utter desolation, and *in visceribus Jesu Christi*, I conjure you to do all your endeavour to hinder that marriage; for if it take place there is no counsel or advice that can help."

3. They begin to be in derision already for the bruit only; if it take place they will all be *opprobrium hominum et*

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abjectio plebis. God and religion will be out of estimation, the Queen discredited, contemned, and neglected, and the country ruined, and made prey. "Wherefore, with tears and sighs, as one being already almost confounded, I beseech you again set to your wits and all your help to stay the commonwealth, which lieth now in great hazard. . . . For your letters they be as safe in my hands as in your own, and more safe in mine than in any messenger's. Think it assuredly, I am as jealous of your safety and well doing as yourself, and so conceive of me."

4. If Cecil minds not to send a post as soon as he will write, H. Middlemore, his [Throckmorton's] cousin, a faithful young man, can bear the letter. Prays him to deal with his letters as Throckmorton does with his, for all is not gold that glitters. Asks that this bearer and Lord Crekie may find courtesy at his hands.—Paris, 28 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., in Throckmorton's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 28. **686.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. The old ordinary are very glad of the Scottish silver, as the testons are not so current in Berwick. Has himself exchanged 40*l.* with the Treasurer for the like sum of that money, to buy salt salmon, herrings, and saltfish, and to satisfy withal in Scotland for his own store. The silver is not current in Tweedmouth. Trusts Mr. Melvyn did not make him believe that the writer would have refused French crowns, if he could have got them. Thinks Lord Grey makes information against him for spoiling of water, for in good faith he [Leek] takes no other commodity belonging to this office save a little hay which Croftes' servants and his own hired to be made and brought into the castle, and which cost more than it was worth. Has no cattle to eat the pasturage, but keeps ten geldings in the stables, which good provision makes his purse empty. As for the fishing he has not had one fish since his coming, nor has he taken one corn of the tithes, neither will until he knows Cecil's pleasure therein. Can find small pleasure in giving them to Lord Grey, who he is sure would be content to give information against him if he could find matter.

2. There is no herald, but a pursuivant called Harry Berwick, a very honest man; he has one of the gunners' rooms for his allowance, and a footman in wages; his enterment should be increased. Found a groom porter at his coming, but there was so unquiet order kept that he was forced to take away that office; before his coming Captain Brown was groom porter.

3. Thanks him for the news that Lord Grey will be here within eight days; trusts that his coming is his [the writer's] sufficient discharge, yet would crave the Queen's warrant. Lord Grey had so much corn growing this year at Harbottle as he heard him say will find his house malt for one year,

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Oct. 28. therefore he needs not covet the tithes. Will as soon as he may advertise him of Randolph's mind. Likes his choice, but he must needs amend the entertainment. The profit of all checks is due to the Queen. Marvelled at the report that Richard Overton should be clerk of the checks.—The Castle of Berwick, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Could wish Mr. Randolph gentleman porter, he is an apt man for the office. Although none are named, there must be a muster master and controller of the works, or else perhaps the Queen will have to pay hereafter. Has despatched this letter for life, because he doubts whether Cecil is satisfied with this Scotch silver and the utterance thereof.

Orig., the P.S. in Leek's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 29. **687.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

Requests him to appoint one special day to sit in the Common Council house, there to direct such causes as shall be needful. She also orders that the Scotch market be removed from within the town to the void place betwixt the new wall and the Bell tower without the town.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 29 Oct. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 29. **688.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY or LEEK.

Thomas Sampton, who was found by certain of the garrison to have carried away a sum of money contrary to the proclamation, shall be ordered according to the same, and his arresters shall have their part of the money. The Lords of Scotland being wise men may easily be persuaded that the commandments in such a town should not be dallied withal.

Draft, in Cecil's writing and endd. by his secretary: 29 Oct. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 29. **689.** LEEK to CECIL.

1. The bearer, Robert Cornwall, having been left by the Duke of Norfolk to see to the demolition of the forts at Dunbar, has not had his charges allowed him for divers voyages between Newcastle, Berwick, and Dunbar. Leek now desires a warrant to grant him allowance in that behalf.—The Castle of Berwick, 29 Oct. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Has touched this matter in a former letter and beseeches him to consider it.

Orig., the P. S. in Leek's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 29. **690.** [THROCKMORTON] to CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Forwards a letter from Lord Robert Dudley. Cecil has desired the writer to send also a copy of the treaty betwixt the French and the Scots, which he omits to do, having already sent one to him from Poissy by Gamboa. All things

A.D. 1560. Oct. 29. in France are pacified and quiet in all places, and yet they daily amass both horse and foot. He sees daily more and more occasion to suspect their meaning.

2. His friends advertise him that the Lord Robert's wife is dead, and has by mischance broken her own neck; and here it is openly bruited by the French that her neck was broken with such other appurtenances, as he is withall brought to be weary of his life; and so evil are the reports that he is ashamed to write them. Chamberlain as a wise man can conceive how much it imports the Queen's honour and her realm to have the same ceased, so that he trusts that Challoner will by his letters thence, (as the writer does by his from hence,) help to do some good for the appeasing of the same. Though there be wise men at home who know what is meet to be done in such cases, yet the advertisement hereof from ministers abroad has a great deal more force. As they are both in one ship, the tempest must touch them both alike. Is not to return home yet, but understands that Chamberlain is in towardness of revocation, but that his successor is not yet named.

3. The Lord of St. John is come from Scotland, it is said to demand the ratification of the treaty. Minds to repair after him to the Court at Orleans, to renew his request for the same. Sends a letter from "my lady Marquis" of Northampton, for the provision of some things for her. Perceives that Challoner's judgment is allowed in the furniture of things meet for ladies, wherein the writer wishes him better success than he has had himself of late; "but both your skill is better than mine, and you are further off; and 'far-fetched and dear-bought is good for ladies.'" Sends also a letter from Lady Clinton, with two buttons of gold, set with pearls, which being dainty gear and carried so far (by he knows not whom) he wishes good receipt. Sends also a perfumed glove from the Queen, so he perceives that Chamberlain is taken to be very skilful in delicacies. "But Mr. Chamberlain, our time requireth them not, and a great many of things of a contrary quality are more meet for us a great deal. For we are altogether too delicate. Thus you may see how bold I am with you as my friend." Also, two proclamations, "whereby you shall perceive how our money goeth at home."—Paris, 29 Oct. 1560.

Orig. Draft. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 31. **691.** The Duke of Savoy to his Ambassador in Venice.

1. The district of Lucerne and the valley of Angrogne, against which M. Della Trinita was to be sent to chastise the heretics, have resolved to accept the preachers and the rules which shall be sent them; it is hoped therefore that bloodshed will be prevented.

2. To-morrow the Duke will set out from here to arrive early at Vercelli.

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3. Last Monday the Duke of Urbino was to arrive at Rome, and the Duke of Florence on the following day was to make a solemn entry accompanied by 800 cavalry, bringing with him his wife and two sons, and Paul Giordano Orsino, who is to receive from the Pope the title and rank of Duke of Braciano.

4. The Count of Tendiglia, who goes to Rome to sell the obedience to the Pope, sent by King Philip, will go as Regent to Sicily, and the Duke of Medina Cœli will return to Spain with the galleys.

5. Letters from Malta state that the King of Tunis has made an alliance with the Turk, and has promised to pay him tribute for the recovery of the fortress of the Goletta, and is having the canal of the port of Bisenta prepared for the reception of the Turkish army.

Two half sheets of paper, headed as: The postscript of a letter from the Duke of Urbino to his Ambassador at Venice, 31 Oct. 1560, from Moncaglieri in Piedmont.

Oct. 31. **692.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

By his letter of 28th sent by the Lord of Creigh [*sic*] the writer signified that he was minded not to depart out of this town till Dubois, master of the camp, was passed by. Is advertised that the 30th of this present he passed, bringing with him out of the places and forts in Picardy 1,000 footmen, who marched between this town and Rouen towards Anjou; but the very truth where they shall go is only known to himself and the Duke of Guise. They keep together strong, as if they were in an enemy's country. After them come 500 more. The places whence they are taken are filled up with the legionaries. Anjou is not far from Nantes where the galleys lie, therefore the matter is to be looked to. And the more, if there be any ships or bottoms rigging near there, it will be well to have an eye thither by such as trade from England. Is now upon his departure towards Orleans. Sends the last order for the men at arms to assemble at Orleans, and also an almanack and prognostication of Nostradmus, which he doubts whether that person ever saw. Cannot yet learn that the King of Navarre is come to Court. Commends the bearer, Alexander Foster, Laird of Torwoodhead.—Paris, last of October 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 31. **693.** Draft of the above.
Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 2. **694.** SHERS to CECIL.

1. All things at present in Italy are as it were in peace. This week he has seen letters that the Pope requests the Duke of Florence to come to Rome, to confer of matters

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which the Duke asks him to defer for a time; alleging that the appointment this summer past for their meeting at Perugia has bred a certain shadow, which if he now come to Rome might be confirmed. Has seen letters from the Pope's kinsman and right hand, Cardinal Borromeo, to the Legate here, saying that the French King and his Council advertise the Pope that they much desire a General Council, and that all places are indifferent unto His Grace, so that the Emperor and the King of Spain (who has burnt forty at a plump of late in Spain) and the rest of the Christian Princes assent to the same. This addition troubles the Court of Rome much. The common opinion is that this year they may not look for a General Council.

2. They say that the Duke of Urbino is gone to Rome; and that the Pope will publish as many Cardinals as these days past he intends to make. The Duke of Savoy, not yet best settled, will hazard his estate; he proceeds with all cruelty against the Protestants, and will burn and play the devil. He has appointed M. Della Trinita with 2,000 men to be in readiness to see that such justice (or injustice) may be executed. The Duke of Mantua and the Cardinal have been here this week, but unknown, and are now gone home to Mantua.—Venice, 2 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Hol.* *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 2. **695.** CHAMBERLAIN to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has received his letters by Gamboa, and also one of the 25th September. Doubts how he shall be able to write often to him, and be sure the same shall come safely to his hands, seeing he has not heard from the Queen, or the Council, or his wife and friends for three months, having himself written above a dozen letters. This makes him fear that his letters are every way intercepted, as he does not think that the Queen or Lords of the Council would keep him there in the name of public business without letting him know of the state of England and France.*

2. "I fear me ye do imagine at home . . . same quietness that . . . . we shall not find. The assurance of this friendship standeth in the reciproque, answered [on our part], and shrewd steerers between . . ."

3. Has certified the King of the delays in the ratification of the peace on the occasion that he had to seek him about one of his servants that the Inquisition had sent for; in which case if he do not cause the liberties appertaining to him as a public minister to be observed, it were time for him to retire.

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* The following passages are partially destroyed by damp; it is not easy, therefore, to catch their meaning.

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4. "Some will persuade me that this King was of us refused for umpire at the time of this last accord, which being true will make him have the less devotion to our things hereafter." They say here that the French King levies men in Germany, and sends to Marseilles for eight galleys more to pass by the ocean seas. Of the loss of the "Gelues" [Gerbes ?] he understood by his last letter. The Turk offers great entertainment to Don Alvaro De Sandes to serve him. "All your tumults we find are well ceased." Wishes Throckmorton could obtain his revocation; his want of health craves the same for himself. Has been very evil ever since he came to this country. When he thinks his letters have safer passage he will write oftener.

5. "Some think there is a practice made in Bourse against this King, to keep him occupied whilst the French may utter their last pretensed malice towards us." Of the last message sent from hence thither he [yet knows not the purport] "but for a guess shrewdly to a matter that may be . . ." His measure for silk hose he has sent to Seville, where they are best made.—Toledo, 2 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered, and partly destroyed by damp. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Nov. 5. **696.** THROCKMORTON to the COUNCIL.

The bearer [George] Dudley, elder brother of Henry Dudley, came (as he says) from Malta, of which Order he is a Knight, and he prefers being in this country (as he says) before his devotion to his cross. On his way he came by Rome and brought a letter from Sir Francis Inglefield, a copy whereof is sent.—Orleans, 5 Nov. 1560.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 6. **697.** [THROCKMORTON to FRANCIS INGLEFIELD.]

On the 4th inst. received his letter dated Rome 19th Sept. by George Dudley, who came hither in very poor estate for a Knight of the Order of Rhodes, and seemed rather to have broken out of the galleys than come from such an honourable religion as Rhodes is reported to be. Is glad to hear that he is minded to be about Venice, or Padua; for, considering how things go at home, his being at Rome cannot be but suspiciously conceived, especially for one of his estate and condition. As for his other letters, he received one by Mr. Vaux, the Scotch gentleman, and the other by the Ambassador of Savoy; that by the ordinary post of Paris has not come to hand. Has written often to Mr. Shears, but received none again. Has answered his letter received by the Ambassador of Savoy by way of M. De Chantonet, the Spanish Ambassador in this Court. From Venice or Padua he may easily convey his letters by the way of the Venetian Ambassador resident here. Thinks his abode on this charge will be all this winter, which he prays him to tell Mr. Shears. The

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Nov. 6. Queen is in perfect health, and like to continue in amity with the French King. The late accord in Scotland is to be ratified. The French King is now at Orleans, where he is occupied in assembling his Estates for the establishing of his affairs, and reforming errors in his realm. He also proceeds with severe punishment and imprisonment against some of good show, and others inferiors, that are deemed to be of the stuff of the late revolters in this realm, and minds to do no less in many other suspect places.

Draft. Endd.: Orleans, 6 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 6. **698.** JOHN BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.

1. Wrote on the 7th ult. of the loss of two Hamburg ships off East Friesland, laden with the Queen's munitions. Wrote also to Gresham, who immediately despatched his factor, Clough, and two others to him, who by his advice sailed to the island of Borkum, (not without great danger, as the times have been so stormy,) where one of the ships was lost, and found that the inhabitants had landed 700 courriers or dags, 20 harness, and 100 Cologne cleves. In the other island, which is in Groningen, they are advertised by the master who lost his ship there, that there are recovered 900 dags and courriers, and 70 harness; and if the weather remain fair they are in good hope to recover a good part. Clough has returned in post with these letters; the other two set men to work for the recovery, and work themselves for the making claim of the same. The order of the country is, that the Prince has the third part of all wrecks, of which one half goes to the inhabitants for the recovery of the same. The Queen's letters addressed to the Countess will qualify the same, as will also the good will of the Chancellor. The latter should have a pension of 200 crowns a year, or a reward of 200 or 300 crowns. All nations travail for reward, and in chief the Almaines.

2. Wrote in the last of the death of the Elector Augustus; he was very sick, but is somewhat recovered. Desires him to procure a letter from the Queen to the Countess about the goods.—Emden, 6 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 7. **699.** The EARL OF ARGYLL to RANDOLPH.

Has sent this bearer to the Duke and the Earl of Arran, to show the cause of his absence from the Council. It is very laborious for him to put in order his country, which has been so long without ministration of justice. Desires to be certified of any new occurrences.—Straquair [?], 7 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

P. S.—The CREDIT.

1. To declare his good will to serve the Queen of England.

2. To show that the cause of his abiding is chiefly attending upon the letters of the Deputy of Ireland, or for

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Nov. 7. messages for their meeting, and that he has been ready above six weeks.

3. He marvels that he has not heard from him.

Orig. The Credit in Randolph's hand. Add. Pp. 2.

Nov. 7. **700.** JOHN KILLEGREW to HENRY KILLEGREW.

1. Immediately after the receipt of Henry's writing by the way of Sir Thomas Wrothe's son, the writer directed another unto him by the same way. Has received no other letter since his coming hither. The King sent shortly after the tumult at Amboise to the colonels of pistoliers, as unto Crombach and others, desiring new provision of them, but because there was mention made, *envers tous et contre tous*, they would not agree to that point. Since then he has sent some holy water to draw some of them by the others, which could not yet come to pass, for they answered they would serve all as one and one as all. And yet again, he has desired some to come into France this winter, to help to catch the rebels in their houses, before summer weather come, wherein the commons may make war and uprising. He wonders at their conscience in that behalf, for they have answered that it is not lawful for them to go against those of the religion. It is believed that some Princes caused them so to do; nevertheless, some of them at this present are gone to the Court in France, because, on account of their refusing, some other idle poor Counts of this country were at the Court sueing for this charge, which they cannot obtain as yet, biding upon the last answer of the others.

2. The Muscovites have done great harm in Livonia, and have assieged two of the principal towns of that country, warring under pretext of religion, calling the Almaines Lutherans. They have sworn not to return home until they have taken the two towns. The Livonians have sent an Ambassador to the Emperor, desiring help, whom the Emperor has directed to the Chamber at Spires, where he is at present with some other Ambassadors of the Dukes of Pomerania and Prussia, who have great fear; for one of the Grand Masters of the Order has, through fear, given himself to the Muscovites. The Almaines are willing to help them with 200,000 florins. Sends his commendations, with those of Wrothe's sons, their schoolmaster, and a Scotch gentleman named Melving.—Heidelberg, 7 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To my best beloved brother, Henry Killigrew . . . . at Court. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 10. **701.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

Certifies him of a bargain made with Jasper Seeler, Daniel Ulstat, Christopher Ansell, John Lover, and Sebastian Spaydell, Almaines, for the refining of base moneys, and how they have chosen him surety for 4,000*l.*, according to a bond, of which a copy is forwarded.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 10 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

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Nov. 10. **702.** The QUEEN to the LORD TREASURER.

Orders him to direct the receiver at York to deliver to Sir Thomas Gargrave, Vice-President of the Council, 50*l.* for the diet of the Council there sitting for hearing of matters for twenty days.—Hampton Court, 10 Nov., 2 Eliz.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 10. **703.** The DUKE OF ARSCHOT to the Queen.

Sends her an ambling "cheval gaillart," and asks leave for the bearer to export some hackneys from her kingdom.—Beaumont, 10 Nov. 1560. *Signed:* Charles De Croy.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 10. **704.** SIR THOMAS GARGRAVE to CECIL.

1. Received his letter on Friday last, he then being on his journey to keep a session, which has been appointed to be held through the shire in every Hundred twice for the execution of certain necessary laws, which at the common sessions cannot be so well done. Sends copies of the commission and warrant for the Council, and two copies of their instructions; the one a true copy, and the other with the additions made by the writer.* Has in certain notes declared his opinion of some points in Cecil's letter. Thinks that if the Queen place a nobleman as resident President of the Council, the fee of 1,000*l.* by year for diet cannot be diminished. Does not think that much can be saved unless by lessening the number of Councillors. Touching the attorneys there are none; there were never any attorneys, fines, or amercements received by the Council for two years before Queen Mary's death; and that was put in their instructions at his suit, for that he thought it would be a means to bring the people to conformity. The last President placed one Thomas Sutton, his servant, as attorney, who occupied the office for two years, being not bound to account; but being in London, Sutton showed the writer a receipt for the time, being little more than his own fee, which is appointed 20*l.* by the year to be taken from the fines and forfeitures. At the making of the last instructions Cecil placed in that room William Woodroffe, who being sick occupied his office by deputy; and about this time twelvemonth Richard Whalley, sometime of Gray's Inn, was by the Queen's letters appointed, who has been so sickly that he could not come to account, and now he is dead. Thinks that the fee were sufficient to be 10*l.*, or twenty marks.

2. The late Lord President for the most part of the year lay forth of sittings at his house at Sheffield, which was much trouble to suitors, but for the most part of the ten years Gargrave kept the seal at his own house without any fee,

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* This second copy will be found among the correspondence of February 1561, under which date it properly falls.

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which was but fourteen miles more south than Sheffield. Thinks York the meetest place for the head of the Council to remain at. It is good to have yearly one sitting in Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Cumberland as occasion shall serve, and to remain a month and make any gaol delivery, which was found to be much good in Henry VIII.'s time. Nottinghamshire is not within the commission of the Council. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Leicestershire are all within the lieutenancy of the north, but not within the commission, within which are only Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the city of York, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle, Carlisle, and Berwick.

3. Sends herewith certain notes which he thinks are more plain. Beseeches him to have his suit in remembrance.—Kirby, 10 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Their sittings and gaol delivery should begin either on the 25th inst. or the 2nd day of Dec. next, if order could be taken for the diets; there are also many prisoners in the gaol.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 10.] **705.** NOTES for the ESTABLISHMENT of a COUNCIL in the NORTH.

"A new Order for the Council and their fees."

1. An honourable person of the Privy Council to be President, to attend when occasion requires and to have yearly 100*l.*; a Vice-President to be appointed, and he to be learned in the laws of the realm, to have yearly 100*l.* and for diet 400*l.* to keep the house for himself and the rest of the Council. Two others learned in the laws to have for fee and diet 200 marks. The secretary to have his accustomed fee of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The messenger his accustomed fee of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sum total 773*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

2. All noblemen of these parts to be in the commission, also three men of worship, one from each riding of Yorkshire, and one from each of the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, to be bound to attend. In all sittings the Lord President or Vice-President and three others (whereof the Lord President or Vice-President and one of the two learned men are to be two) are to be there. Forth of the sittings, the Lord President or Vice-President and one of the two learned Councillors are to take order in all riots, forcible entries, affrays, and other matters requiring speedy redress. The secretary and pursuivant to attend on the Presidents at all times. The attorney shall attend when called for by the Presidents; and at every sitting shall deliver to them a book of such matters as he prosecutes for the Queen, and of such moneys as he receives for fines and forfeitures. He shall have only 10*l.*, to be taken of the fines, and such reward as the President may appoint. The residue of the fines and forfeitures shall be bestowed accord-

[Nov. 10.] ing to the instructions, and 6*s.* 8*d.* or 10*s.* per day be given to such gentlemen of the Council as attend. Four sittings shall be yearly kept, whereof one to be yearly in Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Cumberland, every sitting to continue one month, and therein to be kept one gaol delivery.

3. Supposes that the presence of the Lord President for matters of justice is not now so requisite as it was when the Council was established, for now the people are more obedient and civil; yet if he should be resident once a year for from one to three months it would be much good, and at such times to have a weekly allowance of 5*l.* or 6*l.* out of the 400*l.* appointed for diet, and also 10*l.* weekly to be allowed him for that time of the Queen. By this means the Queen's ordinary charge will be lessened at least 400*l.* by the year; and if the President remain for ten weeks, it is then to the Queen but 100*l.* more than the ordinary, which is 800*l.*, and the ordinary fees are 1,296*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Further, the Vice-President may move from place to place within the length of the commission with small charge, but the Lord President cannot do so without great charge; and therefore sundry inquiries and sittings which should have been omitted. Further, the Vice-President may remove into Northumberland and other places upon occasions of service there.

Orig., in Gargrave's hol. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 10.] **706.** The COUNCIL in the NORTH.

"Notes to be considered in the Instructions for the Council in the North."

1. That every bill or warrant signed by one of the Council, bound to continual attendance, shall be sufficient for the Registrar to direct process forth accordingly.

2. That the ninth article, requiring the daily attendance of one or more of the learned Councillors, may be relaxed, as there are only four of them.

3. The Council petitions that every Knight who attends may be allowed diet for five servants, and every Esquire for four; and every Councillor not bound to continual attendance shall have his servants allowed according to his degree.

4. Touching the payment of fees, the warrant to the receiver should be according to the fourteenth article, for of late it was altered so that no Councillor could have his fee without the warrant of the Lord President; whereas, formerly his own acquittance was sufficient.

5. It is thought that it will do much good if there is a sitting each year at Newcastle, Carlisle, or some other place in Cumberland or Westmoreland, to continue three weeks, besides the gaol delivery; to order the enclosures, etc., for it is thought that six or eight days will do no great good.

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[Nov. 10.] 6. It seems meet that the Queen should name the Vice-President, except on some great occasion, when the Lord President might name him.

7. The thirtieth article for fees of Councillors may be omitted.

8. The Queen's letter should be sent according to the fortieth article, for otherwise, as both Carlisle and Berwick claim certain liberties, they will be a harbour for debtors and evil doers.

9. It would be well to place words of authority in the commission, to enquire of all general laws or of such of them as shall be most meet to be looked into.

Orig., in Gargrave's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

[Nov. 10.] **707.** The Council in the North.

1. Instructions given by the Queen to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord President of her Council, resident in the North parts, and to Nicholas, Archbishop of York; Thomas, Earl of Northumberland; Henry, Earl of Westmoreland; Henry, Earl of Cumberland; Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham; George, Lord Talbot; William, Lord Dacre, of the North; John, Lord Lumley; Thomas, Lord Wharton; the two Justices of Assize for the time being; Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir Nicholas Fairfax, Sir Thomas Gargrave, Sir George Conyers, Sir William Vavasour, and Sir Henry Gates, Knights; Robert Menwell, serjeant at law; John Rokeby, L.D.; John Vaughan, George Browne, Christopher Escote, Francis Frobisher, Thomas Eynns, Richard Corbett, and Henry Sawell, Esquires.

2. The President has a yearly stipend of 1,000*l.* towards the furniture of himself and the rest of the Councillors; certain fees are assigned to others.

Copy. Described by Gargrave as: The true copy of the Instructions, not altered. *Pp.* 20.

Nov. 12. **708.** The Council in the North.

Memoranda by Cecil upon certain points of the previous Instructions respecting the Council in the North.

Endd. by Cecil: 12 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 13. **709.** Dr. Robert Horn to Cecil.

According to Cecil's commandment, signified by Railton, the writer has considered the honourable device for the order of divine service in Berwick, with the yearly stipends of the ministers. Is sorry that the ministry is destitute of a sufficiency of worthy men, there and in other places. The entertainment of the preacher should be 100*l.*, the curate 60*l.*, the coadjutor 40*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which might be so augmented that the Queen should bear no greater charge. The sum allowed by her is 153*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, out of which allow the teacher 100*l.* the curate 40*l.*, and 20*l* which the cathedral

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church of Durham must pay yearly; so of her portion remains 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To the church of Durham belongs the whole cure of Berwick, and therefore it were not unmeet that one of the prebendaries should be a coadjutor to the other ministers. The prebendaries' stipend is 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereunto might be added the 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining. A convenient place for them to dwell in should be thought of. Cannot find meet men for these rooms, especially for the chief preacher. For the curate there is one Sanderson of Christ's College, Cambridge, both for his learning and honesty a very meet man, and born in Northumberland. Cuthbert Diconson is both zealous in religion and of honest life and conversation, and therefore he is a meet man for clerk. There are two prebends void in Durham, whereof one might be worthily bestowed on Adam Halyday, and the other on such a man as they would appoint to be coadjutor. —13 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 14. **710.** The QUEEN to the GOVERNORS of the MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.

Having to pay 30,000*l.* to her creditors in Antwerp this month, she requires them, according to their agreement, to pay the said sum to Gresham before the end of the month at the rate of 22*s.* 6*d.* Flemish for the pound, or better, as the exchange shall arise; the same will be repaid by the Treasurer of England within one month.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 14 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 15. **711.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since the taking of Castle Semple, the Duke and the Earl of Arran have for the most part remained in this town, where are now divers of the Lords assembled, and more daily looked for. Their purpose is to take order for the maintenance of justice, attending what answer shall be returned out of France to authorize them further. Trusts that Cecil is sufficiently assured of their affection towards England and desire for amity by the Ambassadors.

2. Forasmuch as the greatest present disorder is about the Borders, the Lords have promised such reformation of the whole as the cause requires, whereof the bearer, a servant of Lord Gray, can inform him.

3. Other matters like to breed any cumber are presently so well quelled that little is to be doubted. Lord Semple is yet at Dunbar; his eldest son by his last wife, and the Laird of Glencairn are gone to France. The Master of Semple presently labours unto the Lords for his father; it is suspected to be more of policy than good meaning. The Earl of Huntly changes nothing of his good nature. There was lately taken in Fife, one Wilson, as he was ready to set his foot into the

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ship, with letters into France, of which Cecil shall be privy by the Laird of Lethington. He escaped out of the hands of those that had the keeping of him, and is thought to be in Dunbar. It is said that the Earl of Montgomery intends to go into France; Lethington can show the cause thereof. This should be impeached by all means, for that his lands lie next unto the west seas in places most to be doubted, if any attempt shall be given by the French on that coast.

4. The Bishop of St. Andrews makes many crafty means to win some favour. The Bishop of Murray has agreed with Lord Ruthven, and speaks fair. Was of late, by the advice of Lord James, Lord Pitarrow, and Balnaves, in hand with the Clerk of the Register to have the confirmation in Parliament of the treaty between England and Scotland signed with his hand, as a perpetual and authentic testimony. He answered that he could give no such testimony under his hand, at any private man's request, whatever he were; however he would not refuse to give his advice, as he judged for the best, which is to tarry until the Council be established, or the contract of peace confirmed, and then suit to be made to the Council that he may be commanded to that effect. The contract remains yet in his [Randolph's] hands, subscribed and sealed by as many as he has any present hope in, though perhaps at the next assembly some one or other may be won thereunto. Encloses the last letter he had from the Earl of Argyll, with the credit of the same underwritten together with his answer. Gives his most humble thanks for his favourable remembrance, as appeared in his letters to Sir Francis Leeke.—Edinburgh, 15[*] November 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 19 [*sic*] Nov. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 16. **712.** FRANCIS II. to the ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.

Has heard the message of the Chevalier of St. John. Is very much displeased with their proceedings, and hopes to see them return to the good path which they have left. Will send two noble persons as deputies to assemble the Parliament legitimately. He, for his part, is willing to forget past offences, as he has declared to the Chevalier of St. John.—Orleans, 16 Nov. 1560.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Nov. 16. **713.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

According to the commandment of the Marquis, signified by his letter of the 1st inst., the writer has caused to be seen the provisions here and at Holy Island, the estimate and particulars whereof he encloses. The whole mass of oats with some part of the malt is nei theme et to be any length kept nor yet to be expended with the other provisions; it occupies

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[*] This date is introduced by Randolph in a different ink.

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both space and travail, and yet daily grows to decay. The Queen sustains more charge for the chambers and keeping of some part thereof than the grain will shortly be worth. The quantity of oats is great and not like of any speedy utterance here; nevertheless his opinion is that it were good if he sent commission to some trusty person to make sale of the whole mass of the oats, and such part of the malt and other provisions as is not meet to be issued out of the Queen's store. Will further discourse with him when he repairs to the Court.—Berwick, 16 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. P. 1.

Nov. 16. **714.** STORES in the NORTH.

1. "An estimate made upon grain and other victuals in Berwick and Holy Island of the Queen's provision, 16 Nov. 1560," consisting of malt, wheat, rye, oats, beans, peasen, cheese, beef, and bacon, in the Palace and elsewhere in Berwick and in sundry places in Holy Island.

2. Summa of good grain in all places, 5,687 quarters (at six score to the hundred).

3. Summa of evil grain in all places, 3,285 quarters (at six score to the hundred).

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 16. **715.** MEMORANDA for BERWICK.

Warrants to be sent to Sir William Ingleby and John Abington to close their pays and deliver their accounts to Valentine Brown. The same to Sir Richard Lee and the Master of the Ordnance. A commission to Brown to take the said accounts. Another for a survey of Berwick. Brown's patents for the offices of the Treasurer and Victualler. If it seem good to the Queen and Council, the Victualler is to bear all losses of provisions, except only those that fortune by sea. A quarter's pay to be kept in prest.

Orig. Endd.: 16 Nov. 1560. Conference for Berwick causes by my Lord Treasurer and Mr. Browne. *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 17. **716.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Hardwick, i. 125.

1. As he signified to Mr. Secretary by letters sent by the Laird of Torwoodhead, he [Throckmorton] staid at Paris until the passing of Du Bois, who passed with 1,500 men towards Angers and Nantes; as this gives great cause for suspicion the writer went to Orleans, where he arrived on the 4th, and immediately spoke with the Ambassador of Scotland, who on the 5th at night came secretly to his lodgings; where he declared how he had proceeded with the King and Queen and Council since his arrival, of whose doings the bearer can inform the Queen.

2. The Ambassador told him that he had not, as then, had any commodity to show his commission or demand the ratification; and that on the 6th inst he was appointed to show

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the commission, and minded to demand the ratification. Although commanded by her letter of 19th Oct. to require audience, the writer waited until he knew the answer given to the Scotch Ambassador, after which he could proceed more groundly. Perceiving on the 7th that nothing was done touching the ratification of the treaty between France and Scotland but fair words he sent Mr. Somers to speak to the Cardinal for audience, who answered that it could not be next day, as the King was determined to go hunting.

3. After some delays and disappointments, he spoke with the King and the Cardinal on the 10th, and demanded the ratification. They said that the Master of St. John's of Scotland was indeed come, but the King was so impeded with his own affairs that he had not given him audience, which he would do on the morrow, and then he [Throckmorton] should know from the Cardinal when he might have audience.

4. Having received no answer from the Cardinal, but hearing by good means that the treaty of Scotland was found imperfect and likely to be a long affair, on the 14th he again sent Somers to the Court, requiring audience, saying that more letters had come from the Queen, and it was granted for the morrow, the 15th.

5. On the 14th the Lord of St. John's was earnest with the Cardinal for some resolution touching his charge, who replied that the Council found that the Scots sought to reduce their realm to the form of a republic. They had seen that the Scots had sent him hither in post to the King and Queen, but a great legation with great pomp to the Queen of England. The Cardinal also told him he should have his despatch on the 17th, and that two gentlemen should be sent shortly to declare why the King and Queen refuse to ratify their treaty.

6. On the 15th the writer went to Court and first saw the Cardinal, who said that he must take patience.

7. The writer enquired whether the King meant to ratify the treaty. And when the Cardinal replied he should hear the King's pleasure anon, he said that his mistress would find this strange handling from a Prince bearing her amity.

8. First, contrary to treaty, he bears her arms quartered with his own, even on every gate of this town, and here at the Court gate very notoriously.

9. Secondly, the Queen's subjects are daily spoiled at sea, and can get no restitution.

10. Thirdly, that ships are prepared at divers ports, such as Havre de Grace, and preparations made for a great navy; also, that forces are amassed in France, Almaine, and Switzerland, and the galleys, which were to have wintered at Nantes, are victualled, and shall shortly be brought into the narrow seas. The Cardinal answered that the King had used the arms of England long before, and not without title; and he saw not why he should discontinue it, for the treaty was no treaty until it was ratified. For Scotland, the King and

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Queen have the name of its Sovereigns, and Elizabeth has the effect, with whom they have made a league, which the King cannot like. Therefore shortly he will send two gentlemen to tell the Queen, (who has already broken the treaty by giving passport to the Scots to enter England without letters to the Ambassador,) why he refuses to ratify the treaty, and then they shall pass into Scotland.

11. As for the spoiling, the complaint was too general; if they be informed of the offenders, and can get no redress, then there would be cause for complaint.

12. As for the ships, he said it is true the Admiral equips four or five, some for Brazil and some for Myne [Minas Geraes], and if there be any other matter in it, it will cost him his head. The French were not so jealous of five or six ships which were ready to come forth of the Thames. He also said that, for the men, the English had more cause to suspect them when in Picardy than where they now are; and assured him on his honour that not a man is levied in Almaine or Switzerland.

13. As for the galleys, he said that many of their chief men shall winter at Marseilles; that the King must move his ships somewhere, and that he is not so jealous when the Queen moves her ships from place to place. This great legation, said he, from Scotland, goes for the marriage of the Queen with the Earl of Arran; but thinks her heart too great to marry such a one as one of the Queen of Scotland's subjects. He concluded by saying that the King will see the better obedience of his subjects before he will ratify the treaty.

14. The writer was then shown into the King's presence, to whom he declared he had come for the ratification of the treaty, who answered that, as his subjects in Scotland had in no point observed their duty to him, he could not ratify the treaty, but would send two gentlemen to the Queen about this; and so, adding he was sure his uncle the Cardinal had answered the writer in all points, dismissed him.

15. The writer reiterated to the Duke of Guise this strange manner of dealing; he answered the same as the Cardinal, except that he added they had more cause to complain, as well the taking of the goods of his brother, the Marquis D'Elbœuf, as of sundry other spoils. He then desired to speak with the Queen Mother, and was brought to her by M. De Lansac. She was accompanied by the Marshal Brissac, to whom he repeated at length the injuries offered to his mistress, and the refusal of the King and Council to ratify the treaty. She answered she was aware of their determination; and as for the injuries and suspicions, she was sure the Cardinal and the Duke of Guise had opened enough to content him, adding she would do her best to maintain amity between the realms.

16. While she was talking, the French Queen came in, and upon his saying that he was commanded by his mistress to

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demand of her the ratification of the treaty, she answered that the reply of the King and Council should have sufficed, but that now she would tell him what moved her to refuse it. "My subjects in Scotland" (quoth she) "do their duty in nothing, nor have they performed their part in one thing that belongeth to them. I am their Queen, and so they call me, but they use me not so; they have done what pleaseth them, and though I have not many faithful there, yet those few that be there on my party were not present when these matters were done, nor at this assembly. I will have them assemble by my authority, and proceed in their doings by the laws of the realm, which they so much boast of, and keep none of them. They have sent hither a poor gentleman to me, whom I disdain to have come in the name of them all, to the King and me, in such a legation. They have sent great personages to your mistress. I am their Sovereign, but they take me not so; they must be taught to know their duties." In this speech the Queen uttered some choler and anger against them. He replied that Lord St. John was Great Prior of Scotland. She said she did not take him for such, he being married. And when the writer added that if she proceeded graciously with the said Lord, the Scots were minded to send after a greater legation, then the King and she, said she, must begin with them. The writer was sorry the ratification was refused, other injuries offered to the Queen, and the arms of England openly borne. She replied that her uncles had already satisfied him about bearing the arms, and requested him to do the office of a good minister between the Queen and her. Such was the negociation on the 15th.

17. Is told by the Duke of Guise that MM. De Noailles and De Croc are to be those sent into Scotland.

18.* The King of Navarre, on his way to Court, had letters informing him of the good opinion of the King. On his arrival with his brethren, the Cardinal of Bourbon and the Prince of Condé, the Prince was taken before the Council, who committed him prisoner to MM. De Bressy and Chauveney, two captains with 200 archers, and he hears he will soon be sent to Loches, the strongest prison in France. The King of Navarre goes at liberty, but is as it were a prisoner; every other day he is out hunting, and lies out of the town at his pleasure. He seems to allow his brother's handling. The King has sent one to the Pope to acknowledge his obedience. He foregoes his governorship of Guyenne, which shall be given to M. De Termes.

19. Madame De Roy, the sister of the Admiral of France and mother to the Princess of Condé, is taken prisoner. It is said the Vidame of Chartres will come to Orleans, where the Knights of the Order shall be assembled. The President and

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* Here begins the duplicate copy mentioned in the following number.

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Council of the Parliament of Paris, in whose hands the Prince of Condé's trial is, have said that he may only be judged by his peers, being of the blood royal.

20. The Duchess of Ferrara, mother of the present Duke, arrived at Court on the 7th, and was received by the King of Navarre and other Princes. M. De Martigues has lately been at Paris, and committed himself to justice, for manner's sake, for the late outrage there. He is pardoned, and is now much made of, and waited on by twenty of the bravest captains of France.

21. The King keeps his estate at Orleans, and all armour is taken from the townsmen. Marshal Termes is at Poictiers, where the townspeople are used as they are at Orleans.

22. The Cardinal of Tournon, the Pope's Legate in France, is arrived here. All places from here to Bordeaux are very quiet, but all the coast is furnished with soldiers, as he is informed by one Swanne, the Queen's subject.

23. The house of Guise practises to have the Queen Mother made Regent at the next assembly, so as all the power shall be theirs.

24. The French King minds to convert all his abbeys into commanderies of divers orders, as in Spain.

25. Ferdinand of Austria levies men in Almaine. The Rhinegrave is still there, it is not known why, and goes from one Prince to another.

26. The Sophy is dead, and his son has joined with Bazajet, the Turk's second son, to deprive the Turk of his dominions, which news so displeased him that he is thereupon dead.

27. The King's Court goes to Chenonceau, the Queen Mother's house, on the 19th, and does not return hither until the Estates are assembled.

28. Two sons of O'Connor, who have been in France eight years, are lately despatched into Ireland.

29. It is secretly said that something is in hand touching the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly.

30. There is advertisement come from the French agent in Flanders that the Duchess of Parma has put to death two subjects of the Queen of England for religion, and the French seem very glad of it. An Ambassador named M. De Moreto is come from the Duke of Savoy, who shall shortly go to England, and De Lignerol also. Sarlabois shall leave Dunbar, and Croc remain in his stead. The King of Spain makes ready 100 galleys and a great army to renew his enterprise of Tripoli, but many doubt this. He owes twenty-one millions of ducats, and were it not for his new mines, he had been brought very low. The Pope has allowed him to sell 50,000 crowns of spiritual revenue, and the profit will be at least two million crowns. The said King has sent to the French King a present of six beautiful jennets, and suffered his servants to buy fifteen others in Spain. The General Council, is by the consent of the Pope, the Emperor, and the

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Kings of France and Spain, appointed to be at Trent, where will assist the Kings of Portugal, Poland, and Navarre, and the States of Italy. Monsieur De Ferme (who went with M. De Bourdeziere to Rôme) is returned with the Pope's grant for taking 100,000 crowns of the spiritual revenue to be sold, and the money thereby procured is to be employed against the Protestants and heretics. The Queen's arms have been set up, quartered, when the King made his entry into St. Denis, and also here, where they still remain upon the town and Court gates. The King hopes to have of his suspected towns and subjects about three millions of francs. There are four ships of war at Newhaven, said to be for Brazil, and four more in Bretagne for Peru. A great personage of this Court has said that if the King had not been constrained to punish his subjects, the Queen's realm had ere this felt him. He will make a citadel at Calais, stretching to St. Peter's Church, where the haven shall be conveyed into the town, and order is given to Mons. De Trez, Master of the Ordnance there, to bring about the galleys, and let them remain there. In order that the galleys may turn better, it is devised to make a part of them shorter, and also a new mould of galleys. An Englishman, Hector Wentworth, who has been in France twelve years, being withal a proper man with an auburn beard, has robbed his master, Captain Boys, Master of the Camp, and is fled into England. He before served Charlebois, and was in Leith when it was besieged; good heed should be taken of him. Is by secret and credible means told that the King has taken up in Auvergne and Bretagne 800 oxen, part being already in Normandy, feeding. Earl Bothwell, who promised to do great things in Scotland, shall be despatched hence forthwith. He is now staid from going, and has had a present of 600 crowns, and is made a gentleman of the King's chamber.*

31. MM. De Noailles and De Croc shall not be sent for a long time, if at all. The King has sent to Marseilles for bringing eight more galleys.—Orleans, 17 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

32. P. S.—Recommends the bearer.†

Add. Orig. A very few portions in cipher, deciphered. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 19.

Nov. 17. **717.** Another copy of the latter part of the above, extending from § 18 to § 31.

Pp. 5.

Nov. 17. **718.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. After having recapitulated the account of his audience, as in his letter to the Queen of the same date, the writer proceeds thus:

2. Certain merchants of London have complained to him of the loss of tin depredated on them by one Citeville, of

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* Here ends the duplicate copy described in the following number.

† This P.S. is in Throckmorton's holograph.

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Normandy. They have brought a letter from the Privy Council for him to set forth their request. Has preferred their complaint to the Council, who within four days despatched a commission under the Great Seal to M. De Villebon, Governor in Normandy in the absence of the Duke of Bouillon, to see them restored to their goods. This was the good expedition that the Duke of Guise spoke of. Recommends Mr. Jones to them, and urges them to give him some reward.—Orleans, 17 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Pp. 12.

Nov. 17. **719.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Hardwick, i. 144.

1. Wishes that others would, as Cecil will, weigh these men's proceedings, which be of such danger as to be cared for in time. They will assay their fortune, and the King of Spain will suffer the Queen to be in such a case as that she will be driven to pray him to do what he please with that state and realm; to which point he accounts England must come, as she displeases all, and satisfies none. The Lord S. John of Scotland has behaved most discreetly. The Queen has had good cause to be pleased with him for her own particular affairs. Prays Cecil to see when he comes to England that she allow well of his doings. Hears from Chamberlain that he can obtain of the King of Spain little favour to keep one of his servants from the Inquisitor's apprehension. That amity will prove worse than enmity; it fears him more than the French; and he will occasion more inconvenience. Trusts the Queen will believe he means not well.

2. Although these men promised to send their ministers to satisfy the Queen for the stay of the ratification, yet she shall not hear of them these twenty days. Peradventure M. De Sevre will say something to retain them in hope, so that the spring may be advanced before they think of the matter.

3. Will say shortly how the refusing of the ratification comes to pass. First to save their honour and interest, whereunto they were egged by the Spanish practice. Then the hasty disarming of the English, and especially the navy; the Queen's great inclination to live in pleasure and quiet, that neither counsellor or conductor was rewarded. That all men who did at this time service were displeased that the Queen would do her pleasure in all things, so that there was none to take special care of the affairs. "And chiefly, that they take it for truth and certain she will marry Lord Robert Dudley, whereby they assure themselves that all foreign alliance and aid is shaken off, and do expect more discontentation thereby among yourselves. Thus you see your sore, God grant it do not with rankling fester too far and too dangerously."—Orleans, 17 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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Nov. 17. **720.** THROCKMORTON to the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON and LORD PEMBROKE.

The bruits lately risen from England are marvellous and marvellously talked of; they are accompanied with much spite, and set so full with great horror. They are no mean persons that give in these parts these rumours; he never heard or read of sorer or more slanderous discourse. The writer speaks as he ought to move them to do as they should, which he trusts he would do though he held his peace. The Marquis was never deemed a busy body, and specially in matters accompanied with peril, therefore he begs him not to begin to wrestle in a matter so beset with dangers, and to esteem the marriage matter the most beset with great hazards of anything that he was ever acquainted with, and begs him to be only a looker on. If he be so happy as not to mind it, or so zealous as to hinder it, he may think himself wise for his judgment. Will send his key when his coffer is ready.

Hol. Draft, slightly injured by damp. Endd.: To my Lord Marquis and my Lord of Pembroke, 17 Nov., persuading to be no furtherer, if not a hinderer of the marriage. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 17. **721.** THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. Has received his letter of the 20th October. Upon receipt of the Queen's letters of that date he demanded eftsoons ratification of the late treaty from the French King and Council; at whose hands has had hitherto but barren words with delays, which shows well that they are not so easy in performing as ready to fall to agreement by treaty. This has not deceived him, for it has happened as he ever declared from the beginning. Much the Queen and her realm have to bethink themselves, knowing these men's meanings. Unless the Queen leave other things of less weight undone till another time, he sees before his eyes that she shall hear a French cast (as Dudley terms it) sooner than he would be glad of.

2. As for the garboils here, whose continuance Dudley writes were a ready way to get him home, he does not see that any great one is like long to reign here, things having grown to such silence and quietness by the imprisoning of the Vidame of Chartres, the Prince De Condé, Madame De Roy, and others, that he is sorry to see it, not that he would have [discord] amongst Christians; but he fears* . . . .

3. The King of Navarre is here, where, though he be no prisoner like the Prince, yet as he cannot depart; for all the good countenance and cheer that he is of, he holds him *tanquam captivus.* Though the writer has begged the Queen to determine of his abode here, and thereof made his

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* Defective and unintelligible.

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account, still he must conform himself to her will and pleasure like a good subject, though he is well persuaded that his being at home would serve her better than his stay here. For further particulars of his proceedings here, he refers him to the bearer.

Draft, injured on the outer margin : Endd. : 17 Nov. 1560. To my Lord Robert Dudley; *and then, in another hand.* Fearing a peace, adviseth a disturbment, *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 17. **722.** The DUKE OF CHÂTELLERAULT to the LORD GREY.

Has received his letter from Berwick of the 14th inst. Seeing that the affairs mentioned therein required the advice of the Council, he has communicated the same to them, and they have made answer accordingly. "Our son has been evil at ease, but, thanks to God, he is convalescent," and if he may be spared will be at Melrose about the day appointed for the justice Court.—Edinburgh, 17 Nov. 1560. *Signed:* James.

Orig. Add. Endd.: 19 [*sic*] of Nov. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 17. **723.** WARRANT for VALENTINE BROWN.

The exchequer shall pay him a quarter's wage for the garrison of Berwick, amounting to 5,655*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and forty-five days pay, for the old garrison 463*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 115*l.* for the Captain and garrison of Tynmouth, and 1,680*l.* for provisions, etc., which together with other sums altogether amount to 10,914*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 18. **724.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Hardwick, i. 146.

1. The bearer is sent Ambassador from the Duke of Savoy to congratulate with the Queen on her accession to the crown, which has been prevented before by the unquietness in his master's kingdom. He is son and heir to old Morette, who was Ambassador from the late King Francis to Henry VIII., and is well known to Lords Pembroke, Northampton, and others. He is also, in his master's name, to break with the Queen for her marriage with the Duke of Nemours. He was told by the Pope's Ambassador that he would come in good time to Her Highness' marriage with the master of her horses. He says that the Kings of France and Spain are most desirous for the marriage with the Duke of Nemours to take effect, whereof the writer warns him [Cecil] as he does the Queen by letter.

2. Recommends that this gentleman have good entertainment.—Orleans, 18 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Has written to the post at Dover for his better usage at his landing. Cecil may write to him [Throckmorton] by this bearer on his return.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 18. **725.** FRANCIS EDWARDS to CECIL.

1. Wrote last on the 8th and 12th inst. signifying that two of the French King's ships were at Newhaven nearly ready, set forth by the Lord Admiral to go to the Indies. Since then he has been advertised that another smaller ship makes ready to keep them company. Some are of opinion that they all three go abroad aroving, others think that if they turn their voyage they will to the isle of Bretagne, or to the river of Nantes. It is to be considered that, if they go to accompany the galleys, there may be pretended some other voyage. Cannot perceive that they are furnished with mariners, men are so ill willing to serve the Lord Admiral to go on such a voyage. Such munitions as were unshipped at Dieppe are laid up; part of the same artillery of brass, with provision for the same, has been secretly conveyed to the waterside, to be shipped with speed to Calais. Will abroad himself within days two, and come as near the truth as may be perceived. Most men are of opinion that the French will not be able to send their ships abroad, before amongst themselves they can accord. In secret it is spoken that they make provision to keep the coasts at home. The Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise fear that the people of this country will seek aid of the Queen.

2. The Duke of Bouillon is returned to Dieppe, and will peruse the coast unto Caen. Cannot perceive any other army by sea, nor that they pretend to go to any place in Scotland; nevertheless the galleys from Marseilles are to be considered. They will remain where they are until the Cardinal of Lorraine ends the matters in Orleans. After correction done there the Protestants look for them here, and for the galleys to come to this town. There is much trouble towards, as men think. Certain Protestants supposed to have been at Amboise are in prison, one of whom was counsel to him that made the leaguer. There is secret talk that the Constable's second son was sent for, and resisted.

3. Men suppose that the Queen of Navarre and her son are sent for to the Court. The Vidame departed from Paris to Orleans to declare against the Prince De Condé. The King has already taken from the town of Orleans 10,000 francs, and demands 100,000 more to pay his soldiers. The goods of divers Protestants have been seized, and divers men despatched by night, and sent by water in sacks to seek heaven. The King sends men into Bretagne. The Grand Prior in his own person was seen as captain in the galleys at Rochelle. These two days the burgesses of the town have assembled to choose burgesses for the Parliament, but as yet are not agreed. It was proclaimed that the Parliament should be kept at Orleans.—Rouen, 18 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Nov. 18. **726.** BULLINGER to MUNDT.

1. Received his last letters in August, which he answered from the fair at Frankfort. The canton of Glaris (which had received the Gospel thirty years before,) made a treaty with the five subdivisions of the canton, an unfortunate war having arisen, the chief point of which was to insure freedom of religion to both Protestants and Catholics; so that in four of the divisions of Glaris it was lawful to erect altars and images, and also to preach the Gospel. In one of these, called Schwanden, there was no Mass celebrated for some years, because there were no Papists there. The five divisions did not wish that Mass should be celebrated there, and so it ceased. The Protestants of Glaris are therefore accused of breaking the treaty, which they deny. Nevertheless the five divisions threaten the inhabitants of Schwanden with war unless they celebrate Mass there. They reply that if any desired to celebrate Mass there they might do so. The five divisions demanded that the Protestants of Glaris should go back to the old religion; adding that if they did not do so they would not acknowledge them as their allies, and would demand assistance against them from the other cantons. Thereupon the Zurichers made a levy, and sent 2,000 men, and kept 4,000 more ready. The Bernese levied 6,000 and sent 2,000. Affairs began to be better after this, but the five cantons again in the Diet protested that they would not acknowledge those of Glaris as confederates, nor hold any intercourse with them. At length a pacification was brought about and assemblies appointed, and in the meantime it was agreed that neither party should use arms.

2. Burcher has repudiated his wife on account of adultery, and has gone abroad, but where is not known. The news from France is unfavourable; that tumult in France will place the sword in the hands of these furious men and afford them a pretext for persecuting the Protestants. There is a report that the Queen of England will marry the King of Sweden, but the writer thinks it unfounded.—Zurich, 18 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 18. **727.** Another copy of the above. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 4.

Nov. 23. **728.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY.

Warrant authorizing him to receive John Cunningham, the son of the eldest son of the Earl of Glencairn, as hostage in exchange for James Cunningham, the said Earl's son.
Copy. Endd.: 23 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

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Nov. 23. **729.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Advices from Rome of the 23 Nov.—The Duke of Florence has departed from Florence to Sienna and thence to Rome, which he entered with much pomp in rich apparel, with above 1,000 horses and 400 arquebusiers for his guard. He is lodged in the Pope's palace and entertained with all kinds of banquetting. The Duchess also is there, and daily plays with the Cardinals and others; they write that this week past she lost 6,000 crowns. The Duke is daily at least two hours alone with the Pope in consult. Most men judge his being here will breed no purpose. Mr. Pasquin and "Morphero" talk at liberty with schedules upon each corner "*non sine quare lupus ad urbem.*"

2. The Duke of Urbino is also at Rome, and on Sunday last the Pope made them a solemn feast. The Duchess and the Duchess of Braciano and Marc Antonio Colonna were there. After dinner they had the Pope's blessing, and then each returned to such pastime as they most delighted in.

3. On Monday the Cardinal Farnese by the Pope's order, or with his assent, made a solemn year's mind and Dirige for Paulo Tertio. The same day Cardinal Borromeo was put in possession of Monte Cibo, that was before of the Cardinal Ariano. The Cardinal Farnese with eight Cardinals accompanied him.

4. On Tuesday the Pope had a public consistory in the ordinary hall for the Duke of Urbino, but he entered quietly and without ceremony.

5. On Wednesday there was read the Pope's "*Motu Proprio,*" by which he alienated Civita Nova and Monte Consero, within the Marquisate of Ancona, to Il Signior Cesarini for ever. On the same day the Cardinal of Trent was admitted to his new office for the extirpation of heresies.

6. On Friday there was much ado for the Caraffas, but nothing determined. The Pope, (being earnestly provoked by the Emperor, and the French and Spanish Kings for a General Council,) determined for the continuation of the Council at Trent; and the charge for the composition of the Bull for that purpose was committed to the Cardinals Saint Clement and Sarazeno, to be published next week.

7. To-morrow the Pope, the Cardinals, and all the clergy will go barefooted in procession to pray that all such as are separated from the Church may return again to the obedience of the same; and with the same there shall be an absolution granted a *pœna* and *culpa* to all such as will. The talk for the General Council is great. Venice is quiet. Professes great zeal and desire to do service. Has seen an extract of the English proceedings and government, from the 20th year of Henry VIII. to this time; be it true or false, it is full of strange matter.—Venice, 23 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 6.

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Nov. 23. **730.** STOREHOUSES at BERWICK and HOLY ISLAND.

Warrant to John Abington, authorizing him to give up to Valentine Brown the custody of all the brew and bake houses and store houses in Berwick and Holy Island.

Copy. Endd.: 23 Nov. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 25. **731.** The QUEEN to the LORD TREASURER.

The Merchant Adventurers trading to Flanders, having received certain privileges from Antwerp, she, at their request, permits the Adventurers to carry over five brewings of beer, each brewing to consist of six tons, paying the old customs only.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by his secretary Pp. 2.

Nov. 25. **732.** The QUEEN to LORD GREY and the COUNCIL at BERWICK.

Commission appointing Thomas Jenyson to be Clerk of the Check.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 25. **733.** The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to SIR RICHARD LEE.

The Queen having appointed [Thomas] Jenyson to be Clerk of the Check in Berwick, and comptroller of the works, they desire Lee to make a declaration to him before Valentine Brown of all the emptions and provisions remaining on hand. She also wills that no one be entered to wage in the works without the said Jenyson being first made privy thereto, as also to all bargains or compositions concerning the works and the provisions for the same.—Westminster, 25 Nov. 1560

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 26. **734.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On the 22nd inst. there arrived a gentleman from the King of Denmark with letters to the Duke and Lords of the Council, of which he sends a copy. The answer thereunto will tend unto the like effect as has been given in times past, which was, that a free quittance had been made of the whole by his predecessors for themselves and their heirs for ever.

2. Affairs remain in the same state as they did at the writing of his last letter. The Earl of Arran, Lord James, and others of the Council repair shortly towards the Borders to put order through the whole; on the 10th of the next month they intend to have their sessions at Jedburgh. Divers are glad of Lord Grey's arrival at Berwick, and hope very well of his good will to maintenance of justice.—Edinburgh, 26 Nov. 1560.* *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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* The date is in a different ink.

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735. Lord Grey's Proceedings at Berwick.

1. At his arrival there, he apprehended Muschamp and Swinnow, and committing them to ward sent for the gentlemen of Northumberland of the East and Middle Marches, and in their presence examined the contention between Rowland Forster and the said Muschamp, and finding Muschamp culpable in the hurt of Reginald Forster, punished him with ten days imprisonment, and ordered that in the presence of the writer, of the Council, and Sir John Forster, Sir Ralph Grey, Sir Thomas Grey, and divers of the friends of both parties, he should upon his knees reconcile himself, confessing his fault, asking forgiveness, and offering Rowland Forster any recompence in money he would demand. This the said Rowland very courteously received, and embracing him, forgave him earnestly all his offences, and since that time has been a loving neighbour to him, and all his.

2. In a controversy between the said Muschamps and Ralph Swinnow for possession of lands, which was almost grown to a deadly feud, he made an accord that divers friends should divide the lands, goods, and children of the dead between them; and each reconciling other, with forgiveness of all offences past between them on either part, they are released of imprisonment and bonds of peace, and are now better friends and more familiar than ever they were.

3. Has also reconciled the long variance between Sir Thomas Grey of Horton and Sir John Forster and his brethren, touching the marriage of the mother of the said Forster, which he conjectures to have been the ground of all the contentions between the rest of the gentlemen of the country. There being a variance between Roger Witherington and the Horseleys, and his servant Bradley, he has in like case committed them to ward, and appeased the grievances. No contention remains in these parts, saving only a brabbling variance between the Rivelies (now at London) and the Swinnows; and when the counter party shall be come from London he will accord them as he has done the rest. *Cecil's note: Thanks for this; with order that the parties under their hands and seals acknowledge their discord and promise to keep the peace.*

4. Has established a watch as Lord Wharton devised; though it is chargeable to the country he must continue it until better assurance of the Scots' amity. *Cecil's note: Allowed.*

5. For increase of friendship with the Scots he caused his deputy, Sir Ralph Grey, to meet Lord Hume at the day of truce for redress of attempts in his wardenry, when such justice was ministered on both parts as has been seldom seen before in this country. Therefore, perceiving Lord Hume's inclination for justice, he sent to meet him for

agreement of matters in controversy, and they have likewise agreed that justice shall be done on either part. *Cecil's note: The Queen allows well of Lord Hume's disposition to justice.*

6. For Teviotdale and Liddlesdale, which are under the wardenry of the Laird of Cessford, he could never get any reason from him; wherefore he sent his servant to Edinburgh with letters to the Council which procured Cessford's repair to them, where he received such authority as he will answer at the day of March on Tuesday Nov. 26th, and where Lord Grey intends to be. Has received letters from the Duke and the rest of the secret Council, which he sends, to show their conformity and zeal to quiet and order. As the Earl of Arran, or some other of the nobility, will come shortly to Jedburgh for a justice Court, it is necessary that the writer should have letters of licence to go into Scotland to meet them; and also letters dormant to do the same as often as shall be necessary. *Cecil's note: To have letters to this effect.*

7. Desires licence for Sir Thomas Grey to repair into the south, and that some stipend may be allowed him [Grey] to farm his house [Horton], which he is willing to let to the writer as a place of repair during the days of truce. *Cecil's note: The Queen's licence.*

8. Finds this town in marvellous disorder for negligence of service and weakness, and also in want of men to fill the circuit for any sudden event. And whereas it has been thought good that in cases of need the power of the Marches should resort thither, it has been experimented divers times, and he has been credibly informed that the inhabitants of the country utterly refuse to abandon their families and houses to succour the town, lest in their absence they should be spoiled and the whole country overrun. *Cecil's note: Upon musters made, special men and nobles shall be appointed to resort to Berwick.*

9. Sends a book of the orders that he has devised for the watch and ward of the town and castle for them to consider. *Cecil's note: Allows the placing very well.*

10. In the old garrison he finds the constables so unskilful that they are utterly unworthy of their places, being men unlearned, and used generally to deliver the watchword to their children, servants, or others to read, which is very dangerous. Having taken one of them already with that offence, he detains him in ward till they shall signify what punishment shall be appointed; there being none in the statutes. *Cecil's note: To consider how they might be removed. The offender shall be removed from his room.*

11. Has partly touched on the town's strength in his book of orders; has commanded his man to declare his opinion, and will by Mr. Grimstone advertise further. On view of the muster he has found in the new crews many insufficient soldiers, the cause whereof is that such as have married Scottish women banished the town, not being willing to

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separate themselves from their wives, are departed. Also a great number of skilful valiant soldiers trained in long service are cassed because they were born in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, or the bishopric; and albeit divers of them remain, yet he dare not discharge them, for want of others sufficient to furnish their room. *Cecil's note: There be plenty of soldiers in England.*

12. Desires to know whether he shall give entertainment in the bands to such soldiers as have married townswomen having houses, lands, or goods able to find them, as they are able otherwise to live, the Queen might have them both as townsmen and soldiers. *Cecil's note: Upon some respects they may have dispensation. As necessity shall serve.*

13. Six tipstaves are necessary, which may be in the new crew at 10*d.* per diem. *Cecil's note: Four be enough.*

14. Desires that some virtuous minister of divine service may be sent presently according to the prescriptions in the new rates and statutes, and order given to the surveyor for enlarging the church, which is not sufficient. Thinks that the people will be more devout and of better life, for he perceives that the gentlemen and soldiers have good conversation, and very willing to observe good order. Has called the companies by order to service three days in the week, and is there to see it well executed. Asks also that a skilful physician and an apothecary may be sent. *Cecil's note: A preacher and a coadjutor are sent already; the rest may be appointed by Grey, and the Council, by advice of Mr. Skinner, Dean of Durham. The church shall be enlarged this next summer.*

15. It is thought very raw that such a town should be without a trumpet to sound for proclamations; desires that one may be sent. *Cecil's note: Allowance of 20l. per ann. for a trumpet.*

16. Desires to have a wheat mill in the town, as they have only one horse mill. *Cecil's note: Val. Brown shall consider it.*

17. Desires to know their pleasure with respect to extraordinary warrants that are presented to him. *Cecil's note: Of these he shall have good consideration.*

Orig., with notes in the margin in Cecil's writing, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 11.

Nov. 26. **736.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Wrote on 8th Oct. through Gresham's agent at Antwerp, in which he has spoken of the frequent negociations between the French King and the German Princes. The Rhinegrave has departed into Hesse from the convention of Princes lately held at Stutgard, together with Count John of Salm who is also a French pensioner; where, by the Landgrave's permission and the dissimulation of the Saxon Dukes of Weimar, they have levied 2,000 cavalry

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to take into France, which they have partly collected in the territories of the Abbot of Fulda, on the boundaries of Hesse. The prefect of the Rhenish circle, the Count of Salm, being informed of this preparation of cavalry, assembled his captains at Worms, where it was decided that they would not be permitted to transport their cavalry into France. For a warning had been given in the Imperial Diet, that no assembling or travelling of soldiers would be allowed, unless by the express permission of the Emperor; for where ever they went they did great damage to the inhabitants. It is probable that these cavalry have been levied through the schemes of the Guises. But though the King of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, who were on different sides at first, are shut up at Court, it is uncertain how far a cavalry expedition would succeed.

2. Lately envoys have passed from the Princes of the extreme Saxon coast, (such as Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Pomerania, and others,) who have asked aid from the Emperor against the brutal cruelty inflicted by the Muscovites over nearly all Livonia, warning them that if they once set foot in the boundaries of Saxony, they will never be driven out. The Emperor seems slow in helping them, being more solicitous about Hungary, besides which, the large sums contributed at the last Diet of Augsburg are spent. The Emperor has left Vienna on account of the plague, for Bohemia, and his son Maximilian accompanies him. There is a great stir in Switzerland between the Protestant and Catholic cantons; for the canton of Glaris has lately gone over from the Papists to the other side; which complains that this defection is contrary to the treaty, (as if it were wrong to break bad promises,) and threatens them with war. The other cantons will not neglect their defence. The Papist cantons, seeing themselves weaker than the others, have asked for aid from the Duke of Savoy, the Pope and others. If this war breaks out it will injure both parties. This question is vehemently discussed in all the assemblies of the cantons, but in January it will be prorogued. Sends a letter of Melancthon lately published, which as it will please all lovers of peace, so will it displease the Capernaites.—Strasburg, 26 Nov. 1560. *Signature torn off.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 4.

Nov. 28. **737.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN

Hardwick, i. 147.

1. Since his letters of the 17th (sent by Jones), and others of the 18th (sent by M. Morette), understands that the Bishop of Limoges, Ambassador from the French King to the King Catholic, has insinuated to the said King that the Estates of Scotland have very evil accomplished the late treaty, much less the obedience which belongs to good subjects. Hereupon the said Ambassador, on his master's

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behalf, required the King, to give his advice how he shall treat the said Scots. The King of Spain asked whether the King asked sincerely for his advice, and being answered that he meant truly, said he must first know how the King minded to proceed therein; agreeable thereto M. De Chantonet, the Spanish Ambassador here, had on the 18th an audience with the French King, who answered he did not mean to use force with the Scots, if otherwise he might have them well ordered subjects. On the 19th M. De Chantonet advertised the writer of the premises by his secretary. What this brotherly participation of the Scotch affairs between these Princes means, he knows not.

2. According to her command by her letters of 19 Oct. he has advertised (by letters of 20 Nov.) Chamberlain, her Ambassador in Spain, of his proceedings with these men touching the satisfaction of the treaty at good length, a copy of which he encloses.* The King of Spain has given order to stay the

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Nov. 21.
B.M.
Vesp. c. vii. 136.

* THROCKMORTON to CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Wrote last on 29 Oct. from Paris, by M. Chantonnet, with letters from the Queen, Lord Robert Dudley, the Ladies Northampton and Clinton, and Cecil, with certain buttons and gloves mentioned in the said letter. Does not wonder at Chamberlain having no letters from England; he himself sometimes does not hear once in a month or six weeks. Has carefully forwarded all Chamberlain's letters.

2. Wrote of the coming hither of the Lord of S. John's to demand the ratification of the late agreement. He has been with the Princes and had demanded the said ratification. At his first coming he was much made of; but after a few days not so much. He was answered that the Scots had assembled themselves upon their own authority, therefore the King and Queen would not ratify it, but would send two gentlemen into Scotland to declare their refusal. They are grieved that such a solemn legation is sent into England, and but one sent hither, and he in post, and that the commission and instructions of the former were signed by such as bore arms against their Queen, and that the signatures of her good subjects were counterfeit.

3. Repeats the account of the delay of the ratification of the treaty and its final refusal; "And that rather than the King will suffer these disorders, he will quit all. They stick now much upon a league that is between the Queen and Scotland, and till that be broken, (which, I trust is not meant to be), I promise they will not be at better point with us." They will not leave the use of the Queen's arms until the treaty is ratified. Understands rather their intents of revenge than will to quietness.

4. Hears that the Bishop of Limoges (the French Ambassador in Spain) having asked Philip how the French should proceed, has been asked whether they will proceed by force, or otherwise. He dissuades them from using force, which would give occasion of suspicion of evil intents to their neighbours. The Spanish Ambassador here has been answered that the French King does not mean to proceed by force against the Scotch, if by any other means he can win them to their duty. The writer has advertised the Queen on the 17th of these proceedings by Mr. Jones. "How the matter will be taken I know not, but (as I judge) not the best."

5. On 19th inst. received a letter from Chamberlain of the 3rd, sent by Gamboa (who went by Flanders), and sent back by the Spanish Ambassador. Thinks the arresting of the cook to be to fear Chamberlain, "or else I trust like measure will be measured to those which occupy like charge in England." Recommends the bearer, a Portugal by nation, who may also stand him in stead. "Though he is the Queen of Spain's servant, yet he beareth that affection towards the Spaniards that all Portuguese do."

6. "This King thought to have removed hence for a fortnight, but the day before his intended journey he felt himself somewhat evil disposed of his body, with a pain in his head and one of his ears, which hath stayed his removing from hence."—Orleans, 21 Nov. 1560.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

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5,000 Spaniards in the Low Countries who were to go to Sicily, even if they be embarked. The Prince of Spain is sick of the quartain and will not be long lived. He shall be fianced to the Dowager of Portugal, his father's sister, who shall be made Regent of Flanders. The posts run apace and often between the Kings of France and Spain. M. De Chantonet would not suffer Gamboa, the Queen's pensioner, to speak with the writer, when he come on the 17th going to Flanders. Since the 17th inst. the Earl of Bothwell is suddenly departed to Scotland, and boasts he will live in Scotland in spite of all men. He is a glorious, rash, and hazardous young man, therefore his adversaries should have an eye to him and keep him short.

3. The King is indisposed and remains at Orleans until the assembling of the Estates. Sends a letter from Chamberlain to the writer.

4. Lord Seton had his despatch on the 22nd and had 800 francs paid him of the arrears of his pension, for being gentleman of the King's chamber; for money disbursed by him for their provisions at Leith, he has assignation upon the Queen's domain in Scotland. They have also given him an abbey in the north of Scotland worth 4,000 crowns of the sun yearly; and when he left the King and Queen thanked him for his service, and assured him that such in Scotland from the highest to the lowest as have offended shall know what it is to be disobedient subjects.

5. The Lord of St. John, weighing all things, lately required the writer to recommend especially to the Queen the affairs in Scotland, saying that unless she order and manage them speedily they will fall asunder and be utterly undone.

6. Lord Seton bears a letter from the French Queen and her picture to the Queen.

7. These men much depend on the advice of one Henry Sinclair in Scotland, and Lord Seton has letters to him.

8. The King has sent his Chancellor and others of the Council to examine the Prince of Condé, who refused to answer them, saying, as he is of the blood royal, his cause must be judged by the Princes of the blood royal or the twelve peers.

9. The King of Navarre's Chancellor is taken prisoner, and was taken by M. De Jarnac in the said Chancellor's house in Guienne. He was thought well affected to the King of Navarre.

10. The Abbot of S. Salute at this Court on his way from Brussels to Rome, in conference with the Cardinal of Lorraine made a very lewd discourse of the Queen, her religion, and proceedings. He tarried here eight days, and departed to Rome on the 20th inst.

11. One Villemont, servant to the late Dowager of Scotland, has advertised hither that Inchkeith must be better manned, for when the French army have this isle, they can take what places they like on either side the Frith.

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Nov. 28. 12. Lord Seton, departing hence on 22 inst. left his servant behind to bring after him his despatch to Paris. The servant is now informed that the French Queen will not write to the Queen at this time nor send her picture, it not being yet made, which Lord Seton takes so evil that it will make him a worse Frenchman and better Scotchman.

13. On the 25th inst. 25,000 francs were paid for the use of the galleys at Nantes.

14. The Duke of Savoy has fortified Salviano [Savigliano] and made a league with certain Protestant cantons in Switzerland, which somewhat offends these men.

15. The Lord of S. John's had his despatch from the Queen with good words from them on the 26th. He took not leave of the King by reason of his indisposition. He has a letter from the King and Queen to the Estates of Scotland, a copy of which the writer encloses.—Orleans, 28 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Nov. 28. **738.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Hardwick, i. 155.

1. Recommends the bearer, Alexander Clarke, one of the archers of the guard, of whom she has often heard in his letters. He has stood the writer in such good stead, that he could not well have done without him. He now goes into Scotland, partly being vehemently suspected as a doer in these late stirs, and partly being procured by him to do so for her better service. Understands there are great practices in hand to win some and to breed dissensions between the Earl of Arran and Lord James; and he [Clarke] being in good credit with Lord Seton, shall see into all his doings, and by that means into the French faction's workings. Such a minister of trust is to be made of.

2. Was occasioned to stay this despatch from the 23rd by the King's sickness, which begins now so to succeed that men doubt of his being long lasting. "The constitution of his body is such as the physicians do say he cannot be long lived, and thereunto he hath by his too timely and inordinate exercise now in his youth added an evil accident." Some say that if he recover this sickness he cannot live two years. Therefore there is talk of the French Queen's second marriage. Some say the Prince of Spain, some the Duke of Austria, others the Earl of Arran. The Duke of Florence arrived at Court on the 5th; men talk much of this his sudden journey.—Orleans, 28 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 28. **739.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Hardwick, i. 153.

The bearer, Alexander Clarke, gentleman of Scotland, has leave to go to his country, which going shall be for very good purpose. Cecil will be made privy to Throckmorton's letter to the Queen, so will not reiterate it, and for the rest the bearer

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will satisfy them. Has besought the Queen to consider him [Clarke] both for the past and for what he may do. His journey at this time rises of the writer's desire, though it may be otherwise coloured. There shall hardly be anything practised in Scotland by the French faction, but he shall know it. If the Queen speak with him, it must be done with great secresy lest the French know it. He accompanies Lord Seton, and will make great show of offers of service to the French Ambassador, yet his nature is so honest that he can very hardly dissemble. The writer has given him a memorial how to will the Lords in Scotland to proceed presently, which he will show Cecil for alteration. Had not at the despatch hereof heard from the Court since the 19th Oct. This Prince is sick, and very casual, whereon depends great matter, and the discourse is made thereafter.—Orleans, 28 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

*Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.*3.

Nov. 28. **740.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Wrote to the Lords of the Council of his proceedings at the day of March holden with the Laird of Cessford on the 26th Nov. In his letter sent by Colwich to Cecil, the writer prayed for his friendly persuasion for some allowance towards Horton, Sir Thomas Grey's house, to resort unto in these marches. For after he [Grey] has ended late in the evening at Ridingburn, he must either return that night to Berwick or else overcharge Sir Thomas Grey, with whom he and his company were the night before. He travelled the foul deep marsh ground in the dark and entered the town of Berwick at 9 or 10 at night; wherein is much trouble, and much danger if their neighbours were enemies.—Berwick, 28 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **741.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Has been informed by Scotchmen of credit, and this day by the Laird of Cright, that the French have entertained a great number of Almaines and Switzers on foot and Swartzritters on horseback, and that galleys are already come down to Calais, and that there are preparations of ships along the coast of France to do some exploit on the south part of England. Desires that Sir Richard Lee, or some other skilful engineer, may be sent to provide some better ability of defence of this town, for as it now lies there is no account to be made of force or resistance. Desires to be further instructed of the Council's opinion and of any news from France.—Berwick, 29 Nov. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Although the winter season will suffer no stone work, yet the spade and pickaxe may be occupied now if need shall be.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Nov. 29. **742.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Christopher Brancston, born at Twizel, (who has been divers times apprehended for theft on the Borders, and who broke out of Norham Castle and fled into Scotland, where he has been a practiser with the Scotch thieves for robberies in England,) has crept through the Borders to London, intending to procure a pardon under colour of an offender in Tynedale or Riddesdale. Desires that he may be apprehended and punished.—Berwick, 29 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **743.** The QUEEN to the LORD TREASURER.

Warrant to pay Sir Andrew Corbet coat and conduct money for 200 men, (less thirty-seven who are dead,) to Berwick.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **744.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Hardwick, i. 159.

1. Since despatching his letter of the 28th, is credibly told that the French King has despatched two hence suddenly into Scotland, with order that by practising and whatever devices they can, they put secretly as many men and victuals as they can into Dunbar and Inchkeith. Knows not their names, nor how they go, but there are two ships at Dieppe going thither, provided with what ammunition may be carried openly, and thinks they are gone that way.

2. Whereas Lord James, Bastard of Scotland, had, out of a bishopric and abbey of this country yearly 2,500 crowns; he has made suit to the King and Queen both for the arrears and the continuance thereof. The Queen has answered that if he accomplish her favour according to the trust she has of him, he shall not only regain this, but also all the good favour that shall be showed him, whether he dispose himself to be ecclesiastical or temporal. One of those now sent to Scotland is named Pellegrin.

3. Great lamentation is made at the Court, for they mistrust the King will not recover. Thinks it well not to let the Scots know of the King's danger.—Orleans, 29 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., § 3 in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **745.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Hardwick, i. 157.

1. Trust that Cecil is too wise to be carried away by such toys as the expectation of the French sending commissioners, to assemble a new Parliament, and is sure he sees there is no cause to look for a better issue than at the last assembly, which was done by the King and Queen's authority. He is too well experienced to think that Noailles, one of the Masters of the Requests, in no great grace here, and Le Croc,

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a gentleman servant to the King and Queen, should have a greater authority committed to them for ratification of the treaty than was by a Bishop of the King's Privy Council, (as was M. De Valence) or of M. De Randan, captain of fifty men at arms. These men at the same time give order (by hook or by crook) secretly to victual and reinforce their places in Scotland.

2. The writer asks that his secretary Middlemore be despatched to him with the next letters. Lord James, the Bastard of Scotland, would be recompensed in his own country by some abbey or ecclesiastical promotion. The old saying is a true one, *Munera sævos illaqueant duces.*—Orleans, 29 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Thinks the Queen should be as careful in ordering the affairs of Scotland as of those of Ireland or Wales. And upon all events, that matters may be so managed that England may make her surety and commodity of Scotland; and therein he thinks there is small difficulty if good conduct be used.

Orig. Hol. Portion of P. S. in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 29. **746.** COUNCIL OF TRENT.

Raynaldi, Annal. A.D. 1560 § 59. Labb. Concil. xiv. 836.

Bull of Pius IV., for the publication of a General Council to meet at Trent, next Easter Day.—Rome, 3 Cal. Dec. 1560. *Signed by the Pope and thirty Cardinals.*

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 6.

Nov. 30. **747.** The QUEEN to SIR WILLIAM INGLEBY.

He, being chargeable for diverse great and notable sums of treasure for charges and expenses in the north parts, for the which he has not made any reckoning from his first entry, but is behind of the same for four years, or thereabouts, is directed to give up his accounts and ready money to Valentine Brown, Esq.—Ult. Nov. 3° Eliz.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 30. **748.** Another copy of the above.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Nov. 30.] **749.** INSTRUCTIONS for VALENTINE BROWN.

Instructions for Valentine Brown, Esq., on being appointed Treasurer and Paymaster of Berwick, and the Northern Marches.

1. He shall receive at the Exchequer 10,914*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to pay such charges as shall be due at Christmas next.

2. He shall pay the garrison of Berwick, according to a book which shall be delivered to him.

3. He shall pay the charges for the fortifications, according

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4. He shall have, as Treasurer of the town, for his own fees and diets according to the allowances contained in the book of the new establishment, and as surveyor of the works 6*s*. 8*d*. a day, and 12*d*. each for two clerks.

5. He is appointed Surveyor General of victuals for Berwick and the frontiers, with an allowance of 10*s*. by the day, and for his clerks according to the allowance made to John Abington.

6. He shall receive at the Exchequer 3,000*l*. (parcel of the mass above-said), to be employed in procuring provisions for the above store. He shall also receive certain commissions under the Great Seal for levying provisions wherever he may think most convenient.

7. The castle of Berwick and all the best houses that were reserved for the lodgings of the Captain and head officers being now defaced and plucked down for the furtherance of the fortifications there, except the house reserved for the Treasurer and Victualler (whose rooms Brown now supplies), which house is now taken for the lodging of the Governor there; Brown shall allow the said Governor 40*l*. per annum if he will have that house, but if he refuse, then he [Brown] shall have that sum for himself.

8. While he is Treasurer of Berwick he shall exercise the office of Chamberlain without any payment made to him by the Queen.

9. He shall pay himself for his charges out of the sums which come into his hands.

10. He shall every month declare unto the garrison and Council of the town the prices at which he can utter his provisions.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and Article 10 *added by him. Pp.* 12.

[Nov. 30.] **750.** Another copy of the same, embodying the above corrections and addition.

Pp. 6.

Nov. 30. **751.** COMMISSION for VALENTINE BROWN.

A general commission for Valentine Brown, a special commission to divers shires to furnish provisions, and a letter to Sir William Ingleby, directing him to deliver over his accounts and treasure to Valentine Brown.—Westminster, 1560.

Draft, with a few corrections by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 8.

Nov. 30. **752.** The EARL OF LENNOX to CECIL.

1. Sends by this bearer, the Laird of Galstone, a letter to the Queen, together with certain letters and credit from his friends in Scotland, which he desires Cecil to participate and deliver to her and also his furtherance for her answer.

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2. Whereas the Earls of Morton and Glencairn being there at this present, (the one being the chief keeper of his wife's inheritance unjustly [taken] from her, and the other having most ungratefully deceived King Henry VIII. and the writer, with whom he was confederate in the said King's service, in his last journey to Dumbarton, as Sir Peter Mewtas can declare,) which Earls will sooner set forth and advance his enemy's cause than his own, he therefore desires that his affairs may be kept secret. Hopes that if he and his wife prosper, it will redound more to the Queen's commodity than anything they go about. Desires pardon for writing thus plainly, but has been informed that immediately upon the receipt of his pedigree and letters which he sent to Cecil last year, copies thereof were sent to his enemies in Scotland. Those that saw them, and were made privy by Hamilton, have advertised him thereof.—Settrington, last of November. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 30. **753.** The Earl of Lennox to the Queen.

When he was a suitor to her for licence to travail in his wife's and his own affairs, concerning their rights and livings in Scotland, and to know her pleasure to whom he should sue, whether the French Queen or the Council, (being wholly determined to follow which way she should command,) her pleasure was that he should first know the advice of his friends in Scotland, and afterwards he should know her pleasure. He has now received the full minds of his friends, as may appear both by their writings and by the credit given to the bearer, the Laird of Galstone, by whom he sends the same. It has been always his trade to participate unto her such intelligence as came at any time to his hands forth of Scotland. Is answered from his friends to sue for his pardon and living to the French Queen. They impute great negligence to him in their letters; notwithstanding which he intends still to follow her pleasure, trusting that she will so graciously use the matter that he may have comfortable answer. Perceives by the bearer that there is a good meaning in the nobility of Scotland who have not written to him, that are as much his assured friends as those that have.—Settrington, last of November. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Nov.] **754.** Answer to be made to the Earl of Lennox.

1. If he allege strait handling, or ingratitude, or brag upon the covenants of Henry VIII., he shall be answered as follows:—That all covenants are fulfilled, and 100,000 crowns more are disbursed without fruit, for the Earl's advancement.

2. That by the Earl none are fulfilled, and no commodity got by the same.

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3. If any were to fulfil, the Earl and Countess have lacked the benefits thereof; he being sworn a perpetual subject, promising that he should never enter any private bond, nor practise with any state, without the Queen's licence.

4. Where he excuses his practice with the Queen of Scots for marriage, by communing with Lady Latimer for one of her daughters, it is to be answered that since the death of the last French King, the same was never in talk with her or any other within the realm, and the Lady Latimer and they have been cold in friendship for this year and more.

5. It would seem that where he countenances to labour for his livings in Scotland it is not so, but a colour "for a higher feather;" for the Queen is not ignorantly advised from Scotland that he and his wife spend more in England than both the revenues of the earldoms of Angus and Morton.

6. The Queen is good lady to him and his wife in suffering them to enjoy those great livings without disturbance, considering what faint hearts they bear her, and against their own commodities seek to be her enemy. He enjoys more of the Queen's liberality yearly than he think she knows of, which is meet to be restored. The Queen's usage of him has been more gracious than that of other Princes, and his liberty not so liberally overseen as he reports.

Orig., in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil: Benefits bestowed upon the Earl of Lennox, 1560. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

[Nov.] **755.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

A list of the Queen's debts in Flanders, specifying the principal, the brokerage, and the interest due to each creditor, amounting in all to 38,051*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

[Nov.] **756.** [The QUEEN to the LORDS OF SCOTLAND.]

Has received their letters dated [*blank*], in the name of the three Estates, whereby it appears that they in the names of all the Estates assembled in Parliament sent the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, and W. Makland [*sic*] to declare certain things, and required credit for them.

Unfinished draft, in Cecil's hol. P. 1.

[Nov.] **757.** The SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

Genealogical memoranda, in the form of pedigrees, relating to the families of Morton, Glencairn, Ruthven, and others.

In Cecil's writing. Prefixed are the following names in Maitland's hand : The Earls of Athol, Sutherland, and Errol; the Lords Gray and Invernaith, and the Earl of Crawford. *Endd. by Cecil :* Marriage of the Lords of Scotland. *Pp.* 3.

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Dec. 1. **758.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Hardwick, i. 160.

1. Advertised her on Nov. 29 of the French King's state in his sickness, since which he is somewhat amended, yet so very weak that he could not keep the feast of the Golden Fleece on St. Andrew's Day. Now the physicians mistrust no danger of his life.

2. Having written in the same letter that the French Queen was not then minded to send either her picture or a letter, as she had promised to the Queen, now understands that she has given order that Lord Seaton shall bring both to her. The French King has pressed thirty-two captains to be ready with their bands.—Orleans, 1 Dec. 1560.

Orig. A small portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 1. **759.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Good accord and amity among all the Estates of Scotland is to be maintained. But if the devil will cast a bone amongst them, the Earl of Arran and his be most fit for England for many respects; and he, if he be wise, must needs be English. If the Scots upon the refusal of the treaty now resolve to seize into their own custody Inchkeith and Dunbar, and to put out all the French, then they should be committed to the guard of some fit men of the country, and such as be wholly at the devotion of the deputy of Edinburgh; for thereby, if some turn their coats and fall to catch who catch may, the said Earl being theirs, they will not make the worst end for themselves. Again, all the country on this side of the Clyde and the Frith shall be at the Queen's devotion, which is no evil frontier, and thereby also she may better order Ireland; but these matters must be cunningly handled.

2. The bearer Alexander Clark will disclose, if Lord Seaton keep promise with him, some folks that are the intelligence-givers to the French. Has* not heard from Cecil since Oct. 19th. At this time the Queen will receive sundry letters from the writer, and in some matters there may appear some contrariety unless he reads them one after another as they are dated.—Orleans, 1 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., chiefly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 1. **760.** [FRANCISCUS] HOTOMANNUS to CECIL.

Commends the bearer, who has some business with the Queen. He has been the counsellor and Master of Requests of the King of Navarre and Prince of Condé, of whose misfortune Cecil is probably aware. Has written this partly of his own accord and partly through Mundt's advice. The business is important; serviceable to England, and necessary

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* From this point to the end is in Throckmorton's writing.

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for the Church of France.—Strasburg, Cal. Dec. 1560. *Signed*: Hotomannus, Jurisconsultus.

Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.* : Hotomannus Sturioss [*sic*] *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **761.** LICENCE for SIR T. GREY of HORTON.

Licence to Sir Thomas Grey to leave Northumberland, and ordering him to let to farm his house and grounds to Lord Grey of Wilton.—Westminster, 2 Dec. 3 Eliz.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. P. 1.

Dec. 3. **762.** CHAMBERLAIN to CECIL.

1. Wishes that Cecil and the Queen may have better health than he had at his last despatch from hence on the 21st Nov. Answers Cecil's letter of the 19th and 20th October, with such matters as the humours of the Court minister.

2. It is wished that the Queen without longer delay would resolve upon the disposing of herself, seeing that her own welfare and safeguard depend thereupon presently, and that of her realm and subjects in time to come. The Spaniards think the necessity of the case were sufficient to move her to some resolution, and greatly marvel that she so long forbears. All her suitors are liberally talked of, and finally some one for the necessary consideration wished to speed, which the best sort of Spaniards wish; not forgetting that the welfare of each estate depends on the other.

3. Hopes for good success in the money matters, and that the abating of the value of foreign gold in England will not make them to have less. The talk is as to the person whom the Queen will send to the General Council now assented unto by the Pope, the Emperor, and the French and Spanish Kings to be kept at Trent; and that she, for the quietness of Christendom, will not refuse to understand and hear the matters in question debated. Sent the Queen long since a copy of the Pope's brief, which the Abbot of St. Salute should have brought her; but has not heard whether it arrived. Is glad to hear of the order taken for the discharging of the Queen's debt within one year. After the disturbance thereof with breach of peace, he does not greatly fear for that the adversary has work enough at home, and not like to be soon ended. Dares warrant the indifferent friendship and somewhat more of King Philip, upon the ancient assured friendship maintained on their part. A solemn embassy of two persons besides the Ambassador resident, has arrived from Venice to congratulate the King on this peace and his marriage. Such manner of compliments are friendly taken and earnestly looked for by the Spaniards where they have amity and friendship; wherefore Cecil would do well now and then to move the Queen to write two words of her own hand to Philip, though it were only acknowledging friendship, which he believes (with the

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Dec. 3. good nature he finds in him) would work greatly to her benefit. Asks him whether King Philip was refused of the Queen for umpire in the last accord.—Toledo, 3 Dec 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 3. **763.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. In his letter of the 26th ult. he mentioned the disturbances lately arisen amongst the Swiss. Forwards letters which he has received concerning these matters from Bullinger. Sends also a second letter of Melancthon, in which the writer fully explains his opinion about the Eucharist; the former one which Mundt forwarded is said by the Lutherans to have been tampered with. Has been told that Melancthon had written on this subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it would be very beneficial if this letter were published, in order to settle the dissensions and heart-burnings between those who hold the common cause. The minds of all are more inclined to discuss this matter at present.

2. The French King is conferring with the Swiss about paying his debts, and offers two thirds, with a quarter for interest, and to pay the whole within three years; which condition they refuse, and desire him either to stand to his written promises, or that the matter shall be discussed in some place appointed in Switzerland.—Strasburg, 3 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **764.** EDWARDS to CECIL.

1. Wrote last on Nov. 29, signifying the lading of twenty pieces of ordnance at Dieppe, the principal laden in a ship of 70 tons, the rest in two hoys, all ready to depart for Calais, but they remain for lack of wind to convey them. This day two poor men of the Congregation were condemned to death as seditious persons, one to suffer in the parish where the matter was commenced, the other in the common place. The first, in going to execution, was taken from the officers by the people, discharged of his fetters, and conveyed out of the town. As soon as this was known to the justices, the trumpets were blown, and proclamation made that no man, on pain of death, should go forth of his lodging after 8 o'clock, and great watch was kept all night for fear of prison-breaking. The same day no man durst bring forth the other prisoner for execution. The next day all the gates were kept shut, and suddenly, about 11 a.m., the prisoner was strangled in the prison, and after, out of the prison window, within a court, was hanged, and the doors shut until he was dead. The people greatly murmured, saying that they could have no such justice upon them that killed their men and brake their houses on Corpus Christi Day.

2. They cannot brook the Cardinal of Lorraine or the Duke of Guise, saying that this matter is of their brewing, to keep

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down Christ's true religion. They talk of the coming of a garrison. The Vidame of Chartres has been seen of late walking upon the walls of the Bastille, speaking with his servant. The Constable's son has not gone. Men say that D'Andelot will not be found. The king is sick eight days past, but it is not believed; they say it is devised by the Duke and Cardinal, that he should hear no prisoners' supplication.

3. Can perceive no great preparation of shipping. The French shipping is not to be feared as long as the Scots may be trusted. The galleys of Marseilles must be remembered, especially if the King of Navarre and the Cardinal of Lorraine be agreed. Though they can do little with their galleys, they will go to some island. The Wight must not be forgotten.—Rouen, 3 Dec. 1560. *Signed:* F. E.

4. P. S.—Yesternight the Lord of St. John came post to this town, and pretends to go with the first passage to England.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[Dec. 3.] **765.** COMPLAINT of the FRENCH PROTESTANTS at ROUEN.

A complaint made by the faithful children of God of the church of Rouen by a Confession of Faith presented to the Parliament of the said town, which they caused to be burnt before the cemetery of Notre Dame; sung to the air of the Psalm "De ma jeunesse." Twenty-eight lines of poetry.

Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 3.] **766.** SONG of the SCHOLARS of PARIS.

By which the Scholars of Paris are incited against the Huguenots, and advised to assemble in arms at 5 o'clock at the Carfoux de St. Geneviève. Sixteen lines of French poetry.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 5. **767.** PROPHECY of the BISHOP OF VITERBO.

Note in French, without signature, enclosing certain prophecies by the Bishop of Viterbo of the accessions and reigns of Francis I. and Henry II., after whom there should arise a king named Francis, who should obtain possession of Venice and Rome, restore quiet to Christendom, and reign prosperously for a long time.

Copy, in Somers' writing. Endd.: Prophecies of the Bishop of Wittenberg. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

[Dec. 5.] **768.** ANAGRAM on the NAME of CHARLES OF VALOIS.

Eight lines of French poetry, headed "Non tourne [Nocturne ?] de Charles de Valois," beginning:—

"Peuple François, resjoyr te faut oré,
"Car le bon Dieu ung roy t'a suscité."

Pp. 2.

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Dec. 5. **769.** LORD GREY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has declared his full mind of the state of things in his charge to Mr. Grimston, who presently repairs to the Court. Desires to receive their directions. Will they consider how great cases of importance increase within his charge, which need examining, and which cannot be done by himself alone? Asks that a marshal may be sent, till which time he cannot suffer the absence of Sir W. Inglesby, who would gladly repair into his country.—Berwick, 5 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 5. **770.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Reminds him that Lord Erskine required a licence for transporting two geldings from England, and that, by reason of Cecil's grant, he promised to obtain the same. Lord Erskine has divers times charged him withal, and now has caused Lord James to write. Desires that the licence may be sent with Colwich, to save his credit.—Berwick, 5 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 6. **771.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Advertised her on the 1st that the physicians put no danger in the King's life, his fever having then left him. The next night he fell again into his fit, which has ever since so increased upon him, together with the grief or imposthume in his head, that within forty-eight hours he became speechless, saving a soft, hollow, rattling speech, "and the 6th of this present, [at 11 of the clock at night,] he departed to God,* leaving as heavy and dolorous a wife, as of right she had good cause to be, who, by long watching with him during his sickness, and painful diligence about him, and specially by the issue thereof, is not in best tune of her body, but without danger."

2. The Queen has cause to thank God for so well providing for her surety and quietness by taking away the late King and his father (redoubted of all the world), considering their intentions towards her. The former, having made an universal peace and great alliances, like to continue, meant wholly to entend towards her and her neighbours, in the behalf of his son and daughter-in-law, which was no disguised matter; the latter took in hand his father's enterprise to his uttermost, but, partly impeached by his own affairs at home, but specially by her wise preventions, the same could not take effect.

3. Now is the time for her to follow the good means offered to her to establish all things to her continual quiet, "and to make a sure and larger seat for herself and her

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* Originally—He yielded his due to nature and his soul to God. The bracketted passage in this sentence is written on a blank space by a different pen, in the draft; and in the fair copy (*see* next number) the words as originally written were "in the morning."

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posterity for ever, to God's glory and her own unspeakable fame." So shall the world say that, like as God hath wrought miraculously for her, so has she well and duly embraced His goodness, and done more for herself and the charge given unto her governance, and that with great facility, than her predecessors could ever compass by all the best means they could imagine.

4. It were not amiss for the Queen to write a kind letter to the Queen Mother, which, being written with her own hand, were more acceptable, and by the same to condole the death of her son, with some remembrance also of her husband's, and the woful case of her daughter, the young Queen; and that, knowing her wisdom, virtue, and affection to quiet, she is glad that the government is reposed chiefly in her, and desires that some assurance of amity may be devised between them; and although the Queen had been on hard terms with her son, yet* she did not take her to be any doer therein, but "some others that sought things not to be suffered of Princes of honour."

5. She should also write to the King that now is, the Queen of Scotland, the Dowager of France, the King of Navarre, the Constable, Cardinal of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, and Cardinal of Tournon, with instructions to the bearer to deliver such of the said letters, and do the rest of his instructions, to such of the above named as the writer shall learn have the principal managing of affairs here. Reminds her of her promise in her last letter to revoke him.

6. Deferred† despatching this, partly for that the gates of the town were so strait kept that none could get out, partly to see who were likest to have the government of things here. As far as he can see, the house of Guise is like to go away with all as they did, for they have not only already good forces in this town at their devotion, but have sent for more men-at-arms to be here with all diligence, who lie not far hence, and arrive daily by little and little; so that if they cannot get it by good means, they see none other surety for themselves but to get it by such means as they can best devise. The Constable is on his way thitherward, and is looked for in a day or two. The Queen Mother hath sent M. De Lansac to hasten him. Upon his coming, if the Guise forces and party be best (as they give good order for it) they will not fail to betrap them all, and to stand strongly for it, whatsoever it cost them.—Orleans, 6 Dec. 1560.

Orig. Draft. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Pp. 5.

Dec. 6. **772.** Fair copy of above, as despatched. *Signed. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

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* Originally, in the draft, "She and all the world know that the cause proceeded not of Her Majesty."

† In the fair copy the greater part of this sentence is in cipher.

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Dec. 6. **773.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. The 17 of November, in the afternoon, (after he had despatched Mr. Jones to the Queen,) the French King felt himself somewhat evil disposed of his body, which stayed his going out of this town the next day for a while. His indisposition has since continued upon him, growing in the end to a fever, together with a catarrh, or rather imposthume in his head, which purged a little by one of his ears. Besides this he was loose of his body, which within ten or twelve days brought him extremely weak; these three things, especially the disease in his head, so spent him, that the [6th] of this month [at 11 of the clock in the night][*] he departed to God.

2. The Queen is to be by them advised "to take the time now offered for the assuring of her things on that side, as both she and her succession may live in quietness for ever." "If [†] things be slept till the house of Guise (if they have the government and disposing of the new King and this realm as they had,) find the means to marry their niece to the said new King, in my opinion things will remain in the same state they are now in, and so a good occasion offered in time time, and not taken, will hardly be gotten again. Being here, Her Highness's minister, and seeing into things as far as my simple wit will suffice me, I must of good right confess that God hath preferred Her Highness to do great things for all our wealths and the good of all Christendom.[‡] . . . . And among other things that by your grave wisdoms matters be so handled as that the second marriage of the young French Queen be not so prejudicial to us as the first was, and the next may be, if by good policy it be not provided for now in time. As far as I can learn, she more esteemeth the continuation of her honour, and to marry one that may uphold her to be great, than she passeth to please her fancy by taking one that is accompanied with such small benefit or alliance, as thereby her estimation and fame is not increased.

3. He begs that now that the question touching the ratification is brought to a good end, they will obtain his revocation.—Orleans, 6 Dec. 1560.

Orig. Draft, with corrections. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Pp. 4.

Dec. 6. **774.** Fair copy of the above, as despatched. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 6. **775.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. The Queen has cause to thank God for all His mercies. The health of the late King of France was of great moment,

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[*] The numerals and words enclosed in brackets are later additions in the draft.

[†] This passage is marked to be expressed in cipher.

[‡] Here, in the draft, a passage is so cancelled as to be illegible.

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and the death of this King of much more, who departed this world on 6 Dec.* Has written to the Queen advising that letters of condolence should be sent to the French Queen, to the King of Navarre, and other principal personages, copies of which should be sent to the writer. Will advise him that shall come to stay as to the delivery of such letters as he [Throckmorton] sees meet. Knows not who shall be the principal manager of this realm. God has done marvellously for the Queen in this matter. Now they have time to provide that the second marriage of the Queen of Scotland shall do but little harm. The superscription of the Queen's letter to her ought to be to the Queen of Scotland and Dowager of France.

2. Knows not what speech to use to the Queen or her Council to induce them to revoke him, and especially since he has had the legation in hand to two French Kings. Trusts that he is likely to be revoked, and that he who is sent to condole may reside in his place. The Court of Spain is full that he is in disgrace at home, as he will perceive by Chamberlain's letter. Is sure Cecil has heard from Gresham how a preacher in Flanders has taken his pleasure lately in his sermons of the Queen, for this Court rings of it. Marilliac, Archbishop of Vienne, is said to be dead in his diocese in Dauphiné. Has not heard from England for eight weeks—Orleans, 6 Dec. 1560.† *Signed.*

3. P. S.—This despatch is longer in coming because the passage was stayed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

776. CECIL to——

[Dec.]

The person addressed (having asked whether Cecil had heard of the French King's death, and having at that time been answered in the negative,) is informed that at 8 o'clock this night the writer was advertised from France that the said King died on Thursday last.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Written on the back of Mundt's letter of 26 *Nov.* (*No.* 736). *P.* 1.

Dec. 7. **777.** CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN.

1. On the 21st ult. certified the occurrences of the Court, with such other matters as he had occasion to write of. Repeats the information concerning the Council proposed to be held at Trent, and the opinion in the Spanish Court about

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[*] The numeral is inserted in a blank space left when this letter was written.

Dec. 6. [†] JEWELS of QUEEN MARY OF SCOTLAND.

L. Paris, p. 738. A descriptive list of the royal jewels returned by Queen Mary upon the decease of her husband Francis II. to King Charles IX., and by him given into the custody of the Queen Mother.—Orleans, 6 Dec. 1560.

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her marriage as contained in his letter to Cecil of the 7th inst. He then proceeds as follows;—

2. If she die without a successor, England will be a prey for the strongest. The King is of his own disposition most friendly addicted towards her; but when he is put in remembrance of the dangers towards his own estate by her proceedings, he wishes that she had better consideration both of herself and of him as her assured friend. Other means of surety to both is there not, but her speedy resolution in the bestowing of herself, whereby the common enemy is put beside his pretence and purpose, all question for time to come taken away, and both her own estate and the King's brought into quietness. Has been continually occupied with these discourses since his being here, the continuance of which talk makes him believe that they proceed from the King, and that he would that Chamberlain should give her understanding hereof.—Toledo, 3 Dec. 1560.

3. Keeping this open upon the despatch some days protracted, there are come to his hands the instructions by her last letters appointed that he should receive from Throckmorton; all which he has considered, with his advice besides of the resolution he has been able to get of the French for the ratification of the last accord. Of this he will give the King to understand, as soon as he can get access, and procure all the knowledge he may of his liking of this their dealing; and if he finds him anything cold, he will do his best to stir him to a more regard unto the common dealings that may follow.

4. Has written her long since that the Pope had given faculty to the King to sell of the revenues of the Church for the sum of 25,000 ducats by the year; and (as they now understand) has granted the like to the French King, meaning to serve them to execute upon such as shall refuse the order now to be taken at the General Council, which carries a shrewd meaning in general and serves well to the adversary's purpose. This matter brings to his remembrance the stir of the kingdom of Navarre, possessed partly by this King, whereof he doubts not but that she has read or heard, and by what title he became possessed of the same. Prays God that the like may not speed against her. Has divers times certified the King's inclination to peace, and other disposition is not able to judge in him; but the Queen well knows what he is in matters of religion and conscience, and what ministers he has able to lead him in that trade. Besides that, he has the adversary's minister continually whispering in his ears in that sort, taking that for his chief and only means to be able to work the Queen trouble, and make him think well of the French King's proceedings. Wherefore she ought to make all the demonstration of amity possible, and continually keep her Ambassador occupied with delivering friendly letters unto him, persuading the augmentation of amity by one device or another; for by such means she will both stay him

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from giving ear to the French and also move him to the better consideration of both their estates, as it stands to reason that she should not give the adversary time to work by himself.

5. Reminds her of one thing, which all the time of his being here he has not been able to forget, or to attain to the meaning thereof. It were not amiss at his leaves-taking for him to reiterate unto the King the motion made at Lord Montague's first coming, touching the ratification of the treaties between her and his progenitors, to the intent that the meaning of the refusal thereof might be understood; for the denial of so reasonable a thing where so great amity is pretended does not argue any good meaning. The deeper he enters into this matter the more he finds why he should refrain his pen and wish he might have some convenient talk with her. She does well to make much of the Spanish Ambassador; but having experience of his proceeding last year, (when he wrote all things hither according to her desire, but only in the manner of recital, and nothing to induce consideration of the matters in hand,) it will appear that her best means to work for her commodity is by her own letters and ministers. The adversary's minister has been diligent to advance and give all colour of good meaning to his master's intents.

6. Has sent to his wife certain pilloberies and cushion-clothes, which she shall deliver to the Queen. His choice in the same ought not for reason to be disallowed, for that he was fain to put others in trust to buy the same in divers parts almost 300 miles from him. If the work do not like her, the coarse cloth may be taken away and other put in. Has written for more, which he will send as soon as he may, wishing to have the deliverance himself, according to her pleasure last signified to him, which has brought him great comfort and some health. Has put the prices of every thing upon the same. Goes in hand as fast as he can with her gloves.

7. There is newly arrived a solemn embassade of two persons from Venice, sent to congratulate the King of the peace and his marriage. It is said that they have brought him a goodly jewel. Some say they come to make some stay of the Pope's intent to make the Duke of Florence King of Tuscany.—Toledo, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Dec. 7. **778.** CHAMBERLAIN to CECIL.

1. Has had many occasions to move him to write as he now does to the Queen since he has been in Spain; and being now, as it were, a minister of his country, he is the more bound like the good husbandman to be careful of that he has taken in hand. When he retires into his former state of a private person, he will continue his former office as he does now. Trusts that the Queen, the Lords of the Council, and he [Cecil] will judge well of his good meaning, as he has been

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driven to answer for their doings in this case, the time lost being imputed to them for lack of calling on, whereof, as he is assured, they are guiltless, so has he answered the same. The assurance that Cecil's good ministry has not been wanting has been the cause of his stay in writing, until now that he driven to conjecture by the circumstances such continual discourse and conference to proceed from the King, and to be told unto him as the minister that might serve to do them some good office. Cannot persuade himself but that the King is as well disposed towards the Queen as perfect friendship may demand, but has others about him having care of his estate, and seeing dangers towards the same depending upon others may from time to time breed in him alteration. The writer has been most careful in his dealing with those that are of the same. Will leave off to wade further in this matter with his pen, reserving a great deal more to talk of with him at his return, which, by the hope that the Queen has given him in her last letter, he believes will be shortly.

2. Has long since, upon Mr. Treasurer's advertisement, sought to provide the Queen with "pilloberies," cushion-cloths, and handkerchiefs, for which he has sent to divers places of the country, and some he has ready, the rest he looks for daily; and being not able to send all he has ready, he sends as much as he can by this post, which he sends to Throckmorton. The rest he will not fail to send with the next, if he can get carriage. Finds no gloves ready dressed, but will see the same performed with all speed, like to that which Cecil sent unto him. Sends the Queen two pairs of gloves for a sample, whereof he prays him to tell him her liking. Is ill at ease.—Toledo, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 8 Dec. [*sic*]. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 7. **779.** CHAMBERLAIN to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Gives the same information touching the Council to be held at Trent, and the opinions of the Spaniards on the Queen's marriage as are contained in his letter of the 7th to Cecil. The French put forth that the Queen has broken the last accord by sending preachers into Scotland; which, together with their delay of ratification of their promise, argues their good meaning towards England. Craves their favours to be means with the Queen for his revocation, seeing he lacks health.—Toledo, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Mentions the arrival of Ambassadors from Venice, as in his letter to Cecil of the 7th.

Orig. Add. Endd.: By the way of France. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 7. **780.** CHAMBERLAIN to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has answered his letter of the 29th October, by a post despatched towards Flanders on the 21st Nov., which the postmaster caused to be put in M. Chantonet's packet. Since then he has had no occasion to seek access to the King,

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hearing no more of the molestation that the Inquisition began to make him. If Throckmorton will send such things as Mr. Secretary wrote Chamberlain of, he will give the King once again to understand the delays and dallyings for the ratification of the last accord.

2. The Court is occupied with discourse upon the Council appointed at Trent, and assented unto by the Pope, the Emperor, and the Kings of France and Spain, holding opinion that the Queen (for the quietness of Christendom) would send thither to hear the matters in question debated. The well bestowing of herself is expected, and well wishers to her realm wish her good resolution without delay. It is here bruited that she has broken the last accord by sending preachers into Scotland.

3. His silk hose, put to making in Seville, (where they are best cheap,) shall be sent as soon as they are done.

4. Throckmorton's letter and packet with the Queen's instructions have just come to hand, all which he has perused, but is not able to put in use, for the hasty departure of this messenger. Will ask audience and inform the King of the whole state of the matter, and seek his liking thereof, and disposition towards reformation. It is good to be seen that the adversary, not being ready to execute his malice, was content to serve the time with conclusion upon an accord, which, beforehand, he determined never to observe; his dealings ought not to be unknown to them or the rest, who had given ear to him or had to do with him.

5. The Pope's grant to each of these Princes to sell great sums of the revenues of the Church is to be thought of, as Throckmorton writes, and so has been here talked. It the more behoves them to take heed lest he who now claims title, or other with him, take the like pretence of interest whereby this King possesses the kingdom of Navarre. The Duke of Florence has been as solemnly received into Rome as ever this King's father was, which argues somewhat of the matter Throckmorton wrote of, but here it is nothing meant. It was for a while well talked of, and the young Duke expected for the purpose in Throckmorton's letter contained. But the matter was smelt out that it rather tended to the advancement of the house of some one, than to the safeguard of those things this King ought chiefly to look unto in these parts. A solemn ambassade of two persons has arrived from Venice, besides their resident here, which is limited to come only to congratulate the King of the last peace and his marriage, a thing long overpast; but is of some judged that they come to put a spoke in the wheel for the matter before, as it might bring prejudice to their state. This King's natural inclination is disposed unto all quietness of itself, but for matters of religion and conscience he is easy to be persuaded. Whether he might be brought for execution against such as would refuse the order now to be taken in this General Council, the writer cannot say. Does not perceive that any of their letters have

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miscarried, if Cecil receives one of the 21st ult. addressed to Mr. Chantonet, for whose courteous dealing he has thanked M. Champeney, his brother, who has now departed towards his country, to be married.

6. It was here put forth that great execution has been lately done in every town and place in France, which now he learns to be nothing so. Of the Turk's matters is here no great understanding.

7. There has been almost two months a renegade in an ambassade from the Turk's son with the Sophy; he has had entertainment according, but as yet no audience. The bearer of Throckmorton's single letter is a chief minister of the French Ambassador resident here. Of English matters in Flanders he can hear nothing from this bearer, who came last from thence.

8. By these two posts, named Henry Trapetier and Colin Pirault, now despatched for Flanders, sends two small mails, or portmanteaus of leather, with things for the Queen. They are locked and sealed, and upon the side of the flap a card sewed, and written, to be delivered unto him. One is with "pillowberies" and cushion cloths for the Queen; the other for Lord Robert Dudley. Prays him to send them away as soon as he can, but to address them to his wife, with a letter going herewith, to deliver them as he writes, because there is in the said mails somewhat for herself; and to charge the messenger to deliver them to her before he goes to the Court. Throckmorton will not now complain of short advertisements. Prays him to pay the couriers fifteen crowns, which he will repay in silken hose. Has delivered the keys of the mails to the couriers sealed up in a paper, addressed to him; if they should be obliged to open them at the frontier notwithstanding the King's passport, they are to bring a certificate that they were forced thereto. Is to send the keys to Chamberlain's wife.—Toledo, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: By a Spanish courier; received 18 Dec. *Injured by damp. Pp.* 5.

Dec. 7. **781.** FREDERIC, COUNT PALATINE OF THE RHINE, to the QUEEN.*

He has been informed by his cousin, the Princess of Condé, of the imprisonment of her husband at Orleans, and of her mother, Mme. De Roye, at St. Germain-en-Laye. The writer has heard of no other cause for this except that of religion, and the favour which Condé has shown to those persecuted men in France who hold the same religion as is professed by the writer. Begs that the Queen will assist the Prince and Princess, in which the writer will willingly act along with her.—Heidelberg, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

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* Some extracts from the above occur in the Cott. MS. Galba, B. xi. 240.

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Dec. 7. **782.** GUIDO GIANETTI to the QUEEN.

1. She will be pleased to hear the more important details concerning the Council, and the causes by which the Pope has been influenced in his proceedings regarding it.

2. From the first election of the present Pope, the King of France has been urging him to grant a General and free Council, being moved thereto by the great change in religion discovered in his kingdom, and has endeavoured to bring this about, not only by means of the Bishop of Angoulême, his Ambassador, by the Cardinals, and others of his ministers, but also through the Bishop of Rennes, Ambassador to the Emperor, and the Bishop of Limoges, Ambassador to the King of Spain. He has also, through the Bishop of Dax, his Ambassador, requested the Venetian Senate to use their good offices with the Pope to the same effect, which they have done.

3. But as the Pope wished only to gain time by fair promises, the King of France, with the advice of his States, resolved to assemble a National Council, to begin on the 20th January next, to provide for that nation, if the General Council should not be held. This alarmed the Pope and Consistory, both because it would diminish their possessions, and because, even though nothing should be resolved on in opposition to the See of Rome, the assembling of a Council by France without its consent would be prejudicial, and might be made a precedent by other States.

4. They have certainly much to fear; it being understood generally, and by the Church of France in particular, that King Francis requires a Council superior to the Pope, and in which the Germans may be heard. This the Pope would never grant, for a Pope never willingly submitted his doctrine or superiority to free judgment; he being understood, whether present or absent, to be the head of and superior to all Councils.

5. They console themselves, however, by saying that the French Council will not take place, it being only intended to hasten the Pope to grant a General Council, and to pacify the French people, as if it were demanded by the Evangelical party, and were not rather directed against it.

6. They say also that the Guises must prevail in the present assembly of the States, so that the Pope will have the power to silence the National Council, which, even if held, will not be to be feared, because it is promised in the name of King Francis that nothing shall be done which may be opposed to the Apostolic See and Catholic faith.

7. They had hope also in the influence of the Cardinal Tournon in opposing such a Council, and chiefly in the King of Spain, who, partly at the instance of the Pope, sent to the King of France Don Antonio of Toledo to persuade him to consent to an universal Council, and to abandon a National Council as pernicious, offering his arms and his personal assistance against his rebellious subjects.

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8. They were comforted also, inasmuch as the Emperor had expressed himself willing to please the Pope by accepting a Council in the way and place he should grant it.

9. But, on the other hand, they learned that the answer given to Don Antonio of Toledo was this;—that the King of France had in so many ways sought a General Council, in which the Germans might be heard, but they did not consent to it, and that therefore a new Council must be assembled to hear the opposite party, and to try to bring them back by reason; that as this matter was protracted by the promises of the Pope, he, by the advice of the States, resolved upon an assembly of Prelates, from which nothing was to be feared for the Apostolic See, it being only intended to provide the necessary remedies, and that it will not be an hindrance, but rather an aid to the General Council, for, when the latter shall be opened, the Prelates will find themselves already assembled, and well informed as well of the evil as of the remedy, and that when it shall have once begun, it will put an end to the lesser assembly.

10. Besides this, the Bishop of Angoulême, Ambassador in Rome, having received letters from his King in conformity with the above-mentioned answer to Don Antonio, the Pope asked for the copy of it, and learned therefrom how the King proposed to hold a National Council in case the General should not open in time, saying, amongst other things, that that party must be heard who for conscience sake did not refuse death, and that means should be sought to pacify them, and to bring them back to the right way.

11. As to the place of the Council, the French would have it meet in one of the towns of Germany on the Rhine, between Constance and Cologne, in order that the remedy might be applied where most needed, that is, at a convenient place between France and Germany. They suggest Besançon, in Burgundy, the country of King Philip, that city having been put forward by the ministers of the Pope, who had proposed Vercelli, in Piedmont. Afterwards, in the answer to Don Antonio, and in his latest orders to Rome, King Francis agreed to accept whatever place the Emperor and King Philip shall decide upon.

12. As to the continuation of the Council of Trent (which would involve also the confirmation of its decisions, and the carrying out of the oppression of those whom they call heretics), the ministers of the King of France have refused it; and it being said that the King of Spain is satisfied with its continuation, he has answered that he and King Philip are quite agreed, because Philip accepts the continuation, which, although it suffices for the need of his dominions, is not sufficient for the necessity in which the kingdom of France is placed.

13. The Emperor Charles V. having protested, through Vargas, against the suspension and translation of the Council from Trent to Bologna, King Philip approves of the continua-

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tion of the Council at Trent, and King Henry of France, having caused protest to be made in Trent of the nullity of that Council, from its not having been free, King Francis, his son, does not as yet think well of the continuation.

14. They were able to learn, moreover, that the Emperor having required the party of the Confession of Augsburg to declare their opinion of the Council offered by the Pope, these latter expressed themselves unwilling to accept a Council otherwise than in a free city of Germany, to which place they should be called, not by a Bull of the Pope, but by the Emperor, who should provide them with a safe conduct; that the Pope be subordinated to the Council; that those of the Confession of Augsburg have a vote and suffrage therein equally with their adversaries; that the judgment be according to Holy Scripture, and not according to decrees of the Pope; that the Prelates of the Council be absolved from the oath by which they are bound to the Pope and the Church of Rome; and that the acts of the Council of Trent be annulled, with certain other things.

15. The Pope having learned what is here stated was greatly perplexed, being unable with safety to grant a free Council, or to refuse the General one, desiring by this means to silence the National Council of France, by which he feared to lose the first-fruits of the Church, and finally the obedience of that kingdom. He has accordingly invited the Duke of Florence to Rome and entertained him at his own expense, to consult with him concerning the Council and other matters. They have finally resolved to reassemble the Council of Trent, inviting thither the Romish Prelates, to determine differences concerning the place and other circumstances. This Council has been preceded by a general jubilee, giving power to confessors to absolve from all sins, even from that of having read prohibited books. The Bull of the jubilee also warmly exhorts the extirpation of heresy, which is more likely if possible to intimidate rather than encourage Germany.

16. This jubilee was celebrated first at Rome, on Sunday, 24th November, by a procession, with the Pope walking at its head, from St. Peter's to the Minerva, a distance of a mile. Similar processions are now taking place in Venice and throughout Italy. The Bull of indiction was not yet printed at the end of November, because the Pope was waiting for the consent of the Cardinal of Mantua to be appointed one of the presiding Legates.

17. News have arrived from Rome that the Pope has received a despatch from his Ambassador to the Emperor, with the articles of the Protestant reply, which, if he had received before, he would not have opened this Council, the Bull for which has already been submitted to the Emperor and the Kings of France and of Spain.

18. If France does not accept the continuation, this summons to Trent may give occasion to the French Prelates to do more than they otherwise would have done.

Dec. 7. 19. Invokes God's blessing on the Church and on herself.—Venice, 7 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 6.

[Dec. 7.] **783.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Sends herewith the new Bull for the jubilee. On Sunday last the Pope, the Cardinals, and all the clergy made a solemn procession, not bare-footed (as was first said), but with white hose. To-morrow there will be here a solemn procession, the Duke and the whole Senate will honour the same. The like shall be in all the cities of Italy. This Bull pretends to work miracles, yet is very vehement, not alone against the Germans, but also against many other Christian Princes. The Pope says (and others concur with him) that he will extirpate these heresies, meaning the Princes that favour religion. At the procession, the continuation of the Council of Trent was not published, yet it is promised before the answer yet looked for from divers Princes.

2. This day arrived letters from Constantinople, dated the last of October, that the Turk arms 150 galleys and a great number of other vessels, and that he threatens to drive out the Christians from all parts of Africa this year. It is feared that he has some designs on Malta and Sicily. He has sent two galleys with Ambassadors to the King of Tunis and Dragut, to present each of them with a goodly sword, as token of their valiantness in the enterprise of Gerbes. The Ambassadors have to salute divers of the Princes of the Moors, and present them, in the Great Turk's name, with presents for their favour at Gerbes. The enterprise of the King of Spain has rather waked a dog that was half asleep than otherwise.

3. Letters of the 11th ult. from Toledo bring news that the King of Spain is content for the continuation of the Council at Trent, but thinks it might better be removed to Vercelli, in Savoy, or Besançon, in Burgundy.—[*Blank*] Dec. 1560.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

[Dec. 7.] **784.** The LORDS OF SCOTLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.*

1. The last time that the writers had access to "their Honours," they requested them to consider by what means

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Dec. 11. B. M. Cal. B. v. 319.

* The QUEEN to the THREE ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.

Has received letters from them by the hands of the Earls of Morton and Glencairn and the Lord of Liddington, who have also motioned her in a matter of marriage. She has signified her mind therein to the Ambassadors. She thinks her care well bestowed on the realm of Scotland ;but being not disposed presently to marriage, she will be content to continue with the Three Estates in constant amity. God will give assistance of His grace as long as the Gospel shall be taught through both these realms, from which she hopes that none of them will be led by any false persuasions to swerve. As she did not withdraw her aid from them in their necessities, so means she not to diminish it at any time to come. Commneds the Ambassadors.—Westminster, 11 Dec. 1560.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Pp. 2.

this good intelligence betwixt both realms might be continued to their posterity. Since that time they have propounded to the Queen, upon the behalf of the Estates of Scotland, the way which they have thought most convenient for the purpose, which, if the Queen will take, the amity shall be assured for ever.

2. It is this; that she shall marry the Earl of Arran, who must by inheritance succeed to the Queen Mary, failing succession of her body (whereof to their grief they see as yet no likelihood), and thereupon might in time gain the union of the two kingdoms, whereby the hope of all differences shall be taken from their adversaries for ever. This is the only means in their sight to make the friendship constant and indissoluble. Other devices may seem probable for continuance of amity, but only for a season; but if this way may take place, then are all doubts removed for ever.

3. In this there are two considerations; the one chiefly touching the English, the other common to both. That the Queen is not yet towards a marriage, what grief it is to her subjects and danger to the State ought to be the most part of their care. In this point they forbear to deal, for being strangers, it becomes them to speak modestly in it, as their Honours best know the uncertainty of their own case. What ruin has in times past chanced to England by diversity of claims, history is full of examples. But, the writers having had long experience of their wisdom, they presume that they travail diligently with the Queen that it may please her to refuse the same solitary kind of life; and they see that, of very duty to her native country, she must shortly yield to their request in that behalf.

4. The consideration with whom she matches herself partly touches Scotland, for if she marry one beyond the sea who is no puissant Prince, they see not what commodity he will be. And if he have a great estate, he cannot always continue in England; and if he do, it is like that he will rather study to increase his own state. They have no King to offer, but they present him who, being in the next place to a King, shall bring the friendship and force of a kingdom. They cannot allure her with show of riches, but they can assure her with him of the hearts and goodwill of a whole nation, which they could never by riches obtain, and which has been the occasion of spending more treasure than the richest of them all has in store. They present no stranger, seeing this isle is a common country, but one who has a special will to England. England need not fear that her pre-eminence might be defaced, for that should always remain for the worthiness thereof, and the Kings of Scotland would ever desire to make their residence in England, as the better part of the isle. Neither need they fear any alteration of laws, seeing the laws of Scotland were taken out of England, and both realms ruled by one fashion.

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[Dec. 7.] 5. It is worthy to be noted that France and Spain have of late so increased their estates that now they are nothing like what they were, and yet England remains always one, without accession of any new force. For avoiding the peril thereof, united strength, by joining the two kingdoms, having also Ireland knit thereto, is worthy consideration. By this means Ireland might be reformed and brought to perfection of obedience, and the Queen would be the strongest Princess in Christendom upon the seas, and establish a certain monarchy by itself in the ocean, divided from the rest of the world.

6. For the person of him whom they present, there is nothing to be misliked; he is young, disposed, as toward a gentleman as is to be found; well and civilly brought up, and for such qualities as Princes commonly delight in, nothing inferior to the best; hardy, and for his experience in war to be compared with any, being trained up therein from his childhood. They do not so much seek his preferment as the preservation of the whole isle. They know what mind some bear to them, and how unable they are of themselves alone to bear their enmity; neither do they owe England so much goodwill, but they could find in their heart to take their time of them. They make full account in England of the Queen's title to the crown, (and good cause why they should do so, and they for their part acknowledge it to be most true,) yet is it not so altogether taken abroad, and the French do not stick to boast of the contrary; insomuch that King Henry of France was chiefly moved to be contented with so disadvantageous a peace with the King of Spain upon hope to recompense on this side all the loss he sustained. Though he be dead, the cause is not buried, and there are yet alive who will be more glad to prosecute the quarrel. Some one within these few days has solemnly sworn that he will hazard 20,000 men upon the recovery of that title, and that at least he will drive her to the point to jeopardise one battle within her own realm. Are sure they know that this mind is borne towards them, and provide for it, whereof marriage is the only means. The writers deal with them as the chief noblemen and principal estates of one realm, being directed from the nobility and estates of another, since both are in danger. They doubt not, therefore, but that the Privy Council will earnestly move the Queen to marriage for the comfort of her people. Experience has taught them how foully they erred when they did not embrace the occasion when it was offered of the union, for which they have been so wrapped up in misery that they are not as yet rid of it. And if it is refused again, they have cause to fear that they shall both repent it hereafter.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: A motion of the Lords of Scotland for a marriage of the Queen to the E. of Arran. *Pp.* 4.

[Dec. 7.] **785.** A later transcript of the above.
Endd. Pp. 7.

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Dec. 8. **786.** The Queen to the Scottish Ambassadors.*

Burnet, Ref. vol. iii. App. p. 309.

1. In return for the thanks of the Three Estates, for benefits received from her this last year by her aid, she is glad to perceive her goodwill and charges so well bestowed. If the like case may happen, wherein her friendship or aid may profit them for their just defence, it shall not be wanting. And though in former times benefits bestowed upon divers of the nobility there by her father had not such success, she can now see that the cause thereof was that his benefits were supposed to be to the discommodity of the land, whereas hers tend directly to its surety; and so the diversity of the bestowing has made the diversity of the acceptation.

2. As respects the suit of the Earl of Arran, she interprets that motion to come of a good meaning of the Estates, pretending thereby to knit the kingdoms in perpetual amity, and also of a goodwill towards herself, offering to her the choicest person they have, and that with some danger of the French King's displeasure.

3. For answer thereto she, finding herself not presently disposed to marry, (although it may be that the necessity of her realm shall thereto hereafter constrain her,) wishes that the Earl of Arran should not forbear to accept such marriage as may be made to him. She thinks many great reasons ought to induce the people of both realms to continue in as good amity as by marriage. For if every nobleman in Scotland will consider how necessary the friendship of England is to Scotland for the preservation of their liberties, they will all (chiefly for safeguard of themselves) join together in concord with England. As to the person of the Earl of Arran, she surely has heard very good report of him, and thinks him to be a noble gentleman of great worthiness.

4. She thanks the Lords for their pains; and for demonstration of her goodwill she requires them not to forget the practices that are past, by such as before time sought their subversion, and now much more will do it if there may be left any entry for corruption by reward, or other scope of practice. She therefore wishes that they all persist fast in a good concord, and not to dissever themselves into any factions. The proverb is very true, that darts foreseen hurt very little, or not at all; and for her part, nothing shall be neglected that may further this common action of defence of both realms against any common enemy.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: 8 Dec. 1560. The Queen to the Lords of Scotland, viz. to the Earls of Morton and Glencairn, L. of Ledington: Marriage with the Earl of Arran. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 8. **787.** Count Mansfelt to the Queen.

1. After congratulating her on the flourishing state of her realm, he informs her that the King of France has sent into Germany to the commanders of cavalry, whom he had

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* Another copy occurs in B.M. Calig. B. x. 133.

Dec. 8. employed two years before, to the effect that he had no intention of employing them in attacking the Protestants; whereupon they have again engaged themselves to him.

2. On the 20th of next January certain of the Electors and other Princes will assemble at Naumberg on the Saal, six miles from Mansfelt; namely the Elector and other Saxon Princes, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Margrave of Baden, and many others; chiefly for the purpose of settling certain controversies that have arisen amongst their preachers, (to the great offence of many,) and to deliberate how they may stop the cruel persecutions of the Pope and the Papists. This being done, they have determined to form a league of the nobility and great cities. This assembly, although it has been so long thought of, has nevertheless been hitherto delayed on account of various obstacles. Will inform her of whatever is transacted at Naumberg.

3. His brother Charles has informed him by letter, two days ago, that on the day on which he wrote the Archbishop of Saltzburg whilst he was hunting with the Duke of Bavaria was thrown from his horse and killed; he was noted for his persecutions against the Protestants. She will be better informed about the civil war in Switzerland from other sources.

4. The Rhinegrave was lately sent by the French King to the marriage of Duke William of Saxony with great gifts. The Prince of Orange of the Nassau family has a few days past given his sister to Count Gunther of Schwartzburg, to which ceremony the writer went. It was very splendid, and there were there above 3,000 horsemen. When the ceremony was over the Prince of Orange set out for Dresden, the residence of the Elector of Saxony, in hope of obtaining the daughter of the late Elector Maurice of happy memory. Understands that the King of Spain would not approve of this marriage. The Prince of Orange has with him Lazarus De Suienda, a soldier. Mansfelt thinks that they are sent to see how matters stand in Germany. In eight days time the said Prince and the Rhinegrave are coming to Mansfelt, at which time 2,000 horsemen will come to the wedding of the daughter of the writer's sister, whom Count John George of Mansfelt is about to give to the Count of Loxingen. After the old German custom there, a castle will be stormed and similar military exercises at the ceremony. Many other Princes and nobles are invited. The Rhinegrave does all he can to obtain the Prince of Orange's friendship for the French King. Prays her to pardon his rough writing in consideration of his sincerity to her cause.—Mansfelt, 8 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 11.

Dec. 9. **788.** The Queen to Lord Grey.

Whereas in his discourse lately sent to the Council, among other things he thinks it necessary to meet with them of

Dec. 9. Scotland, she likes his opinion therein, and gives him licence so to do whensoever he shall see occasion necessary. This licence, however, is not to be used but as the importance of the service requires.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 9 Dec. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 9. **789.** THROCKMORTON to the COUNCIL.

1. Has been advertised by letters from Rouen that there are shipped at Dieppe, in a ship and two hoys, twenty cannon, demi-cannon, and culverins, with their ammunition, to depart for Calais; but as the bruit was, he thinks for Inchkeith or Dunbar. The Parliament begins in this town on the 12th. Since the late King's death great love is made between the great here; the King of Navarre is reconciled with the Duke of Guise and the Queen Mother. She is tutrix of the King, her son, who lies in her own chamber. She and the King of Navarre are assisted with these counsellors; the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon, the Constable, the Duke of Guise, the Chancellor, and the Marshals of St. André and Brissac. The Prince of Condé is not yet at liberty, and it is thought to rise of himself, for that he will be justified by law. In the spring the Queen of Scotland will be sent to her own country, convoyed by the galleys. She is now called La Royne Marye.

2. On the 7th the Constable arrived with his two sons, the Marshal Montmorency, Dampville, and two others, and was well received. The publication of the General Council to be held at Trent is looked for daily.

3. On the 8th the heart of the late King was solemnly buried in the quire of the church of St. Croix, carried there by the Prince of Rochesuryon.—Orleans, 9 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 10. **790.** ANTONIO BRUSCHETTI to CECIL.

1. Is sorry that his misfortunes for many years past render him unable to repay either the 451*l.* lent him by Gresham, concerning which Cecil wrote to him, or other large debts on the continent.

2. Trusts that the Queen, in consideration of his past services, will grant him an extension of time for payment.—London, 10 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 10. **791.** JONES to THROCKMORTON.

1. On the 30th ult. wrote him what he had passed in his charge with the Queen. Has received Throckmorton's letter

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of the 18th and 28th ult. the first by M. De Moretto, (to whom he did all the honour he could but not all he would, for such causes as Mr. Middlemore can tell,) and the latter by an acquaintance. Knows not what order is like to be taken here for prevention of things. Either things are very secretly handled out of Council, or else nothing is done; Wotton and Petre are the only ones of the Council who have questioned with him touching any matter for their information. The writer thinks that he is utterly neglected or feared; for all who at his last being here, except the Earl of Pembroke, showed him great countenance, scarcely vouchsafe to look upon him. Whether Throckmorton's or Lord Paget's case be the occasion he cannot guess.

2. The Ambassador of Savoy told him that, besides his visitation on the Duke's behalf, he had to treat of an alliance between the Queen and him in respect of the French, and that the building of Savigliano is like to breed a breach, for the prevention whereof he has demanded the restitution of Thurino and the other piece, as also two galleys which the French King promised him. The Scots mislike the coming of the Ambassador, because he is accompanied with Lignerolles, and believe there is a mystery in the matter, as Lethington says. Within two or three days the Scotch Ambassadors are like to get their answer, which they have in part already; very good in words, and not void of hope of their principal matter. They can find no fault withal, and yet they say that the Queen can dissemble, and small is their hope of the rest, seeing they know not what account to make of their doings here.

3. There was a fray here the 1st of this month, whereof Mr. Middlemore can tell; it was abated on the 8th in favour of the Mannfelds [*sic*], whose partakers by the order of the Lords were set at liberty, and the others remain prisoners, wherewith some are not content. The Duke of Holstein is now to be installed; some thought that a chapter should have been holden for some election out of Scotland. The Lord Admiral is in Lincolnshire. The Lord Robert takes no more occasion to talk with him, but looks as though he were offended. Wilson will be his chancellor, to hear and determine causes and suits to be made.

4. The Queen has in talk greatly commended Throckmorton for his service and fidelity, not without good remembrance of things passed before she was Queen, which she did to Lethington, who says that she likes not some of his proceedings. She uses all means not to marry; the Council desire the contrary; betwixt both bruits *nullus est consilii locus.* The bearer will inform him more fully of all things. His own matter has more hope than he looked for, which may keep him longer over here.—London, 10 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. A few passages in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 3.

Dec. 10. **792.** The CONVENTION at DUNBAR.

1. "The names of those that were at the Convention at Dunbar, 10 Dec. 1560.—Lord Hume; the Abbot of Jedburgh, his brother; the Laird of Langton; Mr. William Ker, Parson of Roxburgh; Sir Andrew Ker, the Lairds of Greenhead, Handly, and Ormiston, with others whose names are not known."

2. This Laird of Ormiston was charged "at the day of treves" at Ridingburn, to have received certain oxen stolen out of England. The matter being in question before the Wardens of either Marches, Ormiston challenged his accuser to fight with him, and cast his glove to the other. Until this debate may be better decided they are both commanded to ward, the one to St. Andrews the otherto St. Johnston. This is another Ormiston than the one Cecil knows. Sir Andrew Ker, who was all this voyage with the Earl of Arran, was burdened by him to have been at the same Convention, which he utterly denies.

Copy, in Randolph's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 10. **793.** WARRANT for JENNISON.

Warrant to the Treasurer of Berwick to pay Thomas Jennison, appointed comptroller of the works, his entertainment of 40*l.*; and his two clerks 12*d.* per diem each; to commence from the 28th day before his coming.—10 Dec. 1560.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. P. 1.

Dec. 12. **794.** The QUEEN to the KING OF SPAIN.[*]

His Ambassador having asked in the King's name for a licence for Lady Dormer, (the grandmother of the Countess of Feria,) and Lady Clarentia to leave the kingdom, she replies that though the matter in itself is a trifle, yet as, if granted, it might lead to results prejudicial to the realm, she has ordered her Ambassador to communicate the grounds of her refusal to him.—Westminster, 12 Dec. 1560.

Copy, countersigned by Ascham. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Broadside.

[Dec. 12.] **795.** The EARL OF LENNOX.

"The credit given the Laird of Galstone, sent from my Lord of Lennox's friends in Scotland."

1. To follow the Queen's advice and counsel in all his affairs.

2. To obtain her assistance for his pardon from the French Queen, and the restoration of his earldom, and the earldom of Angus to his wife.

3. If the French Queen's pardon cannot be obtained, he is

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[*] Another copy occurs in the MS. Reg. 13 B. 1, fol. 33 b.

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[Dec. 12.] still to go on with the Queen's assistance, and they will aid him.

4. They impute great sloth to him.

Orig., in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil: Lady Lennox. Credit by L. of Galston. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 13. **796.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

1. Since his last letter, signifying the French King's answer touching the ratification of the last treaty, his Ambassador resident has declared to her that the treaty is unconfirmed, not through lack of good will on the King's part to continue the amity, but upon occasion of some differences between him and the Scots, for the redress whereof he means very shortly to send unto her two personages to declare certain points which he mislikes in the Scots, and to pass into Scotland, and there assemble a Parliament, and conclude all these controversies, and therewith confirm and ratify the treaty with her.

2. She answered that she thought this delay very strange, having on her part accomplished all things according to the treaty, while the King had not done the like on his side, which was very suspicious. That no Princess was more desirous to keep the accord than she; but if his master meant the contrary she would do her best to provide for the same. If his master would show plainness and honour, he would do well to advertise her of his meaning, either to peace or war; for if he meant not speedily to ratify the treaty, he might do well to stay his two messengers at home. She knew not why the Scots' doings should hinder the ratification of that which was due to her. If she knew that the Scots did not bear meet obedience to their King and Queen, none of such as were presently with her should come within her Court, or remain in her realm; as at their first coming she frankly told them.

3. Then, having called the Scotch Lords into the Ambassador's presence, she charged them with lack of their duty to their Sovereign. They answered that since the treaty of Edinburgh they had not given or meant any offence against the King or Queen, and desired the Ambassador to declare in her presence wherein they had given occasion of offence; who answered that he had no information but in generality from his master. She then charged them, in the Ambassador's hearing, to persist in doing their duties, otherwise she would neither think well of them or show them token of friendship.

4. She has thought meet to give him knowledge hereof, to the intent that he may declare to the King and Council the substance in effect of what she has already said to the Ambassador, telling them plainly, that if they mean not that the treaty shall be ratified out of hand, they may forbear to send the said messengers, as their coming would be but in vain; if they mean otherwise, then they may send the said personages fully authorized for that purpose.

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Dec. 13. 5. He shall advertise her as soon as he can of what he does herein. She has caused the circumstances hereof to be declared to the Ambassador of Spain, and her Ambassador resident there by letters here enclosed, to be conveyed to him, with an account of the state of things in France by Throckmorton.

6. After* the writing hereof, she received his letter sent by Davis, mentioning the French King's death. As soon as the French Ambassadors shall notify it to her, she will forthwith send special persons, according to his advice, and such one as may afterwards occupy his room. He is to advertise her as to any notable direction taken for the governance, and inform the Estates of Scotland of any matter meet to be participated unto them.—Westminster, 13 Dec. 3rd Eliz. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 13. **797.** Copy of the above, partly in Cecil's writing.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Dec. [13]. **798.** COMMUNICATION with the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

1. The writers are sent to the person addressed [the Spanish Ambassador] in order that he may communicate the following information to his master. They report the Queen's interview with the French Ambassador in the terms following.

2. The Ambassador first declared that the delay in the ratification of the treaty between England and France was caused in great part by the Scots, who had not showed the obedience they promised. The Queen answered that she thought it very strange that, she having done her part, the French King did not do his. She requested him to write frankly what she was about to say, viz., that she meant to do her best to defend herself; that she was not of such poverty nor so void of the obedience of her subjects but she trusted to be able to do this. Nor was she so faint-hearted as she feared to resist the same. She came of the race of lions, and therefore could not sustain the person of a sheep. As for the Ambassadors meant to be sent, unless they came with full commission to make an end of the treaty, it were as good they kept themselves at home. She did not see why Scotland should be a hindrance to the ratification between England and France; besides, the Scots declared that since the treaty they had forfeited in nothing.

3. The Ambassador said that he had nothing special to charge them with, and added that as his master had no navy on the sea there was no occasion for mistrust. The Queen then complained that one of her Ambassador's servants had been demanded by the Inquisition, and desired that his privileges should not be infringed.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: Communicatio inter reginam et oratorem Galliæ. *Pp.* 4.

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* From this point the draft (*see* next article) is in Cecil's hand.

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Dec. 14. **799.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

The Bull for the continuation of the Council at Trent is published; it is in print also and abroad. A Nuncio is appointed to the elect Emperor, (for so the Bull gives him title,) and another to the French King; but since, there is certain word that he is dead. Other Bulls were appointed for the said French King, for Spain, and to the Queen. There should have come with the same Bull the Abbot Martinego.—Venice, 14 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 15. **800.** The QUEEN to the DUKE OF ARSCHOT.

Has received his letter of the 12th Nov., and thanks him for the horse which he sent her. In return she sends a hackney mare as a present from her to the Duchess.

Endd.: 15 Dec. 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 15. **801.** Note of the above,

Endd.: 15 Dec. 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 15. **802.** JOHN, DUKE OF FINLAND, to the QUEEN.

1. Was unwillingly compelled to keep back his letters to her, dated 16 Cal. Oct. [16 Sept.], which, had they arrived, would not have expressed his present sentiments, nor corresponded with his present wishes. They related to the intended journey of his brother, Prince Eric, whose departure they had shortly preceded; but the journey of both the letters and the Prince was unexpectedly interrupted. He regrets that hitherto he has not been able to testify his gratitude for the kindness shown to him by her while he visited her, which he is sure she will not misinterpret.

2. She has probably heard that his father, Gustavus, King of Sweden, died on Michaelmas Day, 29 Sept., most inopportunely for the interests of the realm. Is comforted, however, when he remembers his brother's good qualities. He is about to visit her in the hope that he may bring his brother's wishes in regard to her to a successful issue. Again apologizes for his silence.—Stockholm, 18 Cal. Jan. 1560.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.

Dec. 15. **803.** Another copy of the above.

Modern transcript.

Dec. 15. **804.** FRANCIS EDWARDS to CECIL.

1. Since his last of the 3rd, signifying the tumult at Rouen, there has been watching and warding for fear of more brabbling; but now that it is openly known that the Prince is departed, the people are quiet and much rejoiced. They are devising for the government of the new King, and that the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise shall be called to a reckoning. Some say secretly that the Cardinal is slain; others that there will be parts-taking, and that in the Court

Dec. 15. there is like to be such brabbling. They think themselves not well assured unless the Cardinal and his partners be clearly despatched, or at least from the King's Council displaced. Men think that the matters of Scotland will be now accorded, and say that there are 14,000 francs prepared to pay the garrisons there. Cannot perceive in these parts any matter of shipping. Is informed that the Marseilles galleys at Nantes are in number ten, with only 100 men, besides the slaves; the chief captain is at the Court. Will go to Havre. —Rouen, 11 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—On the 12th the garrison here was discharged; a few remain with the new captain. They think that M. De Fosse shall have his place. All shipping has ceased; those he wrote of in his former letter are despatched. The heads of the Congregation intend in the Christmas holidays to preach openly.—Dieppe, 15 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 16. **805.** The Queen to the Earl of Lennox.

Whereas he has sent her with his letters the Laird of Gaston for her pleasure to be declared, and favour shown for the furtherance of his causes in Scotland, whereunto it appears by Gaston's credit that divers friends solicit him to dispose himself; she is sorry, in respect of his particular cause, that the death of the French King does so alter the time, or suspend the judgment of what is meet, that it seems requisite for a season to forbear for his causes, and himself also to stay, not doubting but that it will give her better occasion to further the same. She has caused the Earl of Pembroke and Cecil to declare her meaning at more length to the bearer, whom she thought meet not to have stay any longer. Commendations to her dear cousin, the Earl's wife.—16 Dec. 1560.

Draft by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 16. **806.** Cecil to the Earl of Lennox.

Upon the coming of the Laird of Gaston, the writer immediately presented his [the Earl's] letters to the Queen, together with his whole credit concerning the Earl's affairs, setting them forth in good sort. These the Queen at length offered to certain of her Council, and specially to the Earl of Pembroke. After this time chanced the intelligence of the late French King's death, whereupon she stayed the purpose which before she meant in his cause. Until time better demonstrate what is meet for her, she would that the bearer should return without tarrying any longer. Cecil is sorry for the stay of the Earl's matters, although he perceives great likelihood that they shall hereby be better.—Westminster, 16 Dec.

Draft in Cecil's writing, and endd. by his secretary: 16 Dec. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

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[Dec. 16.] **807.** BORDER COURT at JEDBURGH.

1. All the gentlemen and possessors of lands within the Middle Wardenry and the principals of clans of East and West Teviotdale, were convened, and were shown that the coming of the Earl [of Arran] to the Borders was chiefly for two respects. First, to entertain the peace of the Queen of England's realm and subjects, and to suppress all such persons as are thieves and commit robbery in England, which was so common, that in times byepast it was esteemed no offence, whereupon followed great disorders. Therefore he commanded them to enter into a perpetual bond that if anyone dwelling in their houses or on their lands should commit any attempt against the subjects of England, they should permit him to be punished according to the laws of the Marches; and if he could not be apprehended, then he upon whose lands he dwelt should recompense the scaith and damage. This bond appeared to them very hard and strange, yet they agreed immediately; so that now they must either expel the truce-breakers or answer for their faults.

2. Further, the Earl declared that any person committing any injury against England should not only undergo the punishment prescribed by the laws of the Marches, but should also bear his hatred and indignation, both the thief and the thief's master, as if it were committed against himself. As for any attempts made since the treaty of peace, the aforesaid gentlemen shall make full redress, according to the laws of the Marches.

3. Before the coming there of the Lord Lieutenant, proclamation was made, charging all persons who had suffered theft or injury by the inhabitants of Teviotdale to give in their complaints, certifying them that justice should be done; and clerks were sent to receive the complaints. The offenders agreed amongst themselves and satisfied the complainers, so that no plaints were heard. The chief occasion of this was that in this Court of justice they proceeded not in the same manner as was customary; that is to say, the thieves for a sum of money given to the Treasurer of the realm obtained pardon for their offences ere ever they came in judgment, and so escaped, and the complainers got no satisfaction. The Lord Lieutenant declared that he was not come to sell crimes for silver, but to cause justice to be executed in all sorts, as he would answer to God.

4. Further, all that made bond in the time of the Queen Regent and Duke were content to renew it, excepting in the point of sitting under assurance of England. It was added to the said bond, that every man should assist his neighbour in punishing the thieves, and that for the slaughter of any thief there should be no feud borne upon the slayer, how "sib" soever the thief were unto them; this was not only in the bond, but they all made faith and solemn oath to the Lord Lieutenant to observe the same.

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5. After the Earl's coming they received some complaints of the inhabitants of Liddlesdale; for whom order was taken that they should make full restitution for all attempts committed against England since the peace. Albeit of old they committed sundry attempts against the English, yet of late they have ceased, and since the beginning of the siege of Leith have suffered very great injuries both in their persons and goods; whereof if they get due redress before the Warden, they will be able to make redress of the attempts committed by them. For redress of the attempts committed by them against Scotchmen, a Court will be held on the 23rd and 24th inst., by Lord Borthwick, and a bye-Court in January. The like of this was never done before. The Lord Lieutenant will send Sir David Hamilton of Preston to see whether Lord Borthwick does his duty, and a company of harquebussiers to assist him against the disobedient.

6. After the coming of the narrators they understood of some notable offenders, and the Lord Lieutenant directed charges to the possessors of the lands where the said offenders dwelt, comanding them to put them before him upon the morning after the charge. The answer was that they had fled, carrying away their goods; therefore they had assigned to them till the 10th of January next to compear in Edinburgh before the Lords of the Secret Council, and show their diligence in apprehending the defaulters, and uplifting their goods for the Queen's use, putting their wives and bairns forth of their rooms. Which charge they willingly received.

7. There were great variances among the inhabitants of Teviotdale by reason of deadly feuds, and for slaughters committed of old; whereof never had they that bore the authority done justice, and which had been a great hindrance to justice; as, for fear of their party, they dare not assist the Warden at the days of truce, nor yet travail in their lawful business, for they were ever in point to slay or be slain, where they foregathered with their enemies. The Lord Lieutenant has therefore caused all between whom there was any feud to give and take effectual assurance till the first Sunday after Pasch, and they have promised by amicable composition and good arbitration to decide all controversies.

8. There is an attempt committed by John Haliburton of Murrayslaw upon Willie Nickson, (called Gimmerhorn,) an Englishman, prisoner to the Laird of Farnihurst, which John is in ward at Edinburgh, until the said Gimmerhorn convalesce of his hurting or not. There is also one face of a public kirk erected in Jedburgh, and ministers, elders, and deacons appointed; the like shall be done over the rest of the wardenry. There was some disorder committed before both the Wardens by the Laird of Ormiston in Teviotdale and John Rutherford of the Knowe, whom the Lord Lieutenant brought with him, and put them in ward till they be punished. Having been informed that certain of the clans of East Teviotdale had

A.D. 1560. [Dec. 16.] made a league for the hindrance of justice, and to stop the making of redress to England, the authors of this conspiracy have been summoned to appear before the Council upon the 10th January, to undergo the trial and punishment of their faults.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Randolph: Nov. 1560. Extract of those things that were done at Gedworth, by my Lord of Arran for order upon the Borders. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 17. **808.** The Council in the North to the Queen.

1. Have kept a session of Oyer and a general gaol delivery at York Castle, whereat were arraigned and condemned eleven persons; ten for sundry murders and felonies, whereof eight were executed, and two by their clergy committed to the ordinary, and the other, for seditious words against the Queen, was punished upon the pillory with loss of his ears, and imprisonment.

2. The greatest trouble amongst the people is concerning the basest sorts of testons, which are refused to be taken, to the great murmuring of the poor, who, having little money to spare, greatly fear lest they should be left on their hands at the end of the four months for which they were proclaimed to be current. If the Queen would either send down good money to be exchanged, or else proclaim that the base testons should be received as bullion at the mint for two or three months, they think it would much quiet the people. The country has also in some parts been troubled with untrue rumours that the Queen would have after a certain day 10*s.* for every marriage, 6*s.* 8*d.* for every burial, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for every christening, and in some places that she would have all men's cattle being unmarked; the which false rumours, by the apprehension and punishment of some evil persons who were the false reporters thereof, are now well stayed.—York, 17 Dec. 1560. *Signed:* Thomas Gargrave, Nicholas Fairfax, William Vavasour, John Vaughan, Henry Savile, Christopher Estoft, Francis Frobisher, Thomas Eynns.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 17. **809.** Sir Thomas Gargrave to Cecil.

Gives him the same intelligence respecting the base money and the false rumours as is contained in the Council's letter to the Queen of the same date; adding that the rumours appear to have had their rise in the vicinity of Lincolnshire. Would be glad to repair to London to finish his old suit, but being appointed Vice-President of the Council, he has no authority so to do. Desires the Queen's licence to appoint one to occupy his place during his absence.—York, 17 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

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Dec. 17. **810.** MUNDT to CECIL.

Wrote last on the 3rd, since which time he has learnt from one who came from the Elector Palatine, that the Electors and other Protestant Princes would meet in January, or a little later, in Thuringia, which is on the boundaries of Saxony, and near Misnia, where the Elector of Saxony lives. The recent death of the French King will probably put off this meeting; for the Princes proposed to write from the assembly to the three Estates of France, who were to have been convened in December, concerning the restoration of Metz to the Empire, as if they did not know that Metz must be recovered by arms, and not by writing. No news from Switzerland, except that their dispute is deferred to the Epiphany, when all the cantons will assemble to discuss the matter.—Strasburg, 17 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 17. **811.** OBSEQUIES of GUSTAVUS, KING OF SWEDEN.

1. The King departed about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 29th of September, very godly and christianly, for in his sickness he gave over his power to his eldest son, Duke Eric, and desired only to hear of God and His Word. His corpse was richly embalmed. On the eighth day following, the corpse was princely apparelled in a long gown of black velvet; about the cincture thereof was written in silver and gold, "Gustavus," with a crown upon his head, a sceptre in his hand, and a sword by his side, being all of silver and gilt. Being so apparelled, he was laid in his hearse by the highest Bishops and noblest Knights of the realm, and so lay until "Alhallentyde," when the chest was shut up and enclosed in black velvet, with a cross of gold upon it. He lay in the same hearse eight weeks in the palace at Stockholm, covered with a cloth of gold.

2. The 17th of December the King, with two of his wives, before deceased, were with great pomp and solemnity carried into the archbishopric of Upsal, with great lamentation, in this wise following, and eight days before and after all the bells in the towns and villages were rung for one hour.

3. First, there was a horse-litter, being very great and square, with four pillars at the corners, gilted, wherein the two Queens, Katherine and Margaret, were laid, and the King between them. The litter was covered with black velvet, with crowns of gold and pearl embroidered thereupon and the King's arms in the midst, and upon the sides were the Queen's arms, as low as the ground, and at the head and feet were the King's arms wrought in gold, and an angel upholding each of the arms. Within the litter were the pictures of the King and the Queens, apparelled as they had been living, the Queens being in gowns of black velvet, with guards of gold upon them, and each had a crown upon her head and a sceptre in her hand of silver and gilt. Under-

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neath the crown were coifs of gold. The King had a crown upon his head, and a sceptre in one hand, and an apple with a cross upon it of gold in the other, dressed in a black velvet gown, with a cape of powdered "armynes" [ermines], which gown was garnished with letters of silver and gilt, and a "carkenet" of gold about his neck. They seemed to be alive.

The Departure from Stockholm.

4. First went 700 lanceknights on foot; after them came 200 horsemen, all in black array; then came 200 scholars and 405 priests, all of whom sang Psalms. After them followed four heralds with their coats of armour; then came twenty-four "trusshes," or men on horseback, who carried twenty-four arms of as many countries whereof he had been King and Lord. After them came a Knight bearing the head banner of the arms of Sweden, followed by another Knight with the King's shield and helmet; upon the helmet a golden crown. Then other Knights carrying the King's armour complete, and one the King's sword, naked. All these Knights were apparelled with black cloth, and their horses likewise, down to the ground.

5. Then came the litter, which was carried with four black horses, covered with black velvet to the ground. After the litter came a Knight leading the King's horse (for his own saddle), trimmed so as the King was accustomed to ride. After this came Duke Eric, his eldest son, alone; then John, Duke of Finland, and Duke Magnus, his brother, together, and after them Duke Charles and Earl Etzarte, together; and by them there went on foot 150 [men], all in black. Then came the King's daughters, namely, Ladies Cecilia, Anna, Sophia, and Lady Elizabeth; and after them the Queen, each riding in a "sleade" alone, all covered and trimmed with black. After them came all the Ladies, 100 in number, and then the Lords of the Court, to the number of 300 horse; then followed 1,500 Dutch horsemen.

6. On the 21st December (St. Thomas's Day) the body was buried very solemnly, with much lamentation. The hearse was brought into the church and set down. Then all the late King's worthy deeds were openly declared in the pulpit, both how he came to the crown and reigned, how he had amended the realm, and how he had kept it in peace. Then there was sung a Psalm, and a sermon was preached. After the sermon the hearse was carried behind the choir into a vault to be buried, and as soon as they had entered the same, the Knight who carried the sword (whose name was "Hereswant") stood at the door of the vault, and cried three times, "The high and mighty King Gustavus is dead." When he had done this he delivered the sword to the newly elected King, Duke Eric, and said that he should take the sword and so rule therewith as his father had done before him. As soon as the sword was delivered, all the trumpets sounded three times. After that the King delivered the sword again

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to him, and made him Chief Marshal of his realm; then the young King departed thence, and upon Christmas Day he came again to Stockholm, and at his entrance there was fired a hundred pieces of ordnance.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 19. **812.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Upon receipt of his advertisement of the French King's death, he posted the tidings to the Duke of Châtellerault at Edinburgh, who marvellously rejoiced therein, and despatched a man of his with speed to his son at Jedburgh with the letter. But long before his arrival, having received the same news from Lord Grey, he had sent it likewise with diligence to his father. When such agreeable news comes to him, he will not fail to participate it with friends. Through the Laird of Cessford's good will to justice, he hopes to frame the Borders to perfect tranquillity. Now that Northumberland is reformed, it is expedient that he had his commission of Oyer and Terminer, to the end that, all offences being perfectly sifted and bolted out, nothing prejudicial to quiet may be left unredressed. Desires to know what is to be done with John Brenton (a thief), whom he detains in ward.—Berwick, 19 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **813.** ADOLPH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, K.G., to CECIL.*

His envoy lately sent to the Queen has informed him that Cecil has graciously received the letter of the writer, and expressed his goodwill towards him. Begs that he will assist his envoy in furthering the writer's cause with the Queen.—Gottorp, 20 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **814.** CIRCULAR of the DUKE OF CHÂTELLERAULT and OTHERS.

The Lord of St. John's having now returned from France with answer to the affairs committed to his charge, and seeing that the same is ordered to be declared to the Estates, and that in the meantime the French King has died, the writers

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* ADOLPH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, to the QUEEN.

Dec. 22.
B. M.
Nero, B. iii. 155.

His Ambassador having written that he has been kindly received by her, he thanks her for her goodness. Is grieved to hear that she has not been in good health. Since the writer's departure from England this has always been a cause of anxiety to him. Reminds her that before he left England she promised that she would return a definite answer, by his messenger, in regard to the matter which had been in progress even before he came into England; and he asks her now to inform him [the writer] what he may hope. Trusts that she continues in the same kind and affectionate sentiments in which she promised to remain.—Gottorp, 22 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Appended is the motto,* Spero dum spiro, *in the Duke's writing. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 22.
B.M.
Sloane, 4152. 137.

Another copy of the above.
Forbes' transcript.

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advertise the person addressed thereof, in order that he may convene with them to consult upon the Lord of St. John's answer, and as to what is their duty towards their Sovereign. For this purpose he is to be at Edinburgh on the 15 January next.—Edinburgh, 20 Dec. 1560. *Signed:* James, James Hamilton, Menteith, James Stewart, Erskine, Rothes, R. Boyd.

Orig. Endd. partly by Cecil, partly by Randolph. Pp. 2.

Dec. 21. **815.**] GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

1. Having written fully to her on the 7th Dec. concerning the General Council, he now informs her of the contents of the Papal Bull regarding it, since published.

2. In the said Bull the Council is convoked in the city of Trent, by the removal of the suspension by Julius III.; is to begin next Easter, and is to extirpate heresy and schism, and correct manners. As usual, there are invited Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and others who have the privilege of sitting and giving sentence in a General Council; and those whom they call heretics are warned to be present.

3. The Pope understands that the former Council of Trent is to be continued; although in the Bull the word continuation is not made use of, as in that of the jubilee, and a show of deference thereby made to the Emperor and the late King Francis, who demanded a new Council in which the Germans might be heard. Meanwhile King Francis died, which will cause great trouble in this matter. For although, while the Cardinal of Lorraine was at the head of affairs, such a Bull of a General Council would perhaps have sufficed to prevent the National; another form of Council would be required to satisfy the present rulers of that kingdom. So that it is very evident that neither the Council of France nor the Emperor will accept a Council under these conditions; which the Pope understands. But he, not to fail before the world in so great a need, concedes, not indeed what is required, but what appears to him convenient, viz., that which is most advantageous to his Church.

4. It was thought that two or three Cardinal Legates de Latere would be named in the Bull as Presidents to the Council, to represent the Pope; but this has not been done, because they were waiting a reply from the Emperor and the King of France, whether the form of Bull pleased them or not. For if it shall not please them, neither presiding Cardinals nor other Prelate will be sent to Trent, and the appointment of Presidents to the Council is likely to offend the Germans. They will take great care not to be compelled by the Sovereigns to do anything in Council contrary to the authority which they claim to have; but in any case the result is likely to be opposed to their intention.

5. Before the death of King Francis, it was said that Mons. De l'Isle, Ambassador of France to the Queen, was sent by that Court to explain the reasons why the King

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was unwilling to confirm the treaty; and it was consequently thought that war was to be expected from France, which Rome would willingly foment. At present it is reported that the Guises and the other counsellors of Charles IX. will send their Queen back to the Scotch, who is to marry one of them, and has agreed that Scotland shall renew its former friendly relations with France.

6. Before the death of Francis it was also said that the King of Navarre, (reminding the late King Francis of the services of himself and his house to the French crown,) complained that they had been ill requited, and that although he had held certain opinions in matters of religion, he nevertheless wished to be Catholic and obedient to the Apostolic See, and that therefore, as King of Navarre, he sent his Ambassador to render public obedience to the Pope. He had moreover caused one of his men to be taken by the Lords of Guise as being a promoter of a sect in communication with Geneva. Vargas, the Ambassador of Spain, had objected to the acceptance of the obedience, asserting that the King of Spain is King of Navarre, and not Anthony, Duke of Vendôme, nor Jeanne D'Albret his wife; but the Pope decided to accept the obedience, with the protest that it be without prejudice to the King of Spain; and the ceremony took place in public Consistory, in the hall of the Kings. The King of Navarre feared to lose the inheritance of his wife, on the borders of Spain, and his own patrimony adjoining, on account of the hostility of the Guises, and the offer of the aid of the King of Spain, by means of Don Antonio of Toledo, against the rebellious French. But now the King of Navarre has less to fear from King Philip, who has resigned the absolute government into the hands of the Duke of Alva.

7. The Pope has sent a commission to Delfino, his Ambassador to the Emperor, to go to the Princes and Catholic Prelates of Germany to treat with them concerning a Council. Another Prelate named Commendone, Bishop of Zante, sent by the Pope, goes first to the Emperor to obtain letters and secure passage, to announce the Council to the Bohemians, to the Dukes of Saxony and other allied Princes, and onwards to Flanders, returning thence by the banks of the Rhine. This Commendone (formerly in Flanders, secretary to Cardinal Dandino, at that time Legate of the Pope to the Emperor Charles,) was sent from Flanders to the late Queen Mary secretly to treat for bringing back England to the obedience of Rome. The Pope also wished to send the Abbot of Martenengo, a noble of Brescia, to inform Elizabeth of the Bull of Council, but he refused, being less ready for such an undertaking than the Abbot of San Salute would have been; who, when recalled, set out from Flanders in October, having distributed amongst the English 500 ducats of papal alms, which was perhaps thought a small sum amongst so many.

8. The Pope, by the intercession of the Duke of Florence, has granted to the King of Spain power to raise a sum

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of money from the first fruits of Spain, for arming sixty galleys against the Turks, who are expected next year to send a large army to subdue La Goletta, which is held by the Spaniards in Africa.

9. Andrea Doria, (who for 32 years had been Admiral of the Emperor Charles and the King of Spain,) being dead, the Duke of Florence endeavoured by means of the Pope to obtain the command for his son, Don Garzia dei Medici, and waited in Rome for an answer from the King of Spain, to whom the Signor Emps, nephew of the Pope, had been sent. The Duke of Florence wishes to be created King of Tuscany, by the Pope, with the consent of the Emperor. The Pope would consent; but the Emperor boldly refused it to Delfino, the Pope's Ambassador; and, having learnt that it would be displeasing to the Princes of the Empire, repeated the refusal, saying that he, being King of the Romans, could not introduce another King into Italy. This proposal was rejected by the King of Spain, who was requested to persuade the Emperor to grant it. The Duke desired the crown, in order to facilitate the marriage of his eldest son with the sister of the King of Spain; she having refused because the Prince was not a King's son. But King Philip declared his consent, and the Princess herself being consulted, frankly made known her intention not to marry again.—Venice, 21 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Dec. 21. **816.** John Shers to Cecil.

1. By his letter of the 7th he sent the Bull for the Jubilee. Sends herewith another for the Council towards at Trent, if before that time there fall not a new delay, of which he could write many things if he did not well perceive that Cecil esteemed not his pains for so much worth. The Abbot, Martinego, who should have gone to England with this Bull, has made sundry excuses, and therefore goes not, neither can the writer learn of any that is named in his stead. He that is appointed to the Protestants in Germany is now here towards his journey; he first goes to the Emperor, where (as most think) he will be stayed, lest he stir up some tumults in Germany.

2. The Duke of Florence is yet at Rome, and departs not before the return of a post sent to King Philip. Some say that he tarries to return with the title of King of Tuscany. The Duchess, his wife, is also still at Rome. The Ambassador for the King of Navarre, M. Vendôme, has had public audience this week past in the hall of Kings; but a protest was first made that he should be admitted without any prejudice to King Philip, which with the Pope allowed. In the ante camera of the Duke of Florence the Barisello arrested one Lopez, a Spaniard, a kinsman of the Count of Tentaglia, whom the Duke's gentlemen would have defended; but when the Barisello told them he was arrested for matters concerning

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their Duke, they suffered him to go to prison. Cardinals they make none yet.

3. From Constantinople, by letters of the 13th ult., they write that the Turk prepares a great power to drive out the Spaniards of all place in Africa this spring time; and that Sicily and Malta will not be without danger of damages, for the army will be greater this summer than any Turkish army has been hitherto. Of matters between the Duke of Savoy and the Switzers there is much talk, and of the proceedings in France.—Venice, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.*

Dec. 23. **817.** CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN.

1. On the 10th inst. imparted to the King her last letters and such instructions as he had received from Throckmorton, with his advices of the French King's flat denial of the performance of the agreement made by his Commissioners with her. He gave the King also to understand that the French delays chiefly seemed to stay upon knowledge of the Scots' proceeding in their Parliament, which the French mislike upon pretence of revenge upon the Scots, being their best means to utter their malice to the Queen. That the King might better understand the whole state of the Scots' proceedings, he declared the manner of the assembly of their Parliament agreed upon by the French Commissioners at the last accord, and how many of each Estate were present, how quietly they met, how orderly they proceeded, and finished it with contentation of all; whereof they had by the Prior of St. John made their most humble signification unto the French King and Queen; which was nevertheless taken in evil part by them, the Duke of Guise, and Cardinal of Lorraine, that the Scots like rebels had assembled in their own name, and therefore the same could not be ratified, uttering besides words of choler tending to revenge. And when the Scots (said the writer) had not fulfilled their duty, reason and equity would that the French King should have observed with the Queen such covenants as were agreed upon, *bonâ fide et in verbo regio;* which words were contained in the French commission for the last accord, with such general terms as Princes in like case heretofore used; wherefore King Philip might perceive manifestly the French intents, the meaning whereof could bring none advantage to him; and therefore, like his progenitors, would count the case common, seeing the adversary had always shown himself common to both. He further showed the King that the Queen stood in no better case with the French than she did last year, notwithstanding her great travail. Wherefore she imparted thus much for two respects; the one, for declaration of her good zeal for the common cause, and the other for signification of her acknowledgment of his good office of friendship, praying for his assistance; and in the meantime she would put in order all her pieces upon the

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frontiers. And further that Throckmorton had advertised the writer that the French still usurped the Queen's arms, which they had lately set up at the entry of divers towns; and thereof answer was made that the King had long borne them and had just title so to do.

2. The King, having heard him at good length, said that he took it very friendly that she so frankly declared her good will towards him in imparting her present estate, and was sorry to hear that the matters between her and the French were in no better terms; whereupon he would consider with himself, and within a few days give Chamberlain to understand his determination. He liked that the Queen provided for herself, and wished her so to do at all times. Chamberlain finally desired him to continue in his friendship, and not to credit the sinister reports of the French, suspending his judgment until such times as from the Queen he may understand the truth.

3. Thinks that she could not do better than follow the same order as her adversary, in writing every fourteen days unto this King, promising to "inculk" into him her inventions and devices, whereas she should occupy him with nothing but truth. Thinks that a general credit given to her Ambassador does not so much suffice as continual visitation with letters of friendship.

4. On Thursday the 12th inst., the Duke of Alva sent for him, to give him to understand that the King, having considered what he had proposed unto him, had appointed him [Alva] to talk with him; whereupon Chamberlain recited unto him all that he had before said to the King; and made him at length understand the matter according to the instructions of herself and Throckmorton. The Duke said that the King and all the Council did treat upon how they might stand the Queen in stead, and that she and her realm might be conserved from dangers, not to come, but imminent and even at hand. He then said that he talked to Chamberlain, not as the Queen's Ambassador, but rather as one coming to treat with the King for the safeguard of the state of Naples, Flanders, or any other of the King's own dominions; and pledged his faith and honour as a true gentleman that he spoke from the bottom of his heart. Wherewithal he began to ask on the King's behalf, what aid the Queen could devise he should give her, and in what sort, and whereof she was afraid?

5. Chamberlain answered that he had not made motion unto the King or him, as though the Queen had presently great fear of the adversary; but had given the King to understand her great zeal for the common peace of Christendom, and to ask him to do that good office that belongs to such friendship, and imparted to him in what terms she found herself with the adversary. She did this to the intent the King might better understand what hold was to be taken of

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so earnest promise as was made, and whereunto the adversary's proceedings tend.

6. The Duke replied she must come forth in particularities how each might conserve the other. If she proceeds in such sort in her government, she would not only make herself unable to withstand the adversary, but also cut off the means they might have to defend her. The Duke also desired to know in what sort the Queen had begun to fortify her pieces, wherein the King would not only advise her, but also give that aid that might be asked. "But if you think (quoth he) to pass over the matter generally, as though you talked with such as did not thoroughly understand your whole state both in force and otherwise, you shall put yourself to the hazard, which how near it is I can say no more than I have; but if since I came from my house, (which is not two months,) I had not with the adversary's ministers stood earnest in this matter, they had had new power in Scotland, and that such as would have given the Queen a new trouble; and therefore it is no time to hang long on the determination of the matter." Descending into particularities, he said that if the French with their galleys that they had already, and ten more that they had sent for to Marseilles, should set foot into England, either at the Isle of Wight, Dover, or some other place, with 10,000 or 12,000 men, it would be a shrewd piece of work, and would be the ground of more difficulty than all men would think.

7. Chamberlain told him of the quiet proceedings of the Scots in Parliament, and the French misliking without cause, whereupon he broke out in a matter of religion, saying they had, by decree in the same Parliament, established the like unto that which the Queen now used; and in that respect the French King might say they were rebels, not for holding the Parliament without his consent, but for making alteration of religion without his commandment. Chamberlain still persuaded that in the Parliament was no such motion made; the Duke, the contrary, and that they had writings to show of all that passed out of England as well as Flanders, and by other means. "What, thinks the Queen, has the French King no party in England? Yes, (quoth he) I fear me I may say as great as the Queen, or greater." To this the writer made such general answers as he could, adding the adversary coloured his evil intent by the matter of alteration of religion; but he trusted the King of Spain would suspend his judgment. The aid of Spain would be sufficient, if he would but show himself indifferent, and give the adversary to understand from time to time that he could not sit still and suffer his malice indirectly offered to touch him, his state, and friends.

8. The Duke still persisted that, all that notwithstanding, the King's aid would come too late, if, by the former means, she would cut off that means. Chamberlain asked why, if the adversary had not other meaning, he could not bear with the Scots' alteration of religion, until such time as by the

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General Council now at hand order might be taken therein. Whereupon the Duke said it was not to be suffered; neither in that case would the King hinder, but rather assist the French King to bring his subjects unto the most ancient religion. Herewith he also touched the late imprisonment of the Bishops, saying that they were of the Queen persecuted for the ancient religion.

9. Chamberlain answered that they were nothing molested but for their evil demeanour, and provoking her subjects to rebellion, which the Duke denied. Finally, after wishing he might have as free talk to the Queen to signify to her his good will, he said he would make report unto the King and signify his resolution. Upon the Duke's conference, the writer took occasion to say that if there were such imminent peril to the Queen and her realm, no doubt the King would assist her with counsel and aid; to which the Duke said, "What boots it for the King to give her counsel when she will not follow it?" To which the writer answered that the Queen had such affection and confidence in him that she would sooner follow his counsel than any other. The Duke asked if she had done anything for her defence against the enemy; to which he replied that she had lately come to the throne, and that she had found her state greatly indebted; but that if the King would be her friend, so that she might be at peace for one year, she would be quite out of debt, and so little by little be able to set in order the rest that were needful. He was sure the Queen would follow the King's counsel. Finally, he persisted that if the King would tell the adversary that he could not bear with his proceedings against the Queen, neither endure his claim to her arms and title, nor seek indirectly to molest her as he did with colour to subdue the Scots as rebels, he was sure that, standing in the terms he did, he would be advised wherein he did. Upon this the Duke said that matters in France began to come to a good quietness, and that they were better furnished than all men would think; for though at the conclusion of the peace with Spain they were exhausted, they have ever since gathered their taxes as though they were still at war. Besides, the King has not paid to the merchants what his father owed, which makes the Spaniards bestir themselves to be in readiness. Finally, Chamberlain could get none other from the Duke but that he would the Queen should say what she lacked, and frankly declare her estate to the King, and wherein she would have him aid her.

10. By divers circumstances in this conference it seems that they would hearken to any device the Queen should propose that might tend not only to the adversary's resistance, but further, if it could be brought to pass. Happening to say to the Duke that if the Queen, last year, being in force, had gone through with that she might have done in Scotland, (which she only refrained from for fear of giving cause of misliking to the King of Spain,) she needed not to have stood in

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her present terms with the adversary; for all the while he was content to come to parley, and misliked not that the King of Spain should show himself willing to take up the matter; upon this the Duke said, (as he had once before to Lord Montague and the writer at their first arrival,)* that if the Queen had begun sooner and gone lustily forwards as she might have done, it had never been misliked on this side though she had possessed all Scotland; and that the King, thinking she would do so, had delayed upon such resolutions as the adversary required at his hands from time to time. Chamberlain replied that the Queen was not desirous to seek the right of her neighbours; and that she chiefly letted to do what she might have done in respect of the King, who in that case might have had the same jealousy of her that all Princes have each of other, if they wax greater or increase their estate. Yet for all this the Duke promised to give him the King's resolution. One thing he specially noted in the Duke's earnest talk, which was, that the adversary had as many friends in her realm as she herself; and also gave him to understand that the adversary had means of practice in England. Whereupon the writer told him that he had learnt that the adversary's minister had asked of one who he thought practised in England for the King of Spain, who declared his upright dealing and good intent, thereupon he told the Duke that of all nations they had in England least devotion unto the French, and therefore he feared not their practises within the realm. "Yea (quoth the Duke) I have always heard that the children are from their beginning to understand, taught to shoot as he would shoot at a Frenchman;" and so such as never came out of the realm may believe it to be in the same state that it was heretofore when a Prince of Wales was able to overcome the realm of France; but such as have been abroad can perceive what alteration time has made. Besides, alteration in government and misliking of the same breeds also alteration in the people's affections, and therefore the Queen had more need to look to herself. This is the sum and effect of their talk.

11. For the rest, but for some misliking with the Queen for matter of religion, (though the King speak to him nothing thereof,) he would show himself more to her satisfaction. The French quarrels against the Scots for the same brings them more in question and remembrance of her proceedings; the adversary giving out that she is the only provoker and fautor of the Scots in matters of religion.

12. Thus departing from the Duke he attended some few days to hear from him the King's answer; who on the 20th sent for him to come to him, and said that he had conferred sundry times with the King, who willed him to say that he took it in good part that the Queen imparted unto him in what terms she was with the French. To this he meant

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* This portion of the letter is written in cipher.

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to have a special heed, and to correspond the Queen's friendship with his counsel and otherwise; and he thought it most meet to attend the establishment of the new government in France, which could not as soon be set in order; that the Queen would do well by her Ambassador still to call upon them for a ratification of the last agreement. The King would also give order to understand their disposition towards the same, and work as the case required for his own and her benefits; and would still remain her good brother and assured friend.

13. On this Chamberlain returned thanks on her behalf, and fell to talk of the widow; whether the Duke thought the French would let her retire to her own. The Duke said that he thought not, but rather that they would seek to have the disposing of her again; and therefore Chamberlain should write to the Queen that for this time God had diverted the French intents,* which were evil enough, and would have burst out within less than three months, as he said he had well understood, and not of good peace, and† also to write on the King's behalf, signifying his good will, that always they would wish her to be putting in order her forts and places, mistrusting the worst, and he durst well assure her that the perfect amity of so long continuance should never fail. The writer thanked him, and said that if the Queen were let alone in peace for a convenient time, she would put her realm in so good order that they would have cause to say she had followed his advice.

14. Writes to Throckmorton this King's conclusion, to the intent he may solicit ratification, and signify how he speeds, that from time to time it may be imparted to the King of Spain

15. The discourses of this Court upon the Scottish Queen-widow are diverse; some think with dispensation the French will seek to match her with the new King; others, with one of the uncles, the Prior of St. John; some talk of the Prince of Spain, wishing this match between them. Others remember the King of Denmark, and the new King of Sweden. Hopes that her bestowing again do not turn the Scots in as evil estate, or worse, than they were in before. Can write no more than he did before of the solemn embassy from Venice.

16. Of the molestation offered to him by the Inquisition he hears no more, saving that the Duke of Alva told him that it was no matter of great moment, neither anything meant to him or his, but his man's declaration required upon the case of a Fleming; and he pledged his honour that it was none otherwise.

17. With his last letters before this the writer sent to Throckmorton part of such "pilloberies" and such other work as he had provided for the Queen, which he trusts she has re-

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* In cipher.

† This passage is in cipher.

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ceived ere this, and that she will let him be the bearer of the rest.—Toledo, 23 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 12.

Dec. 23. **818.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. The Earl of Arran has returned from his voyage against the thieves on the Borders, where (both from what he saw and was informed by others that have been doers,) so good order has not been taken in many years before. Besides he has informed the Governor of Berwick of the state of things at his being with him at "the day of treves" at Ridingbourn, the 17th inst., yet he thinks it good to send Cecil in writing the chief points that were determined upon for the order upon the Borders, taken by the Earl of Arran for the time that he was at Jedburgh, and thereabouts.

2. At his Lordship's being there, advertisement came from Lord Grey of the death of the French King. The benefit that may ensue to both England and Scotland, and the happy relief to so many afflicted souls who were in danger of death and banishment, gave him great occasion to praise God, for His benefit so unlooked for in taking away so great a scourge that was hanging over it, to the subjection of the whole state and nobility. The Duke, his father, is much bound to the Queen for such speedy advertisement. He had good occasion to doubt the French devotion towards him, as Cecil may understand by the enclosed letter, which he is charged by the Duke to send him as a thing already in their minds to be put in execution. He received another letter from a friend in France, that this matter was in communication immediately after the death of the King. This matter he judges of such importance that he wishes the Earl of Lennox's son were called nearer unto the Court, that all practice to draw him into Scotland, or convey him to any other place, might be taken away. At the time of his communication with Randolph, he affirmed that whatsoever success he might have in this suit he would remain the Queen's most affectioned servitor. Thus much he charged him to advertise Cecil and make no man alive privy hereof.

3. Before the news of the King's death, by reason of the reports that came out of France of their preparations, and that the Lord of St. John had nothing prevailed in his mission, divers consultations were had among the parties what should be their part if any force should be sent into Scotland. Their conclusion was that as many as would promise their aid should subscribe a bond to that effect. Their convention was on the 10th inst. at Dunbar; the chief of those that were there was the Lord Hume, with other of his friends in the Merse, with whom he has lately been in the north. Unto this

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convention there is privy the Earls of Huntly, Sutherland, and Eglington, and Lord Ruthven, not without suspicion for his great friendship with Lord Hume, whose journey into France Randolph thinks is stayed. The Earl of Eglington continues his purpose that way, the more because he has been lately passed by the Duke for the divorcement of his daughter. The case is somewhat strange; the wife complained of the inability of her husband, and he like to be divorced for adultery, for since his wife left, he has got a wench with child. "The Earl of Cassilis wished unto her, if she were at liberty."

4. The Earl of Argyll is daily looked for; his mother-in-law repents the bargain she made in Ireland, and will shortly return. Lord Ruthven was never here since the Parliament. Trusts that his meaning is better than the opinion men have of him. Letters are directed to all the Lords and Barons of this realm to be here the 16th proximo, as the enclosed letter imports. Sends a copy of a letter sent hence into France to divers of the ministers there; the answer thereunto is that very shortly there shall be letters sent according to the tenor thereof. Of this matter he is sure there are very few privy.—Edinburgh, 23 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Cannot send the order taken upon the Borders, as he cannot have it so soon, but sends a letter.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Received 28. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. [25]. **819.** JONES to [THROCKMORTON].

1. Excuses himself for not writing oftener on account of the matter he has in hand, which, with the attendance on his office, gives him little leisure. Does not let anything pass in which he may do him service. Mr. Middlemore was despatched hence with hopes of his [revocation], but he understands that it is in no wise thought necessary as yet, at least for six months. Advises him not to think of his coming home, but to order things for his commodity and make a virtue of necesssity. Has received a bill of 15*l.* from the Lords for his charges; Davies received one for 20*l.* for his good despatch with news of the French King's death. Has not been able to get payment until he obtained Mr. Sackville's hand. The French courier arrived with pleasant news . . . . Mr. Treasurer is dead and was buried at Westminster and a sermon preached there; he died very poor . . . . . has wept twice or thrice; medicine it is said killed him. Changes are like to ensue through this vacancy.

2. On the . . inst. the Scotch Ambassadors departed, and have been presented with about 500 crowns worth of plate, accompanied with very good words, and promises to continue the alliance between the Queen and Scotland. The chief point of their errand is altogether unanswered. The Scots

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(as far as he can gather) move their Queen to come home, and wish for a marriage there. The Bishops and others of the old crew shall be at liberty, so as they conclude to come to church to Common Prayer, and neither openly or secretly to talk or do anything prejudicial to the Queen's proceedings.

3. M. De Morrette has departed unsatisfied, and says that besides the Earl of Bedford, no man in England has offered so much as to buy him drink, and that he was the first Ambassador whom the Duke of Savoy had sent. The cause is thought to be because he had to do with a marriage. There were lately at Calais 3,000 men of war, and a number of labourers, who, together with the garrison of the town, made a show before Gravelines to have stolen the place, with the aid of two soldiers within Gravelines, who are since taken and executed.

4. Cecil has told M. De Noailles that Throckmorton's revocation depended on the declaration of the King his master; he has not been at the Court as yet, making excuse that his mourning garments are not ready. The Ambassadors of Sweden [have arrived] from the King who died in October; it is said that the new King minds to be a King in perfection and to come over here in the spring; many would fain have him marry the Queen. Mr. Horne is Bishop of Winchester, and Downham Bishop of Chester. "My Lord of Bedford is . . . . . where he keepeth his Christmas. My Lord of Hertford goeth . . . . Tremaine have a mind. Lord Hertford is his good . . . . of late the Lord Keeper . . . . the Lord Robert it is said . . . . appointing out of 6,000l. . . . . . purpose the auditors have , . . . creations begin to be made."

5. It is thought that [Lord Robert] shall be advanced to the degree of an Earl; begs that he may deliver Throckmorton's next letter to him . . . . . . friends labour to have him remove Throckmorton . . . .

6. If Cecil be master of the wards, it is judged that Mr. Mildmay or Mr. Osborne shall be assistants [in the secretaryship]. On the . . Dec. the Lords dined with Mr. Brie . . . . servant to the Lord Robert, who [wishes] to remove Mr. Gresham from his agency. His [Throckmorton's] wife has gone on Christmas Eve to Mr. . . . . . . She sent letters to him by Cavalcanti, who is gone into Flanders, and who will send the same into France; would also have sent by him but that he thought the way too long . . . . . . his matter is utterly dashed, and place . . . . . sh suits. I am in by the week already . . . . a month I will play hab or nab, I . . . . matter against me than with me for ought I . . . . me get the nature of the causes is such . . . . . leave off without an apparent reason . . . a little wiser and therefore howsoever it . . . will not trouble me."

7. Mr. Peyto is at his brother's, whither he minds to go on Wednesday . . . time; if aught happens, Throckmorton shall be advertised thereof. If he had a cipher [he could write

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Dec. [25]. more at large]; has one that he cannot use, as it is "theirs." D . . . at night 1560.

8. P. S.—The Queen and Council are in good health. "My Lord Admiral rep . . . ships go still forward . . . . The Court remaineth at West[minster]. Russes are like to have a fall . . . The Vidame of Amiens . . . Some guess my Lord . . . .

Orig. Greatly mutilated, and in a fragile condition. Endd.: 2[5] Dec. 1560. *Pp.* 7.

Dec. 27. **820.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Sends the writings omitted in his last. Reminds him of the matter he last wrote upon as of a thing in some men's heads deeply conceived. Doubts it rather to be forged at home. It is now whispered amongst them that "she" intends to marry in Denmark. Heard these matters talked of before it was possible that the news should come so far. Thereupon they have many discourses what may issue, which proceed from the clergy and their faction. Some wish her at home, for that she may not marry any sovereign Prince without the consent of the Estates, as was agreed in the contract of her late marriage, Many desire that wherever she marry, the amity between the two realms may long continue; amongst whom are those who are able to most further it. The Earl of Argyll is at Stirling. Lord James to-morrow intends to go towards him, and thence to St. Andrews, for six or eight days.

2. Is sure Cecil is not ignorant of Patrick Hume, who lately passed into France; his chief occasion is to supply Alexander Clark's place, that the Lords may be better assured of the state of things there. The Lord of St. John's has not yet made report of the French King's answer, for that few of the Lords were present. Lord Seton has not yet been here or spoken with any of the Lords. Though he will be well received, yet some there are who would that he should know that he has not so well deserved as others who have travailed for the liberty of their country. Is required by the Duke to write to him in favour of a poor man named Cuthbert Vesie, who has been out of England these four years for a slaughter, in whose behalf the Duke and Arran have themselves written to Cecil.—Edinburgh, 27—Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 28. **821.** FRENCH HOSTAGES IN ENGLAND.

Such as be named to be Hostages in England; viz.:

Le Marquis De Canilhac, of Auvergne, commonly called De Beaufort; Le Conte De Benon, brother of the Seigneur De la Tremouille; Le Baron De Courtalein, heir of the Count Chateauvillain d'Avaugour; the Provost of Paris, Nantouillet. 28 Dec. 1560.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 28. **822.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Both the Duke of Florence and his Duchess are yet at Rome. The return of the posts from the Emperor and Spain is answered to the satisfaction neither of the Pope nor Duke. Shortly after this holiday the Duke returns, as before; for albeit "*Papa omnia potest*" if these Princes would not so take the matter, the days are such that this Pope's authority might soon be put in the balance of abatement, and this will be the stay that the Duke return without a King's crown. A disputation has lately been at Rome among the Cardinals, and the Pope has had the hearing of what is the cause that France has thus rebelled from them. The Romans would conclude that the dissolute living of the French Cardinals, Bishops, and clergy, was the cause; but the French party and the Bishop who is Ambassador there say, that nothing has wrought so much in France as of late the practice in Rome of divers of the nobility of France, where they have seen such dissolute living of the clergymen, as returning into France they have persuaded the rest that the clergy of Rome is of no religion. Divers write that this Ambassador has spoken so frankly in the Pope's presence as men do marvel of it.

2. The General Council goes forth, as appears by the Bull, and yet before the appointed time there will come out a new delay. There is news that the Spaniards, unshipped again in Flanders by the King of Spain's commandment, shall come into Italy. The Turk's army towards is great, as well for the Goletta and to drive out the Spaniards of all ports of Africa, as for Malta. In the mean season the Pope takes his time, advances his kindred with all haste, and makes no Cardinals; but shortly some look for from him, "*qualche bel tratto di prete.*"—Venice, 28 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

[Dec. 29.] **823.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.*

He, having showed himself diligent and faithful in her service, is directed to abide at Edinburgh when the Estates of Scotland shall be there, and there to continue, or else with the Duke of Châtellerault, or his son, or otherwise as occasion shall move, to further the good intelligence begun between her and Scotland, and to advertise her from time to time of such occurrences as shall be meet to be known. Has ordered the Treasurer of Berwick to pay him an entertainment of [*blank*] by the day.

Draft, in Cecil's hol.

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* This and the following document are on the same sheet of paper.

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Dec. 29. **824.** RANDOLPH'S PAY.

Warrant to the Treasurer of Berwick to pay to Thomas Randolph the entertainment of [*blank*] by the day, in monthly payments.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary: 29 Dec. 1560. *P.* 1.

Dec. 30. **825.** The QUEEN to MUNDT.

He shall repair to the assembly of the German Princes. "which accord with us in profession of religion," and show them her good meaning, and deliver certain letters to the different Princes. He is to follow the enclosed instructions. Sir John Mason, Treasurer of her chamber, will see Mundt's charges satisfied.

Draft, in Cecil's writing, and endd. by him and his secretary: 30 Dec. 1560. *P.* 1.

[Dec. 30.] **826.** MEMORIAL for MUNDT.

1. He is to repair to the assembly of the Princes Protestant and to declare to every of them, (especially such as mean to keep their States free from* such as mean to offend them in the profession of the Gospel), that the Queen, considering how meet it is that the Protestants should accord amongst themselves, and perceiving how busy the Pope is to stir up daily other Potentates to offend and oppress such as he esteems adversaries to his pomp and tyranny,† wishes that they should league amongst themselves, and not permit any of their people by wage or hire to increase their adversary's part.

2. Whereas the Pope makes pretence to have a General Council, under the cloak whereof is meant to maintain and recover his tyrannous authority ;‡ the Princes Protestant should not assent thereto, except it be held in Germany, and in such place where the parties coming thither may be free from danger of apprehension; or else that none at all be agreed unto. For it is seen that no other thing is meant but a show in words of reformation of the corruption of the Prelates of the Church, and in very deed a surprise of such as do reprehend them, and consequently an augmentation of their worldly authority and pomp.

3. It will also much advance the cause if it be accorded that all soldiers who shall go out of the countries of the Princes Protestant, and serve the French or other Princes not of the Protestant religion, should first make oath that they should never employ their weapons against any Protestants.

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* Originally : From the tyranny of the Bishop of [See of] Rome.

† In the fair copy (*see* next number) "showing no hope of amendment or alteration of his tyranny."

‡ "And at the same Council to trap and take such as he shall please into his own hands." Both of these additions are by Cecil.

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[Dec. 30.] 4. The Scots in Parliament, (which was kept in August last by consent of the French Ambassadors, in the name of the King and Queen) have with one consent renounced the authority of the Pope in that realm, and received the same religion that is used in Almaine; wherein the progress is so great and acceptable through the whole realm, that no manner of difficulty or refusal is had therein. And in all other things saving this which appertains to God, the whole realm is very obedient to their Queen; ruling the realm in her name with great quietness.

5. It cannot be denied but that the whole people of Scotland, (partly for the Queen's benefits bestowed on them in saving that realm last year, and partly for love of religion,) bear more good will to the Queen of England than ever they did to any Sovereign of England. The French move the Scottish Queen to be offended therewith, although the benefit bestowed by the Queen in preservation of that realm from conquest does now by the French King's death tend manifestly to the weal of the said Scottish Queen.

6. All this Mundt shall utter at length to the Princes Protestant, and conclude with them that as the Queen means if she be provoked to send to the General Council to impart to them her resolution, so she wishes to be made privy of theirs; considering that as their cause in this point is one, so their answer and dealing may also be one.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 30.] **827.** MEMORIAL for MUNDT.

Another copy of the above, with the following addition in Cecil's writing. Whereas the Queen understands by the report of Huggins, an Englishman, (who was about October last with the Landgrave of Hesse, for obtaining licence to carry certain armour through his country towards Hamburg,) that she has received courtesy therein, and the said Huggins having reported that the Landgrave is disposed to send one of his sons to her Court; Mundt is to assure the Landgrave that the same will be welcome to the Queen, and he shall lack no favour as though he were native born.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 30. **828.** SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL, to the QUEEN.

Recommends Manuel Daranjo, whom he despatches to her upon certain important matters, and for whom he asks credence.—30 Dec. 1560.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Portug. Broadside.

Dec. 30. **829.** SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL, to the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Asks him to assist Manuel Daranjo, despatched to the Queen on certain important business.—30 Dec. 1560.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Portug. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 30. **830.** SEBASTIAN, KING OF PORTUGAL, to CECIL.

Asks him to assist Manuel Daranjo, despatched to the Queen on certain important business.—30 Dec. 1560.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Portug. Pp. 4.

Dec. 30. **831.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has not heard from him since Davis came with tidings of the French King's death; they are in some perplexity what shall be the cause. Are occupied with many vain tales of accidents in France. The Ambassador as yet hath delivered no letter from the new King to the Queen, whereby she ought to take notice of the death, "or of his joy;" so that as yet no special gentleman can be sent over for condolence. The bearer is a servant of Lord James, who was well recommended out of Scotland.—30 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—"Whatsoever reports or opinions be, I know surely that my Lord Robert himself hath more fear than hope, and so doth the Queen give him cause."
Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **832.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 19th Dec. he received her letters of the 13th, by Henry Middlemore, instructing him to tell the French King and his ministers plainly that if they mean not that the treaty shall be ratified out of hand, they may forbear to send any messengers to her; together with other matter which she had caused to be declared to the French Ambassador. At the writing thereof he perceives that she was not advertised of the late French King's death. At the end of the letter she writes of the receipt of his of the 6th, advertising the King's death, but makes no alteration in her instructions in the former part to be declared to the King and his ministers, which he could not do, the present reign requiring no such thing to be demanded. Yet as her instructions bound him to repair to the Court, and for that the other resident ministers had been with the King, the Queen Mother, and King of Navarre, to condole with some and visit others, he took occasion to ask audience of the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, which he had of the Queen Mother on the 22nd Dec.

2. At his access to her he gave the Queen's doleance for her son's death, and professions of desire for the continuance of peace. After some good words, he told her that she could well remember upon what terms the ratification of the treaty made in Scotland stood at his last audience with the late King, herself, and the Council, whereof he advertised the Queen; whereupon, when M. De Sevre had audience with her, he was told that she found it strange that such delays should be used, and that in case the King and Queen minded not to ratify the said treaty, they should stay the sending of any personages.

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3. The Queen Mother made answer that since the King was dead, it now was in the Queen of Scotland to make answers for the matters of Scotland. Throckmorton said that though the King's death might change the nature of the matters of Scotland, yet, to clear all doubts, he prayed her to devise how a perfect amity might be established. She answered that she would not fail. Throckmorton said that the Queen had not yet received knowledge of the said King's death otherwise than by his letters; but that, upon knowledge thereof from the French Ambassador, she would not fail to send a gentleman express to condole. And seeing the King standing fast by her, although he had no commission to do any message to him, yet he desired to know of the Queen Mother whether he might speak to him, and present the Queen's hearty commendations, and condolence unto him, which she prayed him to do. Which when he had done, the King thanked her, and said that he would entertain good amity towards her.

4. The Constable next presented himself to Throckmorton and asked him how the Queen did, who replied that she was in good health, and had commanded him to present her commendations to him, adding that she rejoiced that the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre desired to have him as a counsellor. The Constable assured him that there was no Prince to whom he owed his humble services more than to her. Throckmorton told him that though he was not at Court at his last audience with the late King, he doubted not but that he understood in what terms the ratification of the late peace stood. He answered that as for such matters as were betwixt the Queen and the French King, there should be no occasion given of doubt, but as for the matters of Scotland, it was in the Scottish Queen to answer. After this Throckmorton was brought to his horse by M. De Vielleville.

5. At this audience he found the Court very much altered, and yet very great; for about the King and Queen Mother he found the Constable, the Admiral, the Cardinal of Châtillon, D'Andelot, and a great many of that house, and not one of the house of Guise, nor but few of their friends.

6. Because the King of Navarre was gone to visit the Marshal St. André, (who was not well at ease,) Throckmorton sent Somers that evening to him to know when he might have access to him. He answered that as he would be occupied next morning about affairs, and their dinner and leisure afterwards was so short, and for that he desired to commune with him at some length, he asked him to come to supper next night. This he did on the 23rd, and found his brother the Cardinal of Bourbon, the Dukes of Nevers and Bouillon, the Admiral and the Count D'Eu. The King took him by the hand and led him to his bedside from all the company, and said that he was sorry that he was absent from the Court at his audience. Throckmorton remarked that the Queen

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was rejoiced that he had the chief handling of affairs, for he had chiefly in regard the true glory and Word of God in France; the rather that God had dealt very favourably with him, who lately was beset with some danger. She trusted he would entertain amity between the French King and her, so that the subjects on both sides might perceive the difference between the government of those that profess the true Word of God and such other as persecute and oppress it.

7. The King thanked her, and said that he was specially affected towards her, for that by her the true religion of God was greatly set forth through all Europe, and he trusted that by her the same should be amplified. Throckmorton said that nothing would more further it than that they should be of one mind in religion, and now that he had the power in his hands he might strike a great stroke in that matter. If the King, with his consent, agreed to accept the Council at Trent, it would not only overthrow religion in France for ever, but decay the same greatly in other places where it had taken root. He answered that they were not determined to accept the Council as published; for they had sent to Rome against the continuation and suspension of the old Council at Trent, and to demand a new Council; and although they allowed the place, they did not allow the continuation of the old that was begun in the time of Pope Paul III. Throckmorton said that they had reason so to do; for if they accepted the Council as it was published by the Bull, they would accept all the Articles which were concluded from the beginning of that Council, and so conclude before they began to talk of any matter in question, or of any reformation. The King said that this moved them to do as they had done, and that they were minded not to send to the Council, unless the German Princes either went or sent thither also. Throckmorton asked him whether he meant the Papist or Protestant Princes? he said the Protestant; and asked what the Queen minded to do in that matter? Throckmorton said that he knew not assuredly; but thought that if the Princes Protestant would send their legates thither, she would do the same. The King said that she would do well, and that every party must be content to leave off obstinacy, and give place in some things for unity's sake. He also thought that if they could not accord upon this General Council, they should make a National Council in their own country; and that if the Queen would send some learned personages thither it would do great good. He said that he was not so ambitious as to desire to rule alone, nor so wilful as to do anything of his own head. The Queen Mother, (thanks be to God, said he,) begins to take some taste of the true religion; he hopes she will bring up the King, her son, in the true fear of God. Throckmorton said he feared that the Cardinal of Lorraine and his brethren had too much credit with her, as to turn her from the Papists' religion. The King said he feared not that, for she was a wise woman, and made him believe that she reposed great

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trust and confidence in him; for a proof whereof she had agreed that M D'Anjou should marry his daughter, and that his son should marry Madame Marguerite, her daughter. Throckmorton said that these were goodly means to advance the glory of God in this realm; yet he feared it had too many adversaries. The King trusted God would bring it to a good pass, and said that as the Queen said He had done much for him, if she knew all she would indeed say so. He asked him what he thought was meant when they had him in a town enclosed, his brother in prison, (who is now in his [the speaker's] hands,) and had ordered a great band of horse and foot, Spaniards, to enter his country, but that his wife had taken good order for the matter in time. Throckmorton said that there was a bruit that the Spaniards had passage given them by Bayonne, and other forts of the French King. The King said that it was true, and that he was about to verify the letters that are yet denied. Throckmorton said that it was a strange counsel to be given to any Prince to suffer so many strangers to enter into his country and seize themselves of his forts. The King said that although he had learnt from the Queen how to forgive his enemies, still he made a difference between them and his friends, and thought that they should not have so great a power as they had before; which he thinks the Queen had done with her adversaries. Throckmorton said that she had none in her realm. The King asked whether the Queen was married, or towards marriage. Throckmorton said that she was as far from marriage as the first day that she came to her crown. The King said that he always thought she would match herself to her honour and not abase herself, as the bruit was she would. The King also desired Throckmorton to write to the Queen his opinion for an agreement between the two realms in religion; which he has done.

8. The King further said after supper, to Throckmorton, that whenever he had occasion to ask audience of the King he should send to him, and put it to his choice to come to dinner or supper with him whenever he would, either as Ambassador or otherwise privately, to devise with him at any time.

9. The management of affairs rests chiefly with the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable. Cannot but fear the Cardinal of Lorraine's finesse to bring him again into credit; because he and the Duke of Guise are in great favour with the Queen Mother. The Estates assembled at this town on the 13th Dec., but have done little or nothing; divers of them will not put forth such things as they were instructed in by other provinces now the King is dead. They say that by his death many of the people's doleances are ceased, as the government that they complained about is ceased. The government by all opinions will light upon the King of Navarre, for they cannot like that the Queen Mother, being a woman, should have the pre-eminence in matters of

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state; considering the law Salic precludes women from authority, though she be a daughter of France. Takes the King of Navarre to be either so modest or circumspect as that he will not take so great a charge upon him alone without her.

10. On 20 Dec. the Vidame of Chartres (being released from the Bastille to the Tournelles, one of the French King's houses in Paris, but as prisoner,) departed to God, and made M De Boisy, Grand Ecuyer, his uncle, his executor. He has given M. Dampville, the Constable's second son, a lordship of his, called Milly en Gatinois, near Fontainebleau, worth 3,000 crowns yearly. The Prince De Condé was delivered and sent out of the town on Dec. 24, and is gone to La Fere, in Picardy, a house of his brother, the King of Navarre, where and at Haen [Ham] he shall continue till he be called.

11. On Dec. 23, M. Morette, who was lately with Her Majesty from the Duke of Savoy, arrived. In talk with the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable, he has behaved himself so that he deserves better usage than Throckmorton hears he received in England. Being straitly demanded of a matter wherewith the Duke of Guise had incensed them very dishonourably of the Queen, he affirmed constantly that he had been misinformed. If she thinks good to make him a present, he will not depart hence this month.

12. On the 28th the Count Marsell, kinsman to Count Roussy, was with the writer and brought the names of certain gentlemen, whom the King minded to send to redeem the hostages in England, and asked him to accept them. Throckmorton replied that he had no commission to do so, but would send them to the Queen, which he accordingly does. Has heard that when the King removes hence (which shall be in twelve or fifteen days,) the Scottish Queen goes to Joinville, a house of the Duke of Guise in the skirts of Lorraine, which is a long way from any place where the King means to be this good while. Asks the Queen to instruct his successor whether he shall ride thither to her.

13. The Duke of Ferrara has sent Signor Guido Bentivoglio hither to condole. The said Duke through a distemperance in his head is out of his wits. There has been with him Charles O'Connor, the fourth son of the old O'Connor of Ireland, aged about 20. He declared that when a child he was brought to the Queen Dowager in Scotland, with whom he continued nine years, and lately at the coming away of D'Oysel came with him to France; he now submits himself to the Queen, beseeching her to grant him pardon, and permit him to return home. He promises to travail in her service with all his family and friends in Ireland.—Orleans, last of Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 17.

Dec. 31. **833.** THROCKMORTON to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Recapitulates his interviews with the Queen Mother, the King, the Constable, and the King of Navarre, as is contained

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in his letter to the Queen of the same date; but adding that he begs them not to bring the King of Navarre forward as the author or utterer of anything that passed between them. Sends them a copy of the Emperor's opinion touching the General Council, also a copy of the Bull sent from Rome for the publication of the same at Trent next Easter. Gives similar information touching the Government, the Parliament, the Vidame of Chartres, and Signor Morette, as is contained in his letter to the Queen. He then proceeds thus:

2. The Duke of Savoy takes it strange that the Lords have not answered his letters. The Bishop of Glasgow is one of the principal doers about the Scottish Queen for the matters of Scotland. Understands that the Pope minds to send shortly an Abbot, who is brother to Count Martinego, into England, by the advice of the Emperor and King of Spain, to persuade the Queen to accord and send to the Council; and that the Emperor undertakes to persuade the Princes Protestant to send their legations to the said Council.

3. "Now that death hath thus disposed of the late French King, whereby the Scottish Queen is left a widow, one of the special things your Lordships have to consider, and to have an eye to, is the marriage of that Queen. During her husband's life there was no great account made of her, for that, being under band of marriage and subjection of her husband (who carried the burden and care of all her matters), there was offered no great occasion to know what was in her. But since her husband's death, she hath showed (and so continueth) that she is both of great wisdom for her years, modesty, and also of great judgment in the wise handling herself and her matters, which, increasing with her years, cannot but turn greatly to her commendation, reputation, honour, and great benefit of her and her country. Already it appears that some such as made no great account of her, do now, seeing her wisdom, both honour and pity her. Immediately upon her husband's death she changed her lodging, withdrew herself from all company, and became so solitary and exempt of all worldliness, that she doth not to this day see daylight, and so will continue out forty days. For the space of fifteen days after the death of her said husband, she admitted no man to come into her chamber, but the King, his brethren, the King of Navarre, the Constable, and her uncles; and about four or five days after that was content to admit some Bishops and the ancient Knights of the Order, and none of the younger, saving Martigues, who having done her good service and married the chief gentlewoman of the chamber, had so much favour showed him. The Ambassadors were also lastly admitted as they came, who have all been with her to condole, saving I, which I have forborne to do, knowing not the Queen's pleasure in that behalf."

4. The Ambassador of Spain has been with her above an hour together, which is thought to be for more than the ceremony of condoling required. He has also since that time

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dined and had great conference with the Cardinal of Lorraine, and though the writer thinks the Council of Spain too wise to think of marrying her to the Prince of Spain without other commodity, yet it is not amiss to hearken to the matter, "for the using herself as she beginneth will make herself to be beloved, and to lack no good means of offers. As long as the matter shall be well handled in England, and that now in time good occasions be not let pass, the King of Spain will have little mind that way. And for my part, I see her behaviour to be such, and her wisdom and kingly modesty so great, in that she thinketh herself not too wise, but is content to be ruled by good counsel and wise men (which is a great virtue in a Prince or Princess, and which argueth a great judgment and wisdom in her), that by their means she cannot do amiss, and I cannot but fear her proceedings with the time, if any means be left and offered her to take advantage by."

5. Understands very credibly that she desires to return to Scotland, but wishes it to be at the request and suit of her subjects, to compass which she has sent Robert Lesley (who pretends title to the earldom of Rothes) to Scotland, to work by such as are hers and of the French faction. Amongst others, she holds herself sure of the Lord James, and of all the Stewarts. She mistrusts none but the Duke of Châtellerault and his party. She nothing doubts to assure to herself with easy persuasion all those who hold themselves neuters, besides the common people, who now, to have their Queen home, she thinks will altogether lean and incline to her. She will demand that the principal forts and holds shall be delivered into her hands, or to such as she shall appoint. She also works that those who shall request her to come home shall also promise all obedience, to whom she will assure all good favour that a Prince can promise to a subject.

6. The Spanish Ambassador has of late visited him, who said that though the Abbot of S. Salute could not be admitted to come into England, yet the Emperor and King of Spain have persuaded the Pope to send thither again to solicit her to send to the said Council. Throckmorton told him that he thought that she would send if it was a free Council, and no prejudice.

7. Being the other day with the Admiral, a French captain named Languedoc told him that Mr. Harleston, late Captain of Ruisbank, was his prisoner, and that he let him go into England upon his faith to return thither again by Easter last, or send 1,500 crowns for his ransom. He prayed Throckmorton as did the Admiral, to write hereof to their Lordships, that he might have reason therein. Sends his request in writing herewith. Hears that the French King is about to change his Ambassador in England; there is some talk of M. De Noailles. On Nov. 6 there passed George Dudley, a Knight of Rhodes (brother to Henry Dudley), coming from Malta; by him Throckmorton wrote to them concerning

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himself only, and sent the copy of the letter which he received from Sir Francis Inglefield, dated at Rome. Has not yet heard of his arrival.—Orleans, last of December 1560. *Signed. Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 20.

Dec. 31. **834.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. By his letters to the Queen and the Lords, Cecil may perceive the proceedings of the writer and the state of things here since his despatch of Dec. 9. The writer has sent to the Queen his letter to Lethington, unsealed, for her to allow the same; begs Cecil to seal it and send it by his next despatch, and to let Francis Lenant, the Scotch merchant of Edinburgh, perceive that he has done amiss in delivering the packet to the Regent of Scotland, whereby sundry letters addressed to Scotchmen here from their friends are in a way to occasion some trouble. He is a very lewd person; he has the Queen's passports to come and go through England; it will be well to say something of him to those in authority in Scotland. Prays him to help to repair the injury done to M. De Morette, the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador, as since his return he has said very well of Cecil to the great personages here, who have been very curious to know of him touching the Queen, her marriage, and her Council, unto whom he has so behaved himself that Throckmorton must say he is an honest and good-natured man. Has spoken of him to the Queen and Lords.

2. The house of Guise does presently bear small rule; the continuance and hope they have is of the King of Spain, who for religion and other respects will help their credit. The principal managing of affairs is with the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable; therefore the Queen's letters to them, and his instructions who shall come hither, should be framed thereafter.

3. As the King of Spain will earnestly travail to repress religion, so it is the Queen's policy to be as diligent to advance it. He sees that if she does all the good offices that are necessary, the true religion is very like to take place in France, and so throughout all Europe. Has lately addressed himself to the Admiral, who for his virtue and wisdom is much esteemed; he has great credit above all others with the King of Navarre and his uncle, the Constable. Finds by him that if the Queen will put to an earnest mind and hand in this matter, it will be here well accepted and work very good effect.

4. He [the Admiral] thinks the General Council cannot take place, but that the King must assemble a National Council, whereunto if the Queen send some great learned man, he does not doubt all will be well; in the meantime he wishes good intelligence and mutual conference between the Princes by their ministers. Will declare at good length when he comes home what his discourse was on those matters. Wishes the Queen to write a friendly letter to the Admiral

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by him who shall come next hither, who should be here before the 18th January, as the Queen of Scots will depart hence for Joinville about the 20th.

5. "But if Her Majesty do so foully forget herself in her marriage as the bruit runneth here, never think to bring anything to pass, either here or elsewhere. I would you did hear the lamentation, the declamation, and sundry affections which hath course here for that matter. Sir, do not so forget yourself as to think you do enough because you do not further the matter; remember your mistress is young, and subject to affections; you are her sworn counsellor, and in great credit with her; you know there be some of your colleagues which have promoted the matter; there is nobody reputed of judgment and authority that doth to Her Majesty disallow it, for such as be so wise as to mislike it, be too timorous to show it; so as Her Majesty's affection doth find rather wind and sail to set it forward than any advice to quench it, my duty to her, my good will to you, doth move me to speak plainly." Prays him to procure the Queen's good grace and clemency upon young Thomas Oliver.

6. Has an inkling of a matter that should have heed taken to it in time. It is no matter that shall be handled by the rulers here, nor does it directly touch this State. One of the best places to decipher it is Venice; Guido Cavalcanti is the fittest to be chosen for that purpose, if he were for a time the Queen's agent to the Signory. The parties who have to do in this matter are these:—the Emperor, the Kings of Spain, Denmark, and Sweden, the Pope, the Queen of Scotland, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and the Dukes of Austria and Guise. The matter is, that the Duke of Austria shall marry the Queen of Scotland, and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden two of the Emperor's daughters. These matters are like to be treated with great secresy. Cavalcanti has great means to know what shall be contrived either at Venice or Rome, and for the time the Queen has need of an instrument which shall be able to tell more than the news of the Rialto, and either Rome or Venice are the places to decipher the secret practices of Princes.

7. The Ambassador of Spain has just visited him, who did, amongst other matters, "earnestly require me to tell him whether the Queen, my mistress, were not secretly married to the Lord Robert; for, said he, I assure you, M. l'Ambassadeur, this Court is full of it, and whatsoever any man doth make your mistress believe, assure yourself there was never Princess so overseen if she do not give order in that matter betimes. The bruits of her doings, said he, be very strange in all Courts and countries. He said the Queen, your mistress, doth show that she hath honour but for a few in her realm, for no man will advise her to leave her folly;—with other things which were grievous for me to hear."

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8. Encloses copies of his letters to the Lord Robert Dudley* and the Queen, to remove suspicion of double and indirect dealings.

Copy, slightly injured in the outer margin. Endd.: Ult. Decembris 1560, by Mr. N. Tremaine, *and (by Throckmorton's son)* Dissuading the dishonourable matching with the Lord of Leicester. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 31. **835.** Original of the above, as despatched.—Orleans, last of Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Dec. 31. **836.** MEMORIAL for THROCKMORTON.

"Things to be answered to the Ambassador in France at the next despatch from the Queen and Council."

1. The Queen to write kind letters to the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable.

2. To write to the Queen of Scotland, if the Queen thinks good.

3. To bring letters to the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon, the Duke of Guise, and the Admiral.

4. If the Queen of Scotland is gone to Rheims, or Joinville, before his coming that shall condole, etc., whether he shall go where she shall be?

5. To bring copies of all such letters as the Queen shall write.

6. To know her pleasure for Charles O'Connor's pardon.

7. To remind her for M. De Morette's present, the same to be sent by the next; and such of the Council as the Duke of

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Harl. 6990. 2.
Wright, i. 58.
Stevenson's Illust. 84.

* THROCKMORTON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

1. Since the death of the late King [Francis II.] things proceed so that those that were most desirous to trouble England shall not have so ready means to execute their malice. Trusts this will be no occasion to make her less considerate, or her Council less provident, for assuredly the Queen of Scotland, her cousin, carries herself so honourably, advisedly, and discreetly, that he cannot but fear her progress. It were to be wished that one of these two Queens of the isle of Britain were transformed into the shape of a man, to make so happy a marriage as thereby there might be an unity of the whole isle and their appendances. Whoever is conversant in stories will perceive that estates have by no one thing grown so great, and lasted in their greatness, as by marriages. The proof is notoriously seen by the house of Austria, in whose hands the half of Europe is at this day, which is come to pass by marriage only. Their first ancestor, not many years ago, was a mean Count of Hapsburg in Switzerland. As they have come to this greatness by this means, so that race retains still that principle to retain and increase their greatness. Believes his Lordship shall see it verified, by bestowing of the Prince of Spain and the Emperor's children in marriage.

2. Lately here [Paris] arrived from thence [Spain] M. De Morette, that was sent in legation from the Duke of Savoy to the Queen. In his [Throckmorton's] simple opinion it was evil forgotten that he had no present; this is a new discourtesy shown to him and to his master that was never used to any Prince or Prince's minister. The honour that his master did to Her Majesty deserved good acceptation. Since his return to this Court he has made so good reports of her, of her Council, and all her ministers, as he deserves not to be forgotten. Begs his Lordship that the gentleman who shall come hither to condole might bring the said M. De Morette a chain of 400 or 500 crowns from her.—From Orleans, the last day of December 1560.

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Dec. 31. Savoy wrote to, to be moved whether they will write to him again.

8. To have answer for the acceptation of the new hostages; named Dec. 28.

9. To have answer touching the ransom of Mr. Hurleston, late Captain of Ruisbank.

10. To have answer of his letter to the Queen.

11. To send the Laird of Lethington the said Ambassador's letter.

Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec.] **837.** GOVERNMENT of FRANCE.

It is thought the government of affairs shall be ordered thus: the Queen Mother, principal; the King of Navarre, the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon, the Duke of Guise, the Constable, the Marshals Brissac and St. Andre and the Chancellor, to be counsellors. *Signed:* N. Throckmorton.

Orig. Written on a leaf of paper, headed: Practice discovered at Calais. *Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

[Dec.] **838.** The QUEEN to [the QUEEN MOTHER OF FRANCE].*

Condoles on the death of the late King and congratulates on the accession of the present King. Is especially glad to be informed by the English Ambassador of the Queen's desire to reform the abuses in religion at present so rife and to endeavour to re-unite Christendom, on which heads the Ambassador will communicate with her more fully.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

[Dec.] **839.** The QUEEN to [the KING OF NAVARRE].

She has commissioned her Ambassador, Throckmorton, to assure him of her desire to support his [the King's] administration of the present government of France along with the Queen Mother. Hopes that they will aim at the reformation of abuses and the union of Christendom.

Draft. Fr. P. 1.

[Dec.] **840.** The QUEEN to [the CONSTABLE MONTMORENCY].

She has heard of the valuable services he has rendered to the advancement of true Christianity, and of his efforts for the removal of the great abuses which have been dominant until the present time. Hopes he will persevere in these, aiming at the union of Christendom. She has commissioned her Ambassador to discuss these subjects with him more fully.

Draft. Fr. Pp. 2.

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* This and the two following letters are written on the same sheet of paper. *Endd.:* A portion [*sic*] of those letters that are to be sent from thence hither, if you shall think so good.—N. Throckmorton.

Dec. 31. **841.** JONES to THROCKMORTON.

1. Beseeches him to decipher this letter himself. Directs this letter as it is, for that it is committed to the conveyance of the French Ambassador. Is ready to go to horse towards his old mansion to Drayton. Wrote on Christmas Eve by George Barnesby, Lord Robert's servant. Mr. Secretary is Master of the Wards, and Steward of Westminster, an office worth three hundred marks a-year. He still keeps the privy seal and executes the secretaryship; whereby he declares his ability for execution of many offices without other aid. Thought that some of the windfalls happened by Mr. Treasurer's death would have lighted upon Throckmorton; but there blew so many contrary winds as nothing can pass the sea, nor he come over. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain will be Treasurer and Mr. Wroth Vice-Chamberlain.

2. It is said that Lord Robert about Twelvetide shall be created Earl of Leicester, and his brother Earl of Warwick. Mr. Secretary is the only minister for Lord Robert, and so has been a good time; this comes from a good place, and how it is to be credited the circumstance of some doings can well declare. Fears that Throckmorton's friendliness has at his hands been used thereafter. Asks him to take no knowledge thereof at his hands.

3. Mr. Tamworth has said that all goes well on their side, and that some matters shall come to pass sooner than was looked for; and preachers convert their sermons that we may have no strangers to rule over us. Mr. Killigrew is often with the French here, and knows their occurrents "The Bishops and others of the old crew" will not receive their liberty upon the conditions proposed unto them, and mentioned in his last. My Lady has not yet returned to town.—London, New Year's Eve, 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Injured by damp. A few portions in cipher, deciphered. Add.: A M. mon mary, M. De Throckmorton. *Endd.:* 1 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 31. **842.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Is much comforted by his letter of Christmas Day thanking his diligence "in reformation of Northumberland's disorders." Perceives how Cecil esteems his [Grey's] favour to France and the house of Guise, to whom he bears such good will as they have given him cause. Whereas the writer is required to lay strait watch that the base money should not be gathered and sent into Scotland, it has been one of his chiefest cares; for the more surety whereof he has comforted the soldiers to search the passengers, and has from time to time appointed his own household servants to the same. This he will continue till such time as the Lords of the Council shall appoint a searcher with some reasonable fee.—Berwick, last of December, 1560. *Signed.*

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Dec. 31. 2. P. S.—Desires that a Marshal may be sent, as he is left without any man who can counsel discreetly.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **843.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Wrote on the 17th that the death of the French King might cause the assembly of the Protestant Princes to be postponed; but he has now learnt for certain that they will meet on the 20th Jan. at Naumberg in Thuringia, to the number of three Electors, and twenty-one other Princes. This place is chosen because it is equally convenient for the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and the Elector Palatine, and also for the Princes of Saxony, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Hesse, and Anhalt. The Duke of Wurtemberg has determined to set out on the 8th. It is probable that they will deliberate as to the conditions on which they will assent to the General Council, for it is affirmed that the Pope desires that the Council of Trent should be continued; and because the dispute about the mode of the Presence in the Sacrament of the Supper has broken out again, whereupon the Princes will enjoin moderation on their preachers, and that they shall abstain from abusive and libellous words. Desires to be informed speedily whether he is to go to the assembly of the Princes.—Strasburg, 31 Dec. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—This letter will reach Antwerp by Jan. 6, and the Court four days after; the deliberation and answer will take up four more; the answer will arrive at Antwerp on the 18th and will reach him late on the 25th. It will take him nine days to get to Naumberg, which will make it 4th Feb. It is probable that the Princes will be occupied about fourteen days in their deliberations.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

[Dec.] **844.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

"A brief note of all such sums of money as that I, Thomas Gresham, have received and paid for Your Majesty's behoof since 21 Dec. 1558." viz.:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sum total paid -	339,996	13	4
Sum total received -	337,958	14	0
	2,037	19	4

exclusive of charges for transportation of armour. *Signed by Gresham.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 1560. *Pp.* 4.

[Dec.] **845.** The QUEEN'S DEBTS in FLANDERS.

1. Money prolonged and taken up from the payment of the Syngzon Mart, 1560, till the payments of the Cold Marte 1560, being six months.

2. Sum total, with interest and brokerage, 92,232*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

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[Dec.] **846.** ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICS ABROAD.

A list of twenty-seven names of Englishmen, chiefly priests, and deacons, with sums of thirty or twenty florins placed after their names, being the amount of the alms awarded to them by King Philip. Dr. Story and Henry Jolliffe, almoner to the late Queen Mary, are provided by the King's special letters to the Duke with one hundred florins a-piece out of the abbey of St. Gertrude in Louvain. Mr. Bell is with Lady Dormer. If her Grace likes, the writer will send some of these forms to be corrected and altered, and having been put into Spanish by Mr. Kempe, they may be sent to Gayns to procure it to be signed.

Endd.: Names of certain in Louvain; for the distribution of the King's alms. *Pp.* 2.

[Dec.] **847.** BOND for the APPEARANCE of LORD GREY.

Bond by Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, Sir John Ker of Farnihurst, and Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham to the Queen in 1,000*l.* for the surrender of the Lord Gray of Scotland, taken prisoner in the late wars.

Draft. Lat. and Engl. Pp. 3.

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Jan. 1. **848.** REVENUE of SPAIN.*

An account of the revenue and expenditure of the King of Spain, specifying the sources whence it arises. The total income is 9,087,166 ducats, the expenditure 6,929,000 ducats.

Copy, signed by Valerio Sereno. Endd. Span. Pp. 4.

Jan. 1. **849.** REVENUE of SPAIN.

An account of the income and expenditure of the King of Spain, together with the conditions of a papal subsidy.†

Endd. Span. Pp. 13.

Jan. 1. **850.** The FRENCH FLEET.

1. The conditions of a papal subsidy granted to France for the augmentation of the fleet, viz., an annual subsidy of 300,000 ducats, whereof 50,000 are to be spent in maintaining a fleet of galleys to serve against infidels and heretics, to commence from the calends of January 1561, and to continue for five years. Annual accounts are to be rendered to such Prelate as shall be appointed by the Pope. Two years are to be allowed

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* A duplicate of this document is in the B. M. Vesp. c. vi. 209.

† A duplicate of the latter portion of this paper occurs in the next number.

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for preparing the fleet, which is to carry the ensign of the Church.

2. An addition was afterwards made of 60,000 ducats per annum for providing ten more galleys.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

[Jan. 1.] **851.** WATCH and WARD at BERWICK.

1. An order for watch within the town of Berwick, as well for the old walls as the new works, devised by the Lord Grey, which may be executed if the Queen and Council shall allow it, till the new fortifications be put in strength."

2. For watch of the old wall, viz., at the point of the W.N.W., at Windmill Hill and at St. Marygate, at each two men; at the Bell House, the Bell Tower, the Red Tower, Sands' Tower, the Little Tower, St. Nicolas Tower, Coniers' Bulwark, the Square Tower, Shoregate and Briggate, at each three men; in all, thirty-six men.

3. For stand-watch at the gates, viz., at the bulwark between St. Marygate, at the Cowgate, Briggate, Shoregate, on the pier and on the bridge; in all, eight men.

4. The round search-houses at Shoregate and Marygate, consisting of two parties of twelve men each, to be continually sending out patrols to see that the sentinels did their duty. The officers on duty are personally to visit the different posts. The stand-watch at the castle to continue as established. Sixteen footmen to scout nightly without the walls. Captain Pragle and fifty men with the old garrison are lodged in the old town, without the new works. At the alarm, the new piece is to be manned on the bulwarks and curtains by the different captains posting their men at intervals of nine feet all round the walls. The townsmen to assemble with their weapons in the market-place, under Captains Baker and Lambert, pensioners. The labourers also to repair to the market-place under Captains Ingleby and Aldey, pensioners, and have weapons delivered to them out of the Queen's store. Eighteen men shall watch nightly, one on every bulwark and curtain of the new piece, and twelve men to search them. Every captain shall watch the second day after his night watch with ninety-one men, viz., his lieutenant with thirty men at the Briggate, himself and serjeant at the Cowgate with fifty men, whereof twenty shall repair to St. Mary's-gate morning and evening to let cattle out and in the town; at the Shoregate ten men and a corporal or the ensign. Six horsemen shall daily ride out at the gates' opening to seek the suspect places.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 9.

[Jan. 1.] **852.** JOHN BRIGANTYNE to CECIL.

1. Whereas the Queen has sent her letters to the Countess of Emden in behalf of such goods as may be saved of the two wrecks of Hamburg appertaining to her, the Countess has

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received them and given an honourable answer, that whatever is done by her subjects, there shall be no time lost for the recovery of the same. Wrote furthermore of the staple that the Dantzickers have procured here, for which the house of Burgundy (not contented, because it is a great incommodity to Amsterdam and all Holland,) has written to the Countess somewhat sharp threatenings, which are not the first.

2. The young Earl of Emden, who was in prison in Sweden, is arrived. Supposes by his great preparations that the young King intends in the beginning of the year to see England. At Helsingburg are in making ten new ships for the King. One of his brothers is of late dead. Three ships transported this Earl out of Sweden through the Sound, and because the Admiral would not acknowledge himself to be within the dominions of the King of Denmark, was twice shot through, and like to have grown to further inconvenience if he had not struck. There is a rumour of war between Duke Henry of Brunswick and the Archbishop of Mentz. The Duke of Grabenhagen has married the daughter of Duke Henry, who promised his son-in-law to be a means with the Archbishop of Mentz that the country of Exfeld (which the Duke impignorated to the Archbishop,) might be redeemed for that sum of money which he received of him, which the Bishop refuses, and demands a great interest for the time. The country is small, but fertile. There are mustered in Hesse 1,200 horse and ten ensigns of foot, but in whose behalf he knows not.—Emden. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—The Lady of Emden has given her third part to the Queen; of all wrecks, such as save it have one part, the lord of the soil another, the owner the third. The Chancellor has shown himself a furtherer in this matter. Sir Thomas Gresham has been very diligent in sending his servants, who no less diligently have caused to be recovered almost 700 more courriers and dags, so that there is on the point of 2,700 courriers and dags.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Recd. 3 January 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 1. **853.** The Earl of Morton to Cecil.

Cecil will remember that he travailed with him for transporting his cousin, Robert Douglas, pledge for the Lord James, either to the Court or to Cambridge. His cousin urgently requests him to desire Cecil to take order for him to be brought to the Court, and afterwards to have him placed as the Queen may think best.—Berwick, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 1 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 1. **854.** Maitland to Cecil.

1. A letter was written from the Lords of the Council to Lord Wharton in favour of two Scottish merchants who were

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Jan. 1. stayed by him at Berwick in Queen Mary's days, which Maitland caused to be delivered at his house on St. Stephen's Day, "as we passed that way." Perceives by his answer that the poor men will find no favour at his hands unless it come by commandment from above, for he is not contented that they have complained to the Council. Prays Cecil to show them favour, who he trusts are in London.

2. The pledges at Newcastle are very desirous to be changed to some other place; they have willed him to speak to their friends for discharging of their expenses, which he delays to do till he hears from Cecil. Would be glad to hear somewhat from France, and asks himto forward the enclosed packet to Throckmorton.—Berwick, New Year's Day. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 1 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 1. **855.** MAITLAND to THROCKMORTON.

Wrote to him lately out of London, desiring to know the present estate and government of France. Earnestly desires answer; and further, that he will cause certain writings to be delivered in Paris.—Berwick, 1 Jan. 1560.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 1. **856.** ALEXANDER CLARK to CECIL.

Professions of desire to do the Queen service, and to maintain her realm in liberty. For long time by past has laboured for the same, as Cecil has doubtless been informed by Throckmorton. Has so used Lord Seaton with gentle persuasions, as well here at home as by the way, "that he has confessed of these enterprizes that your old friends had prepared for your country in the beginning of this instant year." Of the great preparations of their army Cecil doubtless has advertisement from Throckmorton, but of this particular enterprise he has heard nothing, which is, that before Lord Seaton's departing he was called to Privy Council, none being present but the Duke, the Cardinal, and two devisers of forts, where they made him swear the great oath of fidelity, that he would not divulge their enterprise to any creature, and asked his counsel in that matter. They showed him the platform and portrait of Holy Island, beside Berwick, and within the sea. They had drawn it upon paper, and had the same made in form and portrait in clay, and such like; with two fortresses made of clay that they were minded to have made in the said island, and in each fort 400 harquebussiers; and the King's galleys and ships were to have taken their ordnance, munitions, and victuals, as well at Calais as other places, and to have made such provision that the galleys should have always remained at the island, together with some ships to have troubled those coasts and seas. There should have been as many as 300 ships to have made their descent there forth of France, the east seas, Hamburg, and other parts, and they minded to have taken Berwick by siege. And this they thought most assuredly to have put to execution ere the end of May next

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following, and made account in their hearts and minds as a thing already done; which, if it should have come to pass, would have been a great trouble to England and the whole ruin of Scotland. It will be well to give order herein, albeit the devices of this enterprise shall not be in so great credit, because of the death of the King, yet it is not [well] to trust to any of their friendship, whosoever shall govern, whether it be the King of Navarre or the Constable.—Edinburgh, 1 Jan. *Signed:* Alexander Clark.*

Orig. Add.: To Sir W. Cecil . . . Be this delivered with speed to his own hands. *Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 1 Jan. 1560. Alexander . . . .† to my master. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 1. **857.** FRANCIS EDWARDS to CECIL.

1. Wrote last on the 11th and 15th Dec., signifying the storms well pacified and shipping all ceased. Since, the clouds [the French King] lost his light. Has perused the coasts and found all merchants discharged. May be sure their outward marts are ended, and other marts are none toward but such as are used in peace. The Congregations of Rouen and Dieppe have sent to the King for licence to preach the Word of God openly. In the mean time (specially in Dieppe) the congregation once a day meet in a great house, where they preach, marry, and baptise; and use like service after the order of Geneva. This day he has seen together in the said house, of men, women, and children above 2,000 in a company. The like they use in Rouen, but not such numbers. They hope to have the Word of God preached in place of liberty, otherwise they fear the people will not live quietly. It is bruited that the young French King is sick. M. De Fosse governs the town and castle again.—Dieppe, 1 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Cecil shall receive his apricot trees to plant in the next ship; intends to send other strange fruits.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 2. **858.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

On Tuesday, the last of December, the Ambassadors of Scotland arrived here, and after he had received and accompanied them to their lodgings, because he could not entreat them to sup with him that night he spared them until the morrow, being New Year's Day; and in the morning at the church heard the order of the Berwick service together, which they liked very well. And afterwards the Earl Morton, seeming to crave the sight of part of the new works, Lord Grey caused him to be brought through such places as he thought convenient, and made them a soldier's dinner with his most courteous and gentle manner of entertainment. In the afternoon he intercommuned with them of the articles mentioned

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* This signature has been intentionally defaced, and another one apparently cut out.

† Here also the name is defaced.

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in the Council's last letter, and found them very agreeable and well disposed to advance all kinds of reformations. So after some discourse of the article touching marriages between the two nations, (their opinion wherein shall be severally touched in his report upon consultation,) they departed accompanied with a good number of gentlemen unto the bounds, very well contented with their good entertainment. Tomorrow he sets forward to meet with the Wardens at Hexham. —Berwick, 2 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., stained by damp. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 3. **859.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Despatched Mr. Nicolas Tremaine to the Queen and them with his proceedings at his last audience on the last Dec. Understands that the King is minded to send M. De Rouquerolle, chief of the late King's chamber, (and now, by the death of his brother, called M. De Humieres,) into Scotland, to request the Estates to continue their ancient league with France; that he will forget all unkindness, and will accord to all their demands and travail to assuage their doleances. They can better consider how necessary it is for the Scots to return to their own home, and accept these good offers, and also that the Queen bears them now in her hands, and may dispose of them at her pleasure, but that they will not be long carried so unless they see some speedy likelihood of assured hope, their Queen being a widow and desirous to return home. This will soon alter their devotion, whatsoever the Queen has done for them, unless they see other fruit than driving off. It is not likely they will leave a certain for an uncertain. If Scotland falls away from them again, then the Queen is in as evil or worse terms than any of her predecessors, considering she wants Calais, which she will never have again except it be recovered as it was lost.—Orleans, 3 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. **860.** The EARL OF ARRAN to THROCKMORTON.

Thanks for his writing received from Alexander Clerk. Is glad that Lord St. John has handled his commission so honestly. As for the French preparations, the Scotch believe that they have ceased. If Throckmorton hears of any preparation against Scotland the writer prays for advertisement. Sends this bearer, Captain Forbes, to the King of Navarre, to gratify him of the goodness he was towards the writer when he was in France, and to know of all proceedings there.— Edinburgh, 3 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 3. **861.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. This morning the Earl of Arran gave him knowledge that he was minded within a day or two to send his servant,

Jan. 3.

Captain Forbes, into France; his message should be to return thanks to the King of Navarre for his old friendship, and to retain him always in good opinion. Has great presumption that some more secret matter is meant than is openly signified. Since the King's death divers conceits have troubled his [Arran's] mind, and many tales have been whispered into his ears, both of the small favour of the Queen towards him, and how patent a way God has made to match him, being heir apparent, with her who is already in the right of succession. He thinks in time to prevent anything that might be wrought to his disadvantage. He has also written to the Constable. "Of all these matters there is no man privy except Knox, and he whom he trusteth with the whole." The Earl has himself written his commendations to Throckmorton by the same messenger, and also required Randolph to write, which he has done. Will advertise further particulars.

2. It is said that the Ambassadors are this night at Tantallon. They have so wisely governed their affairs that they have themselves prevented the tidings of the fruit which shall ensue of their legation. Though divers suppose that it is not such as is desired, yet are they not without hope of a perpetual amity between the two nations. Lucinet of the Inch and the Comptroller have presented their services to the Earl of Arran. They were much better said unto, than trusted. The Lords are all absent, but intend shortly to be here. Lord Seaton has not yet been in this town, nor seen of any of the Lords. Some wish him better than he deserves, others would be glad of some assurance for his good meaning for time to come. Alexander Clark has requested the writer to see his letters conveyed to Cecil and Throckmorton. Trusts that the Laird of Lethington will bring some word of his return. Desires Cecil to remember that he has been out of his country for six years before the Queen's coming to the crown, and now the space he has been in Scotland, so little to his contentation.—Edinburgh, 3 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 3. **862.** BULL of the CRUZADA.

Abstract of the Bull of the Cruzada, lately published by Pope Pius IV. against the Turks, containing a notice of the privileges thereby granted and the terms upon which they may be obtained. A blank in the document is filled in with the name of Guillermo Fayr, P. Appended are a form of absolution and a summary of the Indulgences.—Toledo, 3 Jan. 1561. *Signed* (*with stamp*): J. Episcopus Lucensis.

Span. Printed broadside.

Jan. 4. **863.** POPE PIUS IV. to the KING OF NAVARRE.

Thanks for the reception given to the bearer in matters respecting the Catholic religion and the Papal state.—Rome, 4 Jan. 1561.

Copy. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1561.
Jan. 4. **864.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. They write from Rome that the Holy Father on St. Stephen's Day (it being also the day of his creation) feasted the Cardinals, Dukes, and Duchesses that were at Rome. He invited all the Ambassadors, and those of France and Spain fell out for the higher place. The former said that if he did not have his place, he would return to the King, which very much displeased the Pope; who, having consulted the Cardinals, resolved that Vargas and the Contè of Tendiglia should return to their lodgings, and that the French Ambassador should be retained, preserving yet (as the Spaniards say) the judgment to more leisure and a wiser consultation.

2. The old Contè of Petigliano, (whose estate the son enjoys,) has resigned this week the same to the Pope, who has given it to the Duke of Florence, so this spring they expect this Duke will seek it by arms. On Saturday last (which was the Innocents' Day,) the Duke of Florence left Rome and returned towards Florence again, not a King, but a Duke as before. The King of Spain was half persuaded, but the Emperor would not assent, yet praising the Pope's desire to advance his house. The Pope's Legate has said to the Emperor before that the Duke did not seek it, but the Pope was desirous of his advancement. The Pope has promised to the Duke of Savoy a number of horsemen and footmen to set upon Geneva, and the Duke begins to prepare for that purpose. The Emperor has concluded a marriage for one of his daughters with the Duke of Mantua. The Duke of Florence offers his son and heir for one of his daughters, hoping by that means to win in the end the crown of a King of Tuscany. Another of the Emperor's daughters will be given to the Duke of Parma's son, who is at present in Spain. They still talk of the Council at Trent, but none of any discourse can be persuaded it will take any effect.—Venice, 4 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 4. **865** Copy of the first part of the above.
Williamson's transcript. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 6. **866.** The EARL OF ARRAN to CECIL.

Thanks for the good will contained in his letter from Westminster, 16th Dec.; and desires a safe conduct for the bearer, whom he is sending into France to the King of Navarre.—Edinburgh, 6 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. Forbes. *Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1561.
Jan. 7.

867. CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN.*

By the last ordinary which departed hence he wrote to her a whole discourse of what he had past with the King

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1560.
Nov. 3.
B. M.
Vesp. C. vii., 133.

* CHAMBERLAIN to the QUEEN.

1. Has been informed by the Count De Feria that the King has sent to the Inquisition to understand what matter they had against the writer's cook, who answered that they meant to examine him upon certain matters, and no further. This, (with other matters, not here to be inserted,) breeds in him greater suspicion than heretofore how to seek his own surety. Thinks the matter is protruded towards himself; it therefore means a plain quarrel. Will apply to the King, who probably (as the writer hears from Feria) will answer that the authority and jurisdiction of the Inquisition is supreme, and that against the same he cannot warrant him. If so, from this time the writer will be reputed no more as Ambassador, but a private person.

2. Has been asked what Ambassador she lately sent into Germany; fears there are some great matters a brewing, and longs for one hour's talk with her.

3. Cannot think the Inquisition can have any jurisdiction over him. "I am the more afraid in this case of the Inquisition, doubting least they would charge me that in my own person I had not at Easter last followed their order."

4. Has again talked with Feria, who said that the writer's cook should be examined, but the writer did not obey the Inquisitor's message willing the cook to be sent to them, he and his being exempt from their jurisdiction and all other. Feria said that though Challoner were a public minister, his servants were not so reputed; the writer sustained the contrary. Told Feria he found a great change in a small time, and said he would seek access to the King himself in the matter. To this the Count was unwilling, he being six leagues hence, but the writer will to-morrow repair thither.

5. Hopes she will provide for the worst. It is universally reckoned that England is now at the worst, and of least force.—Toledo, 3 Nov. 1560. *Signed.*
Orig. A few portions in cipher, deciphered. Pp. 6.

1560.
Dec. 13.
B. M.
Vesp. C. vii. 139.

The QUEEN to CHAMBERLAIN.

1. Received his letters of the 3 Nov. on 30th. In reply, informs him of the state of affairs between herself and France in consequence of the refusal of the latter to confirm the treaty. The French King having informed her that he was about to send two Ambassadors to state the causes of delay, and then to proceed to Scotland, she has replied, through Throckmorton, that if they had no further instructions than these they might stay at home. The Lords of Scotland at that time coming to Court, she called them and, in the presence of the French Ambassador, charged them (upon his authority) with lack of duty to their Sovereign; to which they answered that since the treaty of Edinburgh they had given no offence to the King or Queen, and required the Ambassador to state wherein they had offended. He answered that he had no particular matter wherewith to burden them. She then charged the Scottish Ambassadors to continue in their duties, otherwise they should have no token of her good will.

2. Desiring that the Spanish Ambassador should know her proceedings, she sent to him Sir Ambrose Cave and Sir John Mason, with declaration of the apprehension of Chamberlain's man. The Ambassador answered that he knew not of it, but if the offence was public, then his master could not stay the punishment, having in such cases submitted himself to the authority of the Inquisitors, without any dispensation; but if the offence were within the house, then the King would probably provide for Chamberlain's indemity. "Surely we must needs require you to take good heed and circumspection to the order of your servants, who for lack of consideration, may by their demeanour abroad in churches, or otherwise, give occasion to deserve such punishment there as shall not be meet for us to seek the remission thereof. Nevertheless, at this present we wish that you should by all good means recover the stay of this matter, and hereafter to cause more regard to be given for avoiding of the like."

3. Chamberlain's revocation is decided on, and suspended only until she knows Philip's resolution touching his repair unto his Low Countries.

4. After her letters were thus far written came intelligence of the French King's death, which may occasion many changes. In the meantime, therefore, she will provide for her own affairs. The Lords of Scotland depart homeward within one or two days, who are fully bent to continue constantly in good devotion to her and her realm. She has never required more of them than tended to the liberty of Scotland from conquest, and of England from invasion. She

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Jan. 7.

and his Council. Has not presently other matter of advertisement, except that the King sends Don John Menriques to the new French King, whose message is both to condole with him and to confirm the treaties; wherefore, if it be so that this King makes offer before they claim the same of him, she may think some mystery in the matter that the like dealing with her has been deferred hitherto.—Toledo, 7 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. A small portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 7. **868.** CHAMBERLAIN to the COUNCIL.

Desires them to consider what he has advertised by his letters to the Queen, touching the ratification of the treaties betwixt England and the King of Spain, which, together with the friendship here made to him, gives great satisfaction. If he could obtain licence to make a step home he would be much bound to them.—Toledo, 7 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. A small portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 7. **869.** CHAMBERLAIN to CECIL.

Has little matter to advertise, but that is of some moment; wherein Cecil may consider what is necessary, for notwithstanding all the friendship towards the Queen that he has found in this King, the delaying of that matter [brings] him no satisfaction. Longs for the arrival of his successor here. Desires for his better furniture homewards to have a commission to take such English ships as he can find meet to transport him and his train.—Toledo, 7 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. A small portion in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 10. **870.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Since his letter of the 3d, the old Duchess of Ferrara sent, desiring him to come to her lodgings, which he did on the 6th, and was received with great courtesy by the Duchess,

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never refused to accept Philip as umpire between her and France, but last year, when her army was before Leith, it was motioned that it should retire, and the controversy betwixt her and the French be committed to Philip; to which she answered that she would not agree to revoke her army. If it had not been sent before the arrival of M. De Glajon, she would have stayed it upon assurance by Philip that all things should stay upon the French part, and would then have committed the whole to his arbitrament.

5. Having been moved to show favour to the Lady Dormer, who is in Flanders, and Clarentius, who is in Spain, she has partly answered by the Spanish Ambassador and partly by the enclosed letter to the King. It is without precedent to grant a subject to be always absent from the country, yet if they will return and live quietly they shall have her favour. She cannot revoke him for the present.

6. P. S.—Marvels that Sir Richard Shelly and [*blank*] Harvey remain in Spain, not having her licence; he shall, before witnesses, admonish them to return home.

Copy, headed: 13 Dec. 1560. M. from the Queen to Sir Thomas Chamberlain. *Pp.* 2.

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who made him sit by her in a chair, and said that she owed the Queen of England great love because she was a Christian and virtuous Queen, and had in her realm set forth the true service, glory, and honour of God, by whose good example therein she trusts that other Princes will do the like. She also said that God blemished the fame of the great men of the world through the doings of a weak woman; that the greatest Princes of Christendom desired her in marriage; that she had done what neither her sister or ancestors could do, for by the occasion of her religion she obtained the amity of Scotland. She said also that many who were not of her religion were persuaded that the Lord prospered her, and that the Queen's mother was a virtuous and sage lady. She also mentioned the great towardness that was in the young King, and said that the Queen of England might advance the religion of God in France, and consequently over all Europe. Throckmorton answered that the Queen would most thankfully accept her good affections, the more so because it was grounded upon occasion of religion.

2. The Duchess then advised Throckmorton that when he had conference with the Queen Mother, he should offer her some persuasions, there being no means so certain for a perfect amity between France and England as a unity in religion. She said that unity in the contrary religion did not always occasion amity, but that discord was not amongst those who professed the truth. Throckmorton answered that the case of religion was esteemed to touch policy, whereof it behoved an Ambassador to speak warily, and that he took himself not to be a fit instrument for that matter, but that she, being a near relative to all the great personages of the realm, might do so, that her words must be taken to proceed only of zeal of religion and tranquillity of the realm, whereas an Ambassador's words might have another interpretation.

3. She said that whatever the Queen and he might say or do in this matter could not but take good effect. There was another cause which worked in her a goodwill towards the Queen; there was an old acquaintance between the Queen's mother and her, when the former was one of the maids-of-honour of the Duchess's sister, Queen Claude. Throckmorton said that he would not forget to advertise the Queen of all that the Duchess had said, and after a few obsequious words took his leave. Whilst talking with her, her daughter, the Duchess of Guise, came into the chamber. Desires that the Queen will at her next despatch gratify the Duchess of Ferrara either with her letters or some other visitation.

4. On the 7th inst., the Prince of Rochesurion's son, aged twelve years, riding with divers other young Princes, was shocked off by one of them, and so bruised that he died within eight hours. His death is greatly lamented for his towardness, and for that his father has no more children. Sends copies of a letter lately sent to him by Lord James Stewart, with his answer, together with the French King's

A.D. 1561. Jan. 10. commandment to all Prelates to be ready to depart towards the General Council the 20th of February at Trent, or wherever it shall be kept. The King of Spain minds to send to this Prince Don John Manryques, Great Master of the Artillery in Spain, a man in great credit with his master and of his Council. Thinks his coming is for some other matter than to do the office of condolence and congratulation, and that some personage of honour should be now sent hither from her, whose coming would increase the Queen Mother's good opinion of the Queen's desire to continue amity, and move the King of Navarre and the Constable to be always well affected to her, because the Spanish doings offer great occasion of jealousy, for the unaccustomed kindness shown to the Queen of Scots and the house of Guise, whose authority the King of Spain now seeks to uphold. It imports her to countenance the King of Navarre, the Constable, and the Admiral. The sending now of a great man will perhaps stay other men from some things that they intend, and serve her turn more ways than one.

5. Whereas he lately advertised her that the Queen of Scotland should repair to Joinville; now he understands that she does not depart from the Court. Guido Cavalcanti is lately commanded to retire himself from this Court; supposes it is by the persuasion of the house of Guise, for that they have of long time noted him to be too well affected towards the Queen of England. The house of Guise use all means to bring to pass the marriage between the Prince of Spain and the Queen of Scotland. The King of Navarre and the Constable work as much on their parts for the marriage of her to the Earl of Arran.—Orleans, 10 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Jan. 10. **871.** THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Recapitulates the information contained in his letter of the same date to the Queen. He then informs them of the arrival of Don Juan Manriques, and his opinion as to his errand, which he founds on the frequent visits of the Spanish Ambassador and his wife to the Queen of Scotland and the Cardinal of Lorraine. Recommends that the Queen should also send some great personage, and that the successor of the writer should come with him. Advertises them of the postponement of the Queen of Scotland's journey to Joinville. The Bishop of Fermo is looked for shortly from the Pope to condole.* The Duke of Florence has also despatched a great personage, who will shortly arrive. Mentions the death of the Prince of Rochesurion's son. Sends them the French King's commandment to the Prelates to be ready to depart

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1560. Dec. 18. Raynaldi, A.D. 1560, No. 83. * POPE PIUS IV. to QUEEN MARY OF SCOTLAND.

We expect you particularly to submit to the judgments of God, as becomes a pious Queen; placing your hope in Him, who is near those who are broken in heart, He being the Father of mercy and God of all consolation, etc.—18 Dec. 1560.

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for the General Council by the 25 February. Understands that the Guises continue in their purpose for the Queen of Scotland's marriage with the Prince of Spain, and that the King of Navarre and the Constable are as earnest for the Earl of Arran. For that purpose he has both written into Scotland and given instructions to the bearer to labour the matter with the Estates, as what shall best stand France in stead for the continuing of the ancient amity with Scotland. —Orleans, 10 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—There is talk of a cross marriage between the King of Portugal and the Infanta, and the Duke of Florence's son and daughter.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 10. **872.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Touched to him the sending of some greater personage in his despatch sent by Mr. Tremain, and is thereto more moved by the sending of Don John Manriques. Cecil may perceive his conjectures thereupon by the letter to the Lords. The Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable will consider themselves honoured thereby. The matter proposed by the King of Navarre requires some thankful acceptation and good answer. If they shall move the ratifying of the treaty of Cambray, for the interest in Calais, a personage of credit will be therein of some moment, as he will be if the Queen shall stuff on religion in France. And since Spain has given occasions of jealousy, the Queen might in like manner be even with them, and nevertheless good countenance to be made to the Spanish Ambassador; not forgetting that the French Ambassador and the hostages have a little new holy water cast upon them by the Queen. She should also bestow kind letters on the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, the Constable, and the Admiral; and the Queen of Scots should be with writing and words kindly handled. In the Queen's letters to the Cardinal of Lorraine and Duke of Guise, she should remember some words to move them to establish a good amity, not only between the French King and her, but also with the Queen of Scotland, being her uncles, and those who may do much with her. Desires that the Queen will show some kindness to the old Duchess of Ferrara, who has shown her great affection unto the Queen, which is chiefly grounded in respect of her religion. Thinks the Earl of Bedford a meet man to be employed in this journey, as he has the Italian tongue very well, and the Queen Mother takes pleasure in her own tongue; and the King of Navarre, the Constable, the Duke of Guise, the Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon, and all who are of the affairs, either speak or understand it. The Earl is honest, wise, religious, of no faction, and honourable; the journey will not be so costly to him, because of the mourning, as at another time. He and his must be clothed in black. He must come in post; twenty horses will be the largest train.

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The time will not be long. The spending of 1,000 or 2,000 crowns on extraordinary occasions when it imports is a great frugality. Prefers the Queen's service before his own profit. If this journey should be thought meet, he wishes that the Earl might have his order about his neck when he comes, and that he might bring the writer's successor with him.

2. This bearer's coming was well accepted of the Queen of Scotland, the King of Navarre, and the Constable; hereby they are brought into some good hope to reduce Scotland to their devotion. He has letters from the Queen of Scotland, the King of Navarre, and the Constable to Lord James. The King of Navarre has given him charge to solicit the sending hither of some legation, and to procure the Queen's return shortly, that she may marry the Earl of Arran. Desires him to let the bearer have favourable and speedy despatch; he is an honest young man, and has delivered Cecil's letter of 30th December, wherein there was something that has well revived his heavy spirits.—Orleans, 10 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

[Jan. 10.] **873.** TREATY OF CATEAU-CAMBRESIS.

A list of papers relating to the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. *Endd. by Cecil:* A note of treaties in this box. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 10. **874.** THROCKMORTON to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

Has at the despatch hereof written to the Queen and the Council how necessary it is at this time to send hither a man of some authority and appearance with legation, and has named him [the Earl] to Mr. Secretary. If the Earl is appointed to this charge, the writer will tell him what is to be done for the voyage. As the writer hopes that his successor, the Ambassador resident, will accompany him [the Earl] hither, he will need to have few or none of the Queen's servants. These men are necessary, Mr. H. Killegrew, Mr. Jones, and Francisco, the Queen's courier, who will stand him in great stead for the furnishing of post horses. Either he or Davis should be sent over to Calais or Boulogne with the French Ambassador's letters to the Governors there, to advertise them of his [the Earl's] coming, and require that he and his train may be furnished of post horses. He who is sent may bring on letters or despatches to him [Throckmorton]. Advises him not to exceed twenty or twenty-four in his train, for he will be hardly furnished of post horses, and with that number will be driven to run in two troops. He will not be able to make above five or six posts a-day. He and his train must be all apparelled in black, if he comes before the office of condolence be done. Wishes he would take order that five or six fine ambling geldings or horses might be brought after him, that he may make such presents of them as shall be well

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bestowed for the Queen's service and honour; peradventure Throckmorton will rob him of one himself. Wishes that the Viscount Hereford could accompany him, but as he has just married a young fair lady from home, it is forbidden that he should depart in one year, by ancient laws. Wishes that "Lord Harbord," his younger brother, and Mr. Compton should accompany him, if it might stand with his and their father's pleasure. Desires him to send him word what day he will be in Paris. The Court is like to be at Fontainebleau towards the end of the month.—Orleans.

Corrected draft. Endd.: 10 Jan. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 10. **875.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. They arrived at Edinburgh on the 3rd inst. where, besides the Duke and Earl of Arran, they found no number of the nobility. The whole Estates will be assembled on the 15th to hear the report of their answer and to consult upon what they owe of duty to their Sovereign, and what Ambassadors shall be directed towards her. This sudden alteration by reason of the King's death concurring with the Queen's doubtful answer to their motion, (which they take to be no other but a plain refusal in good terms,) makes many to enter in new discourses. Have done what they can to keep them still and to persuade them that the matter is not yet so impossible. It will be hard to keep them in.

2. The Earl of Arran has sent Forbes into France to the King of Navarre, and to learn the state of things there. If Maitland had been present when he was despatched he would have written by him. Sees that men here will begin to make court to the Scottish Queen more than they were wont. Fears not but that the most part will keep touch with Cecil, whereunto he offers himself not only as a means to do what he can, but also in recognizance of the great friendship that he has found at his hands to employ him in whatsoever he will command him. Knows how far he [Cecil] has hazarded in their cause, and therefore it is their duty, and his most of all, to serve his turn. Will advertise him how things fall out. M. De Sevres at parting willed him to advertise him what the Estates meant to do towards the Queen, their Sovereign, and that some were sent to her with diligence. Maitland promised to do so, and encloses a letter for him, which he desires Cecil to read and seal up and deliver.—Edinburgh, 10 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 10. **876.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Thinks that Cecil may perceive sufficiently by his last letter by Forbes, and his others, what may be conjectured

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of his hasty despatch. Knows not what he may be content to open of his secrets, but he is a very patent man and easy to be dealt with. Such things worth the writing he trusts the Laird of Lethington has informed him of; whose goodwill towards the English was never more apparent. Is informed by him of the Queen's pleasure for his abode here.—Edinburgh, 10 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 11. **877.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. This week, news came from Rome that the Duke of Florence will stay for a time at Sienna, to further the fortress he has begun there. The Duke of Urbino contends with the Farnese for the right of his daughter to the fruits of Camerino, that the Pope would have determined by treaty, but the said Duke will have the law end the matter. The Prince of Florence is expected at Rome, "and will be lodged in Belvidere." The King of Spain sent a herald (who left the Spanish Court on the 15th ult. and who has arrived at Rome,) with the order of the Toison for the Duke of Urbino and Marco Antonio Colonna.

2. Vargas, the Spanish Ambassador, has given the Pope to understand that he will take his leave and return to Spain unless he has a respect to his master's estate, "for the higher hand of France," and that the Pope would quiet the matter by using France at the next ceremonies as he used Vargas; but the French Ambassador says he will not suffer the Pope to call his King's right into question, but will forthwith return home.

3. The Cardinal of Mantua has accepted the legation for the continuance of the Council of Trent. The Pope has given to the Duke of Florence *jus patronatus* of the bishoprics of Sienna, Florence, and Pisa, and also the estate of Pitigliano, which the old Conté (John Francesco) has resigned to the Pope for 40,000 crowns paid in hand, and 400 crowns of estate to him and a bastard that he has, for ever.

4. From Milan and Piedmont; the Duke of Savoy intends to be doing with Geneva. The Turk's preparations for this spring will be great. The Pope (at the request of the great Master of the Religion) has ordained Ascanio della Corna, General at Malta, for defence of the same.—Venice, 11 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 11 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 11. **878.** Copy of that part of the preceding which relates to the Ambassadors of Spain and France.

Williamson's transcript. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Jan. 11. **879.** [The ABBOT OF S. SALUTE to the AMBASSADOR of the DUKE OF SAVOY.]

Yesterday a gentleman* was sent from the Duke of Savoy to ascertain the Pope's intention about the attack upon Geneva, to the expenses of which His Holiness will contribute liberally, and will exhort the Kings of Spain and France† to do the like. The Cardinal of Trent has asked the Duke to come to our Lady of Loreto, which will be the means of procuring what he desires from the Pope. The Duke, however, will not come at present. The Pope has three difficult matters before him: the proceedings against the Caraffi, the summons of the General Council, and the promotion of the Cardinals. The Caraffi have been cited to make their defence on the 13th inst., after which the sentence will be pronounced. Concerning the Council, answers are expected from the Princes, as to whether they will accept the proposed time and place. No Cardinals will be created until the first week in Lent.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 2.

[Jan. 12.] **880.** QUEEN MARY'S INSTRUCTIONS for SCOTLAND.

Labanoff, i. 85.‡

"Instructions to Simon Preston of Craigmillar, James Ogilvy of Finlater, John Lumsden of Blanerne, and Robert Leslie of Auchtermuchty, passing instantly in Scotland upon the Queen's part, their Sovereign."

1. They shall inform the Duke of Châtellerault and other Lords of the Council of the decease of the late King, and of her regret and "facherie," and shall present their commission for the opening of Parliament.

2. They shall also make the nobles understand that the Queen, before her husband's death, strove to reconcile him with his subjects.

3. Lest the decease of the late King should weaken the alliance between France and Scotland, M. De Noailles shall be sent to say how desirous the present King is for its continuance.

4. That the premises may be the more honourably treated, the Queen has despatched them with commission to advise the Estates upon the renewing of the said alliance, together with all affairs that concern the well doing of the realm. She is assured that none of the things bye-past have altered the fidelity and affection which they and their fathers bore to her progenitors, and that they will show themselves obedient in times to come.

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* Shers has written the following comment on the upper margin:—"This gentleman is Il Seignor d' Colingnis, whom Mr. Mason knoweth right well, and is the same that made the practice to have brought the Duke of Ferrara's second son to King Philip."

† Shers' comment here is: "For France he [is] like to do nothing."

‡ Printed by Labanoff from the original draft at Paris, dated 12 Jan. 1560.

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5. She desires that the Estates shall depute certain to come to her and advertise her of all things that shall be advised and deliberated on amongst them.

6. She also desires that her revenues may be sent to her, to enable her to pass into her own realm.

7. She desires the Estates to choose a certain number of persons, out of whom she will appoint two as Treasurer and Controller.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 13. **881.** SIR HENRY KILLIGREW to THROCKMORTON.

1. Would be loath that Throckmorton should mistake him to whom he wishes to show himself grateful. He may marvel at this new phrase of writing; therefore, to be short, he has had somewhat to do about him, "whereof I may not be acknowen, nor you likewise, if you tender my poor credit, which waxeth in decay." Since Mr. Jones came over this change began, which has been augmented by Tremayne, but more confirmed by De Favori, "what I mean, I think you know better than I." Some think that what Throckmorton inveighs against serves to no purpose, "and by so doing you increase the displeasure of the Princes and such as be able to do most with her." This chiefly he [Killigrew] wrote to the Earl of Bedford's cousin, who was willed of the Council to let Throckmorton understand that he did but strive against the stream. Cannot dilate this matter unto him. *Dictum sapienti sat est.* "In few words; whatsoever you do that tendeth to mislike or disallow the great liking that some have of my L[ord] R[obert] is taken but practice of your own hand, rather of ill will than well meaning to the state. I can say no more unto you; but if you write unto me, let it be so as all men may see it, and yet I pray you write to avoid the suspicion that may be else conceived."

2. Can hear nothing of his [Throckmorton's] return. Sir Peter Mewtas shall be appointed to condole. The writer has this day despatched his man with greyhounds and mastiffs to his friends there. Refers to other men's reports. Has written twice to him since Mr. Middlemore's departure, one by Barnaby, another by Lord Robert's footman.—London, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 13 Jan. 1560, touching my father's inveighing against the L. R. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 14. **882.** ARTHUR GREY to THROCKMORTON.

Having bought of his cousin Somerset certain bills of Frenchmen for money disbursed for friendship towards them at Leith, the writer requests Throckmorton to call on them to recover the money. The bills are enclosed with Somerset's letters, and are to be returned if the money cannot be obtained. "The Cappilaings" will be found in Mr. Martigues' train.—London, 14 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Modern transcript. Add. Pp. 2.

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Jan. 15. **883.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. His writing is for the most part in the night, as in the day his time is bestowed on such as will have answer. Wrote a few words to him this morning by De Favory, who he thinks will go hence miscontented, and except Cecil displeases himself in departing with his own, he cannot remedy his expectation. Mistrusts his truth towards them, and therefore Throckmorton will do well not to advertise any great thing upon him.

2. This afternoon received his letter with one to the Queen by Lord James' servant; and is pleased to see that he accords with his opinion for the sending the Earl of Bedford; where ere the Lord Admiral's sending he has moved these seven or eight days. Means to procure that Mr. Knollys shall come with him as Throckmorton's successor, although he dare not promise it.

3. Has always professed earnest friendship for him, and therefore advises him not to meddle with the matters of the Court otherwise than he may be well advised from hence. What the Queen will determine to do God only knows. Writings remain, and coming into adverse hands may be sinisterly interpreted; on the other hand servants or messengers may be reporters to whom they list, and therefore he cannot give him so plain counsel as he wishes; but in one word he bids him contend not where victory cannot be had. The care must be to advance that cause which they profess, that is, the knowledge of Christ against the Anti-Christ of Rome; herein the time serves well in France to begin the conquest. He doubts not (howsoever Throckmorton wisely seemed to the Duchess of Ferara to be no meddler,) that he will not neglect to set all the wheels that may make motion agate. It will be marvellous if, when stout Papists ruled, Christ had witty and politic ministers, now when the tyranny is appeased there shall be lack of the like to kindle the courage of faithful and good men. Now is the time for Calvin and all such noble men as have fetched their knowledge from thence, to impugn and suppress the tyranny of the Papists. Sends a packet of letters from Scotland. The Spanish Ambassador makes a semblance to renew the wooing of Charles, but he is not therein hasty.—Westminster, 15 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's son: A warning not to be too busy about the matters between the Queen and my Lord Robert, and about Ashley's trouble. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 16. **884.** FREDERICK II., KING OF DENMARK, to the QUEEN.

Recommends the claim for redress of some of his subjects, citizens of Hamburg, (whose petition he encloses,) they having

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been plundered of their ship and goods by certain Englishmen.—Embsburg, 17 Cal. Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: Regis Danorum in favorem Hamburgensium contra Holloway. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 16. **885.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Complains of the lewd behaviour and obstinate disobedience of Thomas Carlile, in contemning Grey's letters for his appearance to answer complaints exhibited by bill against him, for which he cannot minister correction to him according to the order of the Marches, by reason of his sudden departure out of the country, immediate upon receipt of his letters, without leave or farewell, although a pensioner ordinary of the garrison. It would be a good example if he were called before Cecil. Will drive the rest of his misdemeanours over till he gives occasion to spread it. The writer beseeches Cecil to read and forward his letter to the Duke of Norfolk, his master.—Berwick, 16 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 17. **886.** FRANCIS EDWARDS to CECIL.

1. By his last on the 1st inst. he signified the coasts perused and all outward marts ceased; the same continues, and no appearance presently of outward matter. Of the soldiers discharged about the Court, there are three or four companies gone to Calais and Boulogne, thereabouts to remain. The congregation of Rouen and Dieppe are in good hope their religion shall prosper, and within a short time to have some church or place appointed to preach the Gospel freely. Some comfort they have received already to do as they do in houses late made proper for their use of services; the same they use daily more and more, with less fear; their preacher willing them to give none occasion of sedition. A young Scotchman in Rouen, being at the sermon of a Grey Friar, told him that he lied in his sermon, the Friar, fearing further inconvenience, came out of the pulpit, and left off his sermon. The young man the same day was sent to prison and since hanged on a gibbet without the prison door; and paper set over his head wherein was written Sedition. Mons. Villebon was present to see execution done, with strength about him.

2. Money is scant and gold risen; the gold crown of a sous weight is passable for fifty-one fr. Tourn. The pistolet gold and weight forty-nine fr. Tourn., all other gold has likewise risen; this will cause gold to come from all parts. Has sent to Mr. Young of Rye ten apricot trees, one red peach, one black peach, and one damask prune tree, to convey safely to Cecil. If he find any more such like that be good, he will send them.—Dieppe, 17 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

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Jan. 17. **887.** The Queen to the Governor of the Merchants Adventurers.

About Michaelmas last the Queen signified to him her determination for payment of her debts due there, and for furtherance of the same required him to help her with the sum of 60,000*l.*, whereof 30,000*l.* was to be paid in November last, and the other 30,000*l.* in February now coming. The Queen understands how he has disbursed the first 30,000*l.* due in November, and as the time is nigh for the other payment, besides other large sums, she requests him to do the like service. Order is given for the payment of the former sum due to him, but it is left to him whether he will receive it in London, and present unto her other 30,000*l.* on that side, or will forbear the receipt of the same, so that it may be employed for her debts on that side of the sea in February next. If this election seems indifferent to him, she would rather he should receive the said sum here, and pay the same for her there. The Queen hopes he will not scruple to apply himself to the same, though it appears at the beginning to be somewhat difficult, and for his answer she would it should be given to Sir Thomas Gresham, her agent there.

Cecil's corrected draft. Endd.: . . . . 17 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 18. **888.** The Queen to Gresham.

She, having great sums to be paid which are due in February at Antwerp, (which cannot be paid of her own treasure, having lately acquitted large debts there last November and this January,) has resolved that he shall renew those debts due in February for six months longer upon some less interest than six per cent. She means to procure the loan of 30,000*l.* sterling from her merchants adventurers to acquit so much of her debt in February, and for that purpose she has written to the Governor and Company of the same in Antwerp, of which letter a copy is sent to him herewith.

Orig. draft by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Jan. 18.] **889.** Throckmorton to the Queen.

1. Since his last letter to her of the 10th inst., sent by Patrick Hume, here have arrived the Ambassadors from the Princes abroad to condole. From the King of Spain comes Don Juan de Manriques, brother to the Duke of Nazareth, who will be here on 19 or 20 inst. From the Pope is come the Bishop of Fermo; from the Duke of Florence the Count De Rignac. It has been spoken of that the Queen, being next neighbour, has not sent as soon as others that are farther off.

2. The Queen of Scotland has continued her mourning forty days, and all that while kept herself solitary in her close chamber. On the 15th inst. (being the fortieth day) she

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was present at a solemn service for her late husband at the Grey Friars in this town, where were present the Cardinals of Lorraine, Tournon, Bourbon, and Châtillon, with twenty Knights of the Order, wearing their collars, and a good company of this Court. She sends presently four gentlemen of hers into Scotland; the Laird of Craigmillan and [*blank*] go by London, and Lesley and Finlater by sea. Their commission is to labour the Estates of Scotland that she may be at liberty to marry where and whom she lists, notwithstanding the clause in the late covenant of marriage, in which it is said that she, over-living the late French King, shall marry with the consent of the Estates of Scotland. She requires them to stay their further proceedings in matters of religion until by this General Council it shall be determined how the same shall be ended. She also asks to have the free bestowing of the benefices of that realm as the Sovereign absolute. These are the chief points of the despatch of the said gentleman, which if she can obtain, she has got so much the more means of entrance into greater matters. If they will not consent, then the messengers shall resort to and encourage such as have promised their constancy towards her, and shall also procure as good a party besides as they can, whereby she thinks to make them do as she shall command them. As they shall speed with their proceedings, two of them shall return hither again.

3. The assembly of the Princes of Almaine in Saxony is very sudden, for what purpose he knows not certainly. Some think it is to resist the Muscovites; others that it is about religion, and to assist to conform things in an unity; others that it is to quiet the discord between Augustus the Elector and the sons of the late Hans Frederic, Dukes in Saxony. Yet, from whatever cause summoned, great matter must hang thereon. Advises her to send some discreet personage thither secretly, to know the determination thereof, and what measures they mean to take for this General Council.

4. The Palsgrave has sent hither James Melville, with charge to labour the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, the Constable, and others in the matter of religion in this realm. The matter, being first solicited out of Almaine, and then by her, cannot but take some good effect. The said King is well affected thereunto, and has now in a manner the principal management of this realm in his hands; the others do nothing without his consent.

5. This King here, to cut off his charges, has discharged the Scottish band of 100 men-at-arms, late under the Earl of Arran, and also of 100 Scottish archers of his body-guard he has cassed twenty, to make them feel that they have violated the ancient league and amity. Noailles goes into Scotland, but Roquerolles having no fancy for that journey, has put it from him.

6. Understands now that the Queen of Scotland does not mind indeed to go into Scotland, but makes it only a

[Jan. 18.] bruit to serve her turn by. The Lords of Scotland should be informed that it is but a devised practice to abuse them. The King's going out of this town is yet uncertain.

Orig. Chiefly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Jan. 18. **890.** Another copy of the above.

Corrected draft. Portions underlined, to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: 18 Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 7.

Jan. 18. **891.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. It is very necessary for the Queen, by all secret means, to impeach this General Council at Trent, and to divert from thence as many Princes and states as may be. Some discreet person should be secretly sent to the Princes of Germany who now assemble in Saxony, whereof he has more largely moved the Queen. For such an errand Mr. Richard Tremayne, because he has the Dutch tongue, were very well, and he knows all their humours, being otherwise well learned and affected to religion. The Ambassador who should come from thence hither to do these ceremonies is long looked for, and like to be the last that shall come for that purpose. The men that now pass through the English Court have instructions to speak fair and promise much. If this letter is honestly delivered, Cecil may show the bearer the more favour, and yet the bearer (as the writer thinks) knows not that he carries it.—Orleans, 18 Jan. 1560.

2. P. S.—If Cecil thinks good to send to this assembly in Saxony, these are the most honest, religious, and wise amongst the German Princes; the Palsgrave, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the young Landgrave William, and the Count of Erbach, (to whom Mr. Richard Tremayne is well known,) who has the greatest credit with the Palsgrave. In the matter of the Sacrament the Princes are divided; the Palsgrave and the Landgrave follow the Calvinists; the Dukes of Saxony and Wurtemberg are Lutherans. If Cecil likes to send (as these men mind to do forthwith), he should do it speedily, and gratify every one of the Princes, as well others as the Electors, with the Queen's letters.

Orig. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 18. **892.** Another copy of the above.

Orig. draft. The P.S. in Throckmorton's hol. Portions marked to be expressed in cipher. Endd.: To Mr. Treasurer, 18 Jan. 1560; *and then, by Throckmorton's son:* To labour to hinder and divert as many Princes as may be from sending to the Council of Trent. *Injured by damp. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 18. **893.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

Sends a copy of a letter from Rome by the Abbot of St. Salut to the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador. The writer makes suit for his recall this spring, in consequence of his

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Orig. Hol. Pp. 2.

Jan. 18. **894.** John Shers to Cecil.

1. Besides the enclosed news in Italian, there comes news by other letters, that the Pope has made the Duke of Urbino and Marco Antonio Colonna cavallieri della chesa. Great preparations were made to receive the Prince of Florence, who will stay at Rome till Lent.

2. From Milan; the Duke of Savoy, (joining with certain of the Swiss, who hold yet of the Pope,) prepares to be doing with the rest.

3. In Milan; forty ensigns were to be made for that account, with a Christ, and St. Peter's keys in them. There was "ernys" given to those that make arms if they would promise to finish them before April next. It is suspected to be for the Pope, because the Marquis of Pescara does not disburse one penny of King Philip's treasure in that behalf. They look for the Duke of Cessa at Milan, by April.

4. From Mantua; they prepare to receive La Signora Leonora, the Emperor's daughter, this carnival.

5. From Constantinople; the Turk's preparations go forward; and he now sends thirty of his principal galleys to damage Italy, and others will follow to make up the number to 150 galleys, besides corsairs and foists.

6. All men of judgment here make game of the Council at Trent.—Venice, 18 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

[Jan. 18.] **895.** Intelligence from Rome.

A Legate is to be sent to the King of Spain to treat of the affairs of the Council and of the Turks, against whom many galleys are being prepared. The Pope will contribute to the expense, and for this purpose has granted to the King the

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fourth part of the ecclesiastical fruits of Spain for ten years. The Knights of Rhodes are making great preparations in Malta to assist the King, and have removed their town and fort to a stronger position. During the present spring the Emperor will meet the Pope at Mantua, where he will be crowned by His Holiness. They will discuss how they shall deal with the Princes and states who will not come to the Council, but the Emperor is alarmed by the intelligence respecting the Turks, and so this deliberation will be postponed. To remove all difficulties, the Pope will cause the Council to be held in the middle of Germany, and citations will be sent into Flanders. The disturbances in France are happily ended. The Pope has resolved upon sending the royal crown to the Duke of Muscovy, which he has long desired. He promises to do great things for religion. The Duke of Florence, with the Pope's approval, has taken possession of the fortress of Pitigliano.

Orig., in Cavalcanti's hol. Headed: From Rome, by letters of 18 Jan. *Endd.:* Advertisements by letters to Guido Cavalcanti. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 18. **896.** QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, i. 88.

Desires letters of safe conduct for Simon Prestoun of Craigmillar, James Ogilvy of Finlater, John Lumsden of Blenherne, and Robert Leslie of Arthursheye, with twelve others, to pass through England towards Scotland.—Orleans, 18 Jan., 19th Mary. *Signed:* ȝour darest sister and cusigne, Marie.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 18 Jan. 1560. *Broadside.*

Jan. 19. **897.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

1. Has at sundry times advised the Queen to send some noble person at this time into France, as well by shadow of his authority to please the new governors as to offend the old; and has put in predicament to the Queen the Earl of Bedford and the Lord Admiral. Having obtained that it should be referred to the Council, it was speedily accorded that the Earl of Bedford should be sent. Neither he nor the Earl of Pembroke can attain Throckmorton's present revocation, nor the sending of Mr. Knollys, though they mean not to desist to labour therein.

2. The Earl of Bedford shall have in charge that Throckmorton will help to labour in three things; in the matter of religion, and the impediment of the General Council; in the indirect procuring of the confirmation of the treaty of Cambresis; and thirdly, in hindering the supposed marriage of the Queen of Scots. He shall have letters to all persons of estate requisite, and Throckmorton's memorial shall be sufficiently answered by him.

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3. The time serves the Queen to achieve great good things for her realm and God's honour. Until the Earl's coming he will not enlarge much other matter to him, but prays him to keep the King of Navarre and other Protestants in suspense. "In anywise [are] those Protestants who in fearful times were so busy with their pen and weapons, to be now [put] forward, for surely courage will abash the Papists; so well know I their cowardness, I mean specially of the shavelings."—19 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp and mutilated. Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's son. Pp. 3.

Jan. 20. **898.** INSTRUCTIONS for the EARL OF BEDFORD.

1. First, taking with him letters from the Queen, he shall proceed to the Court, and act with Throckmorton in the execution of his charge.

2. He shall condole and congratulate with the King and assure him of her desire for amity. He shall then deliver the other letter to the Queen Mother, and shall say that the Queen has always understood how well disposed she has ever been even in these late unkind times to maintain amity, and she trusts she will now make open declaration of the same.

3. He shall then deliver the Queen's letters to the King of Navarre; and if he shall be in the presence of the French King, the Queen Mother, and other Princes, shall say that the Queen is glad that he is in authority, for that she thinks that he will give the French such advice as shall extinguish all former unkind dealings. But if the first speech be in private, where he may boldly utter his mind, then shall the Earl and Throckmorton set forth her contentation that he has escaped the dangers which were imminent before the late King's death. She must remind him how acceptable it shall be to God if he promote the honour of God and the knowledge of His Gospel; and how necessary for his own estate to favour the Gospel, which if he shall defer to do, it shall by delay prove the harder. If the King shall embrace this speech, then shall they desire to understand of what mind he is to the General Council now indicted at Trent; and if they shall perceive him disposed to commune thereof, they shall persuade him that except it may be celebrated as the ancient Councils were, when the Church was not corrupted with such ambition and tyranny as it is by the Pope and his Cardinals, it will do no good to reformation of errors and blindness in the clergy, but shall rather serve to confirm the same; as it is evident that neither the Pope or the Cardinals are meet judges to reform their own faults. And therefore, as the Queen believes that there will be no reformation until the Pope and the rest submit themselves in a General Council to the rule of the old Fathers and Bishops of the ancient Church, and conform themselves to Scripture and the ancient canons, so this manner of assembly will serve but to abuse Christian Princes, and in-

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deed will prove an augmentation of their tyranny. Therefore they shall require the King that such wise men both in divinity and law as are affected to the promotion of true religion, may cause some proceeding to be had either to procure such a General Council or else stay this at Trent for a time; and that before any determination be made, not only the opinions of the Princes Protestant of Germany may be understood, but also that the Queen may be advertised, so that her judgment may be known. If the King seems to accord hereunto he shall be provoked to go forward in the same, not only by persuasions to himself, but by means to be used to such other personages as are thereunto inclined. In this part they shall use their discretions to proceed either thus plainly, or more indirectly, as they shall see the humour of the said King.

4. They shall also move the King that the treaty of Câteau Cambresis be ratified, since nothing is more requisite than to have it confirmed as it was in Scotland; and yet the matter must be so circumspectly handled as therein may not appear over great desire thereto on the part of England. These then are the two principal points, the promoting of religion in France, to the prejudice of the usurped authority of the Pope; and the obtaining the treaty to be well confirmed.

5. As they shall thus proceed with the King of Navarre, so (because the Constable does not much allow of the matter of religion) they shall forbear to deal with him otherwise than he shall give them cause. But on delivery of the Queen's letters, the Earl shall assure him of her goodwill, and that she trusts the world may see the difference between his counsels and those of others who ruled of late, and who were so carried away with private respect to themselves, that they had almost shaken the whole state of France, and lost the kingdom of Scotland wilfully, if the Queen had been so disposed as they would have persuaded the world. They shall use some indirect means to the Constable that the treaty of Câteau Cambresis (whereof he was an author) may be newly ratified, and if opportunity serve it may be remembered that if any disadvantage was at that time towards France, it was by the profitable bargain that Spain had, which sought to carry away the meat and the sweet, and leave the bone and sour to England and France.

6. The Earl shall also repair to the Scottish Queen, making the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable or some of them, privy thereunto; and after delivering the Queen's letters and most hearty commendations shall advise her in the Queen's name to allow her subjects to be ruled by their own laws, and such natural born people as be best acquainted with their manners and customs, and to be ruled rather by law and love than by force and arms. And in order that the said Queen may plainly understand how

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sincerely she means it, she requires her to take information how obediently the realm of Scotland is at present governed for her only use since the removing away of the men of war. And although that removing did not content her, because it contented not them that sent them, yet when she finds the great commodity that has ensued, she cannot but thank her [Elizabeth] for so good a turn.

7. Finally (to make proof that the Queen means sincerely towards the realm of Scotland) she [Mary] may understand that neither when the English army was there nor since has she [Elizabeth] sought any new interest in any person of that realm, or in any parcel of ground thereof, to the commodity of England; but has aided the Wardens of Scotland to reform such lewd outlaws, murderers, and thieves as have remained hurtful to her subjects, and who, if the Queen's aid had not been, would have continued so. Therefore the Queen desires her to lay aside all former suspicions, being persuaded that the occasion thereof grew principally of her marriage with the late French King; considering that she may, if she follow this advice, have the full obedience of all her people. The Queen exhorts her that covenants be kept on both sides, and promises all goodwill and friendship, even her aid and force, if needful. If she refuses these friendly offers, and will renew occasion of mistrust, then the Queen must needs alter this her determination of love to some other affection, whereof, the cause arising from the said Queen of Scots, it is to be doubted that in the end she shall most mislike it. In this general form, or such like, they may proceed for the first time, without entry into particular mention for the confirmation of the last treaty, except the said Queen shall of herself offer talk thereof; and then (or else upon a second speech) it may be said that it has seemed strange that such vain delays have been made thereof in the late King's time; and that now the Scottish Queen ought not to allow any further delay. If it is objected that it will be hard to have the former treaty as it was accorded at Edinburgh confirmed, by reason that the French King was then a principal party therein, it may be said that it will be small labour to alter the sentences touching the French King and transpose the substance of the same to the Scottish Queen.

8. The Ambassadors shall also speak with the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise; and after the delivery of letters of credit to them without any great ceremony shall require them to give their niece such advice that she may have Scotland assured to her, and also the sincere friendship of the Queen, her cousin. If any speech shall occur of former dealings by the Queen which particularly touched the said Cardinal and Duke, the Earl may say that she has most cause to find fault with them; but, that amity may be laid betwixt her and their niece, the memory of all former matters should be buried. And in speech with these, he shall assure

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them of the Queen's disposition to keep amity with their niece, so as there may appear a like disposition on her part; and if otherwise, to let them roundly understand that she cannot neglect her own weal, her honour, and surety, but will take such commodity for her interest as God shall offer. If the said Cardinal, or Duke, shall enter into argument of the disobedience of Scotland; the said Ambassadors shall seem to answer, of their own knowledge, how evil informed they be, seeing in what quietness the realm is since the departing of the men of war from thence; and that the nature and manners of the people of England and Scotland are in that part somewhat like, for by gentleness they may be used or sometimes abused, but with force, and specially with a foreign governor, neither of them can agree; whereof the time of King Philip in England and the late time in Scotland made good proof. It may be added that if they had known the outrage of the men of war there, they of their own nature would not have suffered the like to be shown to any Christian people. If they note the alteration of religion there, it may be said that if they knew the manner of the living of the clergy of that country beforetime, it cannot be thought that the people of that land could allow the profession or religion of the said clergy; and however the religion now used in Scotland may be slandered, its fruits much recommend it; for at present all the ancient hates betwixt family and family, called the deadly feuds, are abolished, and murders and robberies have ceased. The Ambassadors shall explore the likelihood of the marriage of the Scottish Queen; wherein they shall employ their devices to procure it to be either in her own country, or in such place as may least augment her strength; and if they shall see any disposition in the house of Guise to seek the marriage with Spain or Austria, they shall solicit the King of Navarre in secret manner to impeach it, as a thing that shall tend to his great detriment.

9. They shall also resort to the Duchess of Ferrara, and after the Queen's letters delivered, the Earl shall give her hearty thanks for her good will, which largely appeared in her wise and friendly discourse with Throckmorton; and promise her the Queen's friendship. He shall say that the Queen is glad that she is at Court, and prays her to use her zeal to further the true knowledge of God in the Queen Mother, and especially in the principal persons of the state, for that the gaining of a public person is more worth to the furtherance of the cause than of 1,000 others. The Ambassadors shall provoke her to further the matter of religion, and devise how the abuse of the Pope's authority, with certain manifest errors of the Church of Rome, might be instilled into the ears of the young King and the Queen. They shall also indirectly induce her to impeach the marriage of the Scottish Queen to Spain or Austria; alleging the peril to withdraw the amity of Scotland from France and to make the house of Burgundy mightier than convenient.

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10. They shall also deliver the Queen's letters to the Cardinal of Tournon, and move him to have consideration that the late unkindness betwixt the two realms may be abolished. And the Earl shall do the Queen's thanks to the Marschal Montmorency, and likewise to the Admiral, and provoke him to further the amity between the two realms, which cannot be so well done as if there might be one consent in religion. They shall use all purposes to be friendly with Don John Manrique and the resident Ambassador of Spain, and yet to the sight of the French with no more than necessary familiarity, and shall notify to them that the coming of the Earl was only to understand what the Scottish Queen will do concerning this last treaty in Scotland. If speech be moved to them of the General Council, it shall be said that the Queen hears nothing of it but by private letters; that she wishes concord in the Church, and that the Bishops were first restored to the credit which in ancient times they had of learning, holiness, and integrity, and then the more hope might be had of a General Council.

11. Throckmorton shall deliver a chain of gold from the Queen to M. Morette, being a token ordered by her to have been delivered to him before his departure, and by delay of one of her goldsmiths forgotten, for which he has received a great rebuke. The Earl is also to inform Throckmorton that, the present state of things being unsettled, he shall stay there for a season.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 22.

[Jan. 20.] **899.** Another copy of the above, dated Jan. 25. *Signed:* F. Bedford.

Endd. Torn at end. Pp. 19.

Jan. 20. **900.** [THROCKMORTON] to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

1. Writes in consequence of a promise which he made the last time he saw her.

2. Queen Elizabeth is well assured of the good will of the Queen of Navarre, as she has already informed her by letters, and has more than once expressed her wish for the continuance of the same. She also congratulates the Queen of Navarre upon her affection for the true religion, which she feels assured she will advance at all times. The present opportunity for so doing should not be neglected. Care should be taken that such as feel well disposed towards it should not be discouraged, nor should the adversaries be encouraged by the indifference of the professors. Queen Elizabeth has desired him to remind her of these things.

Draft. Endd. by Throckmorton: A memorial to the Queen of Navarre, 20 Jan. 1560. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 20. **901.** The QUEEN to ADOLPH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

The Duke's letters of 22 Dec. have been presented to her by his Orator, the Dean of Bremen. In reply to the Duke's

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inquiries respecting her health, she informs him that it is now re-established, for during last summer she suffered from a slight attack of fever. In answer to his request that she would let him know what he had to hope as to the issue of his suit, she assures him that no change whatever has taken place in her sentiments in this matter. In whatever way he may receive her declaration, she cannot say otherwise than this. She must still sing the same song. He tells her that he is anxious about her honour, for which she thanks him; she will never forget what is due to herself in this respect. She will consider it a favour if he will believe none of the rumours which he hears, if they are inconsistent with her true honour and royal dignity. Let him be assured of this, and then this passage of Holy Writ will have its partial accomplishment: "He who endures to the end, the same shall be saved." She has for her aim in all her actions the glory of God and the preservation of her own dignity.—Jan. 20.

Draft, in Ascham's hol. Endd.: 20 Jan. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 20. **902.** CECIL to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

Has received his letter of the 23rd of October by M. De Morette, to whom he refers for further information.—London, 20 Jan. 1560.

Corrected draft. Endd.: 20 Jan. 1561. M. Secretary to the Duke of Savoy, by M. De Morette. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 20. **903.** JOHN HOFFMAN to the QUEEN.

Although the citizens of Lubeck have always had the privilege of being allowed to trade with the Muscovites when they are at war with Livonia (provided they do not supply them with arms or munitions,) yet as the petitioners and his companions were going from Revel in 1559 their ship and goods were seized by the Livonians, and although they have appealed to the Emperor Ferdinand they have not been able to obtain any redress. They have procured letters of recommendation from King Eric and his brother Duke John, and now they beg her to give them hers also.—Lubeck, 13 Cal. Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 13 Kal. Feb. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 20. **904.** CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

A list of the ten Princes and others who were present at the Conference of Naumburg, and of such as appeared by deputy, ten in number, 20 Jan. 1561.

Orig., in Mundt's hol. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Jan. 20. **905.** COUNCIL in the NORTH.

Commission appointing Henry, Earl of Rutland, President of the Council in the North, and certain others to assist him. —Westminster, 20 Jan. 3 Eliz.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 18.

Jan. [20]. **906.** COUNCIL in the NORTH.

1. Instructions to Henry, Earl of Rutland, President of the Council in the north parts, and to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland; George, Earl of Shrewsbury; Henry, Earl of Cumberland; Francis, Earl of Bedford; James, Bishop of Durham; Henry, Lord Scrope; John, Lord Lumley; William, Lord Eure; Thomas, Lord Wharton; the two Justices of assize for the time being, Sir Henry Percy; Sir Thomas Gargrave; Sir Nicholas Fairfax; Sir George Conyers; Sir George Bowes; Sir William Vavasour; Sir Henry Gaites and Sir John Forster, Knights; William Whittingham, Dean of Durham; John Rokeby, L.D., John Vaughan, George Brown, Christopher Escoste, Richard Corbet, Henry Saville, Thomas Kymes, and John Egglesfield of Sutton, appointed to be of the Council of the North.

2. The President shall have a yearly stipend of 1,000*l.* towards the furniture of the diets of himself and the rest of the Councillors; certain fees are also assigned to him. Instructions are given concerning the time and manner of their sitting, and also for holding the assizes, and minute details for the civil and military government of the country.

Copy, examined and signed by John Ferne. Endd. Pp. 20.

Jan. [20]. **907.** COUNCIL in the NORTH.

A copy of the above instructions originally given to the Earl of Shrewsbury but now altered to suit the appointment of Henry, Earl of Rutland,* as President of the Council in the North.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and Sir T. Gargrave. Endd. Pp. 36.

Jan. [20]. **908.** COUNCIL in the NORTH.

Warrant to the general receiver of the Queen's manors and lands in Yorkshire, to pay yearly to the Earl of Rutland, 1,000*l.* for his diet and that of the Council; to Sir Thomas Gargrave, 100 marks; to Sir Henry Gate, 20*l.*; to John Vaughan, 20*l.*; to George Brown, 40*l.*; to Christopher Escote, 50*l.*; to Francis Frobisher, 20*l.*; to Thomas Kymes, the secretary, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to John Skayffe, messenger, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Orig. draft, drawn by Gargrave, and corrected and endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

[Jan. 20.] **909.** A fair copy of the above.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary : Jan. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

[Jan. 20.] **910.** COUNCIL in the NORTH.

"Certain articles to be considered, as well concerning the Lord President, as also to help certain matters in the instructions, if they be thought convenient."

Orig., in Sir Thomas Gargrave's hand. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

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* The names, however, of the Council vary somewhat from those contained in the preceding copy.

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[Jan. 20.] **911.** Council in the North.

Mandate by the Queen directing the Solicitor General to devise articles to supply certain defects in her instructions to the Council as to the trial of civil causes.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 22. **912.** The Queen to the Earl of Rutland.

Charges him principally and first of all to lay the foundation of his duty, as President of the Council of the North, upon the fear of Almighty God, and do all things by wisdom and consideration.

Hol. Draft by Cecil. Endd.: 22 Jan. 1560. M. to the Earl of Rutland. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **913.** Border Charges.

A tabular statement of the pay and allowances of the governors, officers, and men of the old and new garrisons of Berwick, Holy Island, Farn Island, Carlisle, and Wark, and also of the wages of the architects and labourers employed on the fortifications, together with the number present at the musters. Total of the quarter's pay due to the garrisons, 5,133*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; due to those on the fortifications 2,678*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Endd. Pp. 32.

Jan. 22. **914.** Charges at Berwick.

Pay and allowances of the different officers and soldiers of the garrison of Berwick, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Orig. Roll of five sheets, defective and the beginning stained.

Jan. 22. **915.** Throckmorton to Cecil.

1. Cecil will perceive some discrepancy in this letter from that which the writer sent on the 18th by a Scotchman, named Cunningham. The Queen of Scotland has changed her determination in treating with her subjects concerning her marriage and the state of religion in her realm. She will win all sorts of men to serve her turn by, if it be possible.

2. On the 20th inst. there arrived a servant of Lord Robert Dudley, a Scotchman named Archye Cragge, with a letter from his master, testifying that the cause of his repair into these parts was to recover certain goods due to him on the late death of one of his kinsmen in this realm. Understands that he has another errand in hand that tends little to the Queen's service or Throckmorton's credit. "Sir, it is not amiss that Princes and their Councillors use more ministers than one in matters of state, but if I were not party, me thinketh it advanceth little their service that such base personages should so use their practises as the Princes'

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Jan. 22. Ambassadors' credit at home and abroad should be brought in question." Hopes that on their return they will speak truth. —Orleans, 22 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 22. **916.** THROCKMORTON to the EARL OF ARRAN.

Has received his letter of the 3rd inst. Professes goodwill towards Scotland and himself, and that he will aid in nourishing long and mutual good amity between England and Scotland. Refers to the bearer for occurrences here.—Orleans, 22 Jan. 1560.

Copy. Endd.: 23 [*sic*] Jan. 1560. To the Earl of Arran in answer to his of the 3rd of the same. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **917.** CHARLES IX. to the ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.*

Sends the bearer, the Sieur De L'Isle, his counsellor and Master of the Requests, to inform them of his desire for the continuance of the amity between France and Scotland, and desires them to give him credence.—Orleans, 22 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy.† *Fr.*

Jan. 22. **918.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.

The King, her son, being anxious to preserve the former good amity with Scotland, sends thither the Sieur De L'Isle, whom she has charged to declare her goodwill towards them. —Orleans, 22 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy.‡ *Fr.*

Jan. 23.
MS. Paris,
Teulet, i. 641.

* INSTRUCTIONS for the ABBE DE L'ISLE.

1. Gilles De Noailles, Abbé De L'Isle (despatched into Scotland from Charles IX. of France) on his arrival shall present to the Lords of the Parliament of Scotland his letters of credence, and shall declare the regret felt in France in consequence of the separation of that close alliance which had existed between the realms through the marriage of the late King of France with the Queen of Scotland. Charles hopes, however, that the amity between the two crowns shall continue as heretofore. The Queen of Scotland informs them, for her part, that she is willing to forget the past, and Noailles (acting in concert with the deputies sent by herself) is instructed to use his influence to induce the Scottish Lords to accept with the gratitude which it deserves this proof of her goodwill towards them, which is only the prelude to her kindly intentions for the future. He shall state that he has been instructed to offer to the Queen the formal renewal of the treaties of alliance between France and Scotland. According as he shall see expedient, he may extend his credence to such matters as shall appear to him to be for the Queen's interest.

2. Should the Queen of England wish to see him as he is passing, he shall explain to her the occasion of his journey, and endeavour to discern the nature of her sentiments towards the Scotch. If she inquires as to the ratification of the last treaty (about which she has always been so urgent), he shall answer that all arrangements had been made for the despatch of the two deputies from France, when the sudden death of the King intervened. A good understanding, however, between the two Courts would assuredly continue.—Orleans, 23 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

† This copy is one of a series of documents of various dates, which are written by a Scottish hand upon four leaves of paper, and endorsed apparently by Randolph. The writing is much faded.

‡ *See* the last note.

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Jan. 23. **919.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Wrote last on 18th inst. Upon occasion of letters out of Scotland the Queen of Scots has revoked her commission to certain to treat with the Estates that she might be at liberty for her marriage, and that matters of religion might remain suspended. She writes severally and kindly to them all, and amongst the rest to Lethington, Balnaves, and Grange, promising oblivion of all things past; though next to the Earl of Arran there are none in that realm to whom she bears less affection. As for the Earl of Arran, she has used such kindness in words and good usage of his messenger as it is not a little to be marvelled at. The same persons that were appointed to the other commission have charge of the new; Craigmillar, Blenerne, and Balfour will go by England, and Lesley and Finlater by sea. Craigmillar has sent him word that at his coming into England he will declare to Cecil the effect of his charge. Within two or three days after the forty days of the Queen of Scots' mourning, she removed two leagues out of the town, and there continues; she is visited every other day by the King, the Queen Mother, and the Princes of the Court; the Spanish Ambassador and his wife are very often with her. Don Juan Menriques is not yet arrived, but is looked for daily, and his lodging provided.—Orleans, 23 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A few passages in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 23. **920.** THROCKMORTON to MAITLAND.

Has received by the bearer his letter of the 1st of January, wherein he desires to know the state of things here. Since the late King's death the writer has written more than once. Refers him to the bearer, his [Maitland's] friend, for information of the present doings here, he having had so good means to inform himself of all, and to have resort in all places and to all estates where the same may be known.—Orleans, 23 Jan. 1560.

Copy. Endd.: To the L. of Lethington. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **921.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.

Licenses [Nicolas] Tremain, gentleman, to enter into the service of the King of Navarre, by which means he will be the better able hereafter to serve her, and ordering Throckmorton of his own motion to prefer Tremain to the King's service; this not to seem to be at her request.—Westminster, 23 Jan. 1560.

Copy. Endd.: M. for Nicolas Tremain. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **922.** Another copy of the above.

Orig. Draft in Cecil's hol., written on the back of the following number.

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Jan. 23. **923.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

He shall assist and advise the Earl of Bedford, who is sent to the French Court on her affairs. Has not sent his successor, but means not that he should remain longer than till some matters that are in doubt may be settled.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by his secretary: M. to Throckmorton, 23 Jan. 1560, by my Lord of Bedford. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **924.** Thomas Jenyson to Cecil.

1. Arrived in these parts on Christmas Eve and after delivering the letters of the Queen and Lords of the Council to the Governor he proceeded to the calling of the check book of the artificers and labourers; and afterwards entered to the taking of the remain and conferred the state of the works. Thereby, and by the Governor's absence at Hexham, (where he remained nine or ten days,) the musters for the garrison were deferred until the 16th inst.. Sends herewith a declaration of the charges for the last quarter, which he will do quarterly. Sends likewise a book of the remain of the stores being serviceable, and of the proportions requisite to be provided; before the arrival whereof it were not needful to send any workmen hither other than hard hewers, four or five smiths, three or four sawyers, and two or three wheelwrights. Will provide at Newcastle next week such things as are most needful. If the time were not far spent and riding charges excessive, would have ridden to the Court to see that the best stuff was chosen, for which the Queen well pays. The artificers inform him that there comes little good stuff hither. Takes Sir Richard Lee to be without blame, but not his purveyors and servants, who seek their private gain.

2. On the day that the musters were taken, he employed two honest painsful young men, called Thomas Barton and John Byrd, (whom Mr. Grimstone left as overseers of the works, at the entertainment of 20*d.* per diem, and who, by their diligence, save the Queen five-fold their entertainment,) and found that eighteen of the workmen mustered in the garrison bands. The two young men fear to be displaced. The clerks of the works here are assigned clerks over fifty workmen a piece, and have but 10*d.* per diem, which will scarcely find them sufficient meat, drink, and lodging. Desires to know whether he may give them sixty men and 12*d.* per diem.

3. Though he has charge of the stores and store-houses yet has he no lodging therein but two little chambers, a cellar, and a kitchen, wherein Sir Richard Lee's men delay him until they can hear from their master, so that he is forced to lie from his charge at no little expense, and to leave his wife at Newcastle. The sawyers are such triflers that they make easy expedition of the work, and the smiths are such purloiners that of one cwt. of iron delivered to them he cannot receive above 72 or 76lbs., who would make him believe that the residue was wasted. Desires that some skil-

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ful man may confer thereupon with the wardens of the carpenters and smiths. Trusts that by putting things out by great, double expedition may be used; for they work not seven hours and do not five hours' work. The Queen pays 16*s.* for every chaldron of coals with the freight, which he thinks unreasonable, and will therefore confer with Mr. Anderson or some other at Newcastle. Fears lest there should not be sufficient store of hewn stone, the want whereof caused the works to cease sooner last year; therefore it were not best to have many masons fresh before mid March, or here before mid April. If the Irish hard hewers come not this fortnight, he will have tools ready prepared for them. In the book of the entertainments of the garrison and works sent to him he has entered his own for the last quarter.—Berwick, 23 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary, with a few notes on the back by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Jan. 23. **925.** BILLINGSHUSEN and OTHERS to the QUEEN.

The writers desire credit to be given to Elias Eisenburg to prosecute in their cause against John Ashe.—Lubeck, 10 Cal. Feb. 1561. *Signed:* Gerhardus Rhuiter, Henricus Billingeshusen, Joannes De Alven, Laurentius Grote.

Orig., with four seals. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp.* 8.

Jan. 23. **926.** PIRACY by JOHN ASHE.

A note of letters sent to the Queen in favour of Henry Billingshusen and other citizens of Lubeck, who were robbed at sea by John Ashe and other Englishmen, in Aug. 1557. It consists of the following abstracts.

1. Letters from the Emperor, dated at Vienna, 16th March 1560, to the Queen, with a supplication to him, and depositions of witnesses, under the seal of Lubeck, and translated from Dutch into Latin, by Christopher Messerschmydye, secretary of Lubeck.*

2. Letters of the 19 Oct. 1560, from the Council and Senators of Lubeck to the Queen.†

3. Letters in favour of Billingshusen, without date, from Catherine, late wife of Magnus, Duke of Saxony, of the house of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

4. Letters from Billingshusen and other citizens of Lubeck, spoiled by Ashe, to the Queen, desiring credit to be given to Elias Eisenberg, sent by them to prosecute in their cause. —Dated 23 Jan. 1561.

Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 24. **927.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

This day it has pleased God to lay His hand upon him so sore that he is moved to think that he will not long toil

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* *See* the previous volume, Nos. 833, 834, and 867, the chief contents of which are here repeated.

† *See* the present volume, No. 649.

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unhappily in this wretched life. Thinks that some gentleman should be appointed to accompany him that shall be sent next thither, for he finds himself in such state that there is no reckoning to be made of him, though he should recover this sickness. Prays him to bestow the proof of his good will upon his wife, children, and servants, who will have need of such a patron. Lays all his sins upon Jesus Christ crucified, Does not forget the saying of the Prophet: *Nolite confidere in quibus non est salus.* Received Cecil's letter of the 15th on the 22nd inst., the profit that he takes from it is that he wishes, as St. Paul did, *cupio disolvi et esse cum Christo.*—Orleans, 24 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 24. **928.** JOHN SOMER to CECIL.

1. After that the Ambassador had made up this packet, (which Captain Forbes will bring,) being not able to write or meddle any further in worldly matters, his passion of sickness increasing so sore upon him, he commanded him [Somer] to write as follows. The Queen has doubtless been advertised out of Scotland of the cause of Captain Forbes' message. Yet for that Mr. Randolph writes that his errand should be only to the King of Navarre, and now it is found otherwise, he advertises the Queen thereof. At the said Forbes' arrival in this town on the 20th inst., he went straight in post to where the Queen of Scotland lay, who not only well received him, but talked with him an hour and a half together; and the next day likewise a long while. In his despatch homeward again she has written of her own hand to the Earl of Arran.

2. As he was ending this letter, Stephen Davies, Throckmorton's servant, arrived from the Queen; Throckmorton being sick in his bed. Of the said Davis he and Mr. Middlemore learnt that there was none appointed to come in his place as was promised; and being advised by the physicians to give him no occasion of unquietness, they have not let him see the despatch yet, but only told him that the Earl of Bedford was upon his despatch hitherward with a good company of gentlemen, amongst whom they thought was his successor. His sickness is sudden and violent, and not yet by the physicians well discussed.—Orleans, 24 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 24. **929.** JOHN SOMER to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

1. Throckmorton's servant, Stephen Davies, arrived here on the 23rd inst.. with letters from the Lords of the Council and the Earl to the Ambassador, that he was coming in ambassade, wherein he would have greatly rejoiced but for his health, which stands at present in very dangerous terms. They who are near him have great cause to doubt of his long lasting. His sickness is sudden and violent, and not yet well

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discussed by the physicians; they have more cause to suspect than hope. Has thought it his duty to tell the Earl of Throckmorton's case, that he might bethink him what was meet to be done in case he quailed before the Earl's arrival, and to consider whether it were meet to procure the coming of some other personage to assist him in his charge, and to reside here as the Queen's Ambassador. By the advice of the physicians has not opened to him the despatch brought by Davies; and being somewhat acquainted with his grief, he thought good to conceal the substance of it from him. Is sorry to see Throckmorton no better satisfied in expectation, not only for himself, but for such others as he has commended. If he is in case at his coming to tell him of his griefs, he thinks he will hear of extraordinary unkindness. The particularities are best known to him, his bemoaning of them Somers can somewhat witness.

2. It is resolved by the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Council, that the King should depart on the 3rd or 4th of Feb. towards Fontainebleau. Throckmorton has given some order to have him lodged in St. Antony's Street in Paris, or else in St. Germain's Faubourg; he was minded to borrow M. Dampville's house in St. Antony's Street, if he were not there himself. Don Juan Menriques is not yet come; Throckmorton wished that he might have departed ere the Earl of Bedford came. He has given the writer charge to resort to-morrow to the King of Navarre and the Constable, to advertise them of the Earl's coming, and procure order for his lodging at the Court.—Orleans, 24 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 24. **930.** THOMAS WILSON to THROCKMORTON.

Would willingly have reported to him his practices used in Rome, and the doing of others towards him, but found that he was called to serve abroad. Has had no means of writing to him. Sends now by his dear friend Killegrew only to show his good will.—From the Court, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.*

Jan. 25. **931.** CECIL to THROCKMORTON.

The coming of the Earl of Bedford (to whom he refers) saves him the labour of long writing. Thinks he will be satisfied by him of all things save the following. For Harleston's case the Council have written to him; for O'Connor's it is thought best to give him good words until the Earl of Sussex's opinion be had, who will be here in twelve or fourteen days. Thinks he will do no good in Ireland. This day the Viscount of Amiens died; and his wife desires passport for his body, and for herself and train. The Queen wishes Throckmorton to be well informed of the hostages newly named; and Cecil wishes them to be Protestants, for others of contrary opinion have done some hurt here. Has procured the chain for M. Morrette to be made richer by 100 crowns than he has

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Jan. 25. authority to do. Can procure no answer to Throckmorton's letters written to the Queen, and the Earl of Bedford can state the cause. Hears from Scotland that they are assembled to make choice of an embassy to their Sovereign, and many are found inclinable to serve any part of her affections, but the wisest will, he trusts, do otherwise.—Westminster, 25 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 25. **932.** MEMORIAL to MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.*

1. Now that she is at liberty to govern her realm as she likes, the Queen of England desires that she will rather govern by law and love than by force and arms. Her realm has been well and quietly governed since the removing of the men of war from thence. The proof of the Queen of England's well meaning appeared last year by her seizing no piece to her own use, nor seeking to win any of the Scots from their obedience. The English Wardens have taken order with those of Scotland, and have reduced the broken and insolent people on both sides, so that the Borders have not been so quiet for many years. The Queen of England desires to have all former unkindness and occasions of unkindness buried; but if her kindness and good offices be refused and a continuance of injuries be used, then she will be compelled to alter her friendship and love to some other affection.

2. Queen Elizabeth desires that the promises for the ratification of the late treaty made at Edinburgh may be fulfilled; she is inclined to impute the delay to the late King's ministers rather than to her affection.—25 Jan. 1560.

Copy, in the hand of Bedford's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 25. **933.** JOHN SOMER to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

1. Throckmorton, understanding that the Earl was appointed to come hither, commanded him [Somer] to write his letter of yesterday. According to his orders the writer went to the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and the Constable, with his message. The same evening they sent a maitre d'hôtel of the King, saying that as the King minded to depart out of this town very shortly, his pleasure was that the Earl should stay at Paris till his coming to Fontainebleau. By command of the Ambassador he has requested the Constable that the Earl of Bedford might be lodged at the house of his son, M. Dampville, in St. Antony Street at Paris, where Ambassadors have often lodged; who answered that all his houses at Paris and elsewhere should be at his Lordship's commandment. and that he would write to his son for that purpose. The Earl must therefore tarry at Paris till he knows further of the King's pleasure, which is a great ease for him. He will do well to send before one skilful a day or

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* This paper is a summary of the Instructions to the Earl of Bedford, *see* 20 Jan. No. 898.

Jan. 25. two to accommodate the house and other lodgings for the rest of his train. Throckmorton minds to send one hither shortly to join with him. The Constable told him that they had knowledge of the Earl's coming before he told them, and that the King had written to M. De Senarpont and others in Picardy for his better usage. The King will depart about the beginning of next month, and will be seven or eight days between this and Fontainebleau, so that his Lordship will have good leisure to repose at Paris and to procure assistance of the Queen, for so the necessity of Throckmorton's case requires, whose state is as it was at the writing of his last, yet they have some more hope of him.

2. Don Juan Menriques arrived this evening in post with twelve in his company, and was received two leagues out of the town by MM. De Vielleville and Lansac, and by them brought to his lodgings, being first put to his choice to go either to the King booted as he arrived, or to his own lodging. —Orleans, 25 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 25. **934.** John Shers to Cecil.

1. No news. The General Council by this week's news seems to be at a point. "He has his heart's ease in that point; for so that he may end his time with his estimation he will remit the care for the world to come to his successors." He has "tramed" some wars for this spring, whereupon his excuses may appear more apparent. The Cardinal of Mantua makes excuses, and refuses the legation for the General Council at Trent. The Caraffas do not know yet their pain, and the Cardinals would not that they should be condemned, lest it should be an example for some of them in time to come.

2. The Turk continues his preparations for the Goletta, and for Malta. The Duke of Cessa is expected at Milan. The Duke of Mantua prepares to receive Leonora, the Emperor's daughter, who is to be his bedfellow. It appears by the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador here that his master would fain be in hand for Geneva. There is much talk here of the new government in France, and also of the new Diet in Germany.—Venice, 25 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 26. **935.** Volrad, Count of Mansfeld, to the Queen.

1. Some months ago he mentioned that there was about to be a great assembly of the German Princes at Naumburg on the Saal. It is now reported that they are hastening thither in great numbers, so that there will be there more than twenty Princes, and several representatives of the more important towns. The Count Palatine, Elector of the Rhine, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and John Frederic, Duke of Saxony, Christopher, Duke of Wurtemberg, the younger

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Landgrave of Hesse, the Margrave of Baden, with many other Princes and a large number of followers will be present. The Elector of Brandenburg on account of a sudden fever cannot come, but sends his son John George. The assembly is held on account of some differences in religion and for the purpose of unanimously subscribing the Confession of Augsburg; when these differences are settled they think that they will be better able to resist the Popish tyranny. The Pope trusts that whatever is determined on at the Council of Trent will be enforced by arms by the great Princes. The Princes also hope that the Elector Palatine may be converted from his erroneous opinions about the Lord's Supper.

2. The affairs of Germany with respect to Turkey are in great danger, for not only has the Turk refused peace to the Emperor, but also the young Vayvode of Transylvania has declared himself an enemy, and the Turk has demanded a transit for his army across Poland, and has determined to send another army into Moravia and Bohemia, whilst he himself, with a third army, will besiege Vienna.

3. Some serious discord has arisen in Switzerland because the Papists at Glaris have come over to the reformed faith. The people of Glaris are therefore accused of violating a certain agreement by which neither party should seek to coerce the other. They affirm that, perceiving the Papistical abomination to be contrary to the Word of God, they have left it of their own accord. Nevertheless, at the instigation of the Pope, the other four parts have joined themselves to the Duke of Savoy. Complains that Gresham will not pay his pension, although he has been pressingly solicited to do so. —Mansfeld, 26 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 6.

Jan. 27. **936.** JOHN FLEMING to CECIL.

1. On his coming towards London fell sick of an ague, and now is somewhat better and intends to return to Berwick to his charge as soon as he is able to ride. Sends by this bearer the model of the fittest manner of stocking the flankers in the new work at Berwick (where many of the pieces have to be stocked) both for saving of charge as also good service. Undertakes to save five marks in every common stock; Sir Richard Lee can declare the doing thereof, that order of stock may be made of oak.

2. Desires to know the Council's pleasure touching the converting the serpentine powder into corn. Undertakes to recover the powder so decayed and convert it into corn with the loss of five lbs. in the hundred, which is now to small purpose if it be not amended; the charge is little to the Queen as it shall be done by the gunners. Has been at no little charge in making the powder mill with a house to work in, as also trays to dry the same in, and sieves, and other

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instruments appertaining to the doing thereof; and as yet small recompence.

3. Whereas the repairing of the furniture of the ordnance has been done at Newcastle by Mr. Bennet, and they cannot come to Berwick suddenly, and when they do, do not fit the piece, and the artificers must travel to Berwick, and so lose time, therefore he desires that the doing of such affairs might be appointed to the Master of the Ordnance at Berwick.—Holmes Chapel, 27 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 27. **937.** MUNDT to CECIL.

Received the Queen's letter on the 26th, and this day will set out on his journey. Hopes to arrive in Saxony before the Convention is dissolved. The news from France is bad; the person from whom they hoped so much in the cause of religion is slothful and lukewarm; and (what is most of all to be deplored,) not only does he not assist the excellent work of "Neptune," but even opposes him, and has lately bound himself by a disgraceful oath to "the woman." The Pope has notified to the Emperor, and several Prelates in Germany, that the Council of Trent will be held, and the inns at Trent have been engaged by several Italians. Men wonder that, the times being so unsettled, the Emperor does not convoke the States, for the Muscovites are devastating Livonia most cruelly; the Turk is preparing a fleet against Sicily; and in the meantime the Pope intends to play the tyrant by means of this Council. There is no news from Switzerland.—Strasburg, 27 Jan. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 28. **938.** The PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desire permission for John Hart, merchant of Edinburgh, to export 1,000 quarters of barley or barley malt, and 500 quarters of wheat, into France, for one year.—Edinburgh, 28 Jan., 19 Mary. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, James Stewart, Glencairn, Ruthven, Ochiltre, Morton, W. Maitland.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 28 Jan. 1560. *Broadside.*

Jan. 28. **939.** WALTER CARR, of CESSFORD, to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Received the twelve bills of England in a roll appointed between them at their late departing from the Staweford, from his officer George Wilkinson, on the 13th inst., and perceived that eight or nine of them were upon Liddlesdale. Notwithstanding, he immediately rode to the Council and showed the manner, and got Lord Borthwick in their presence, who desires that Forster will take in of the bills of Liddlesdale twelve, sixteen, or twenty of theirs, and send as many of his in like manner, and promises to meet him at Jedburgh,

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and then either to quit or file the bills. Desires him to send his bills of complaint upon East and West Teviotdale. Must hold him excused for not sending an answer more hastily. —Edinburgh, 28 Jan. 1560. *Signed:* Walter Carre of Cessforth.

Copy. P. 1.

Jan. 29. **940.** Jones to Throckmorton.

1. Wrote to him on the 19th by Davyes. Not being called for nor thought upon to come over he stays here still, having presently so reasonable an excuse for his continuance here. Is now become half a countryman, partly for that there is nothing for him to do at the Court, being as strange there as if he had never been in France, and partly for necessity, as one of late a freeman become a prentice during his life. After that Mr. Germin was gone from his wife, (for she was made sure unto him by words,) Jones made suit not so much to have his leavings as to set himself with honesty at liberty, which he had hope of obtaining until Lord Paget [stirred] in the matter, and procured him a plain answer that [Sir] Gilbert's daughter was not for him. Having determined if he was required to return into France, he repaired unto the country to visit Mr. Waade, where he found such bait that he was suddenly caught with one that likes him well and has done long time, (viz. "Mr. Waade his daughter,") and entered into such favour with the maid that they may both say, "Blessed is the wooing that is not long a doing," for the wedding gear is already provided, to be used the first Sunday before Lent. After he saw that worldly men only care for worldly things, and more for what a man has not than for what he has, he determined never to be a suitor but for virtue's sake, and where he might before he began perceive some good inclination towards him. He was moved to proceed in this matter partly in respect of the maid, who is very sober, wise, and discreet, well brought up in fear and godliness, and has many virtues, amongst which good skill on the virginals is one, wherein there are not many better. He also knew the father to be a wise, honest, and godly gentleman, and he himself has need of the advice of such a father-in-law. Will shortly say, *Uxorem duxi.*

2. The Vidame of Amiens is dead, and will be buried at Pequiny. Some here greatly fear the matching of Spain with Scotland, and yet he sees no reason why it should be so, for it cannot much serve their turn who depend upon the Scotch Queen. It is bruited that the French and Spanish should practise against England, and are contented to make them fair weather, and that they will accord in God's religion. M. De Morette shall be considered with an honourable present. The Queen has lately taken some cold, which caused her to keep in for two or three days, but is now well again. It is talked secretly that if the General Council be agreed upon, and France and England agree in the orders and going to the

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same, the Earl of Bedford and Throckmorton shall be sent thither as Councillors, with two or three of the spirituality. The Bishops of the old crew are stiff-necked, and will not condescend to order; which he fears will cause more constraint to be used. The money mends daily in goodness, fineness, and fair stamp. The bruit is here that the King of Sweden is poisoned. The Duke of Holst's Chancellor departed with good contentation on the 27th. Mr. Peyto would very gladly come into France, but is afraid of the former precedent of the story of his journey into Spain.—London, 29 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. A very few words in cipher, deciphered. Injured by damp on the outer margin. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 29. **941.** INTELLIGENCE from VIENNA.

On Innocent's Day the Turks made an irruption into Hungary, where they took more than 4,000 prisoners and burnt certain villages. The fear is increased by finding that the Emperor has done nothing to prevent these inroads. The Duke of Muscovy has made himself master of all Livonia, excepting two strong cities. The issue of the proceedings of M. Dolfino with the Duke of Saxony and of Il Commendone with the Palatine in the matter of the Council, is expected. They will set out from hence on 17th inst.—*Headed:* From Vienna, 29 Jan. 1561.

Copy. Ital. P. 1.

Jan. 29. **942.** SALE of ENGLISH CLOTH on the CONTINENT.

1. White cloths of Wiltshire, Gloucester, and Somersetshire, with others of the like nature termed sorting cloths, are for the most part consumed in Germany; and a small quantity in the Low Countries, Brabant, Holland, Friesland, and Groningen.

2. The better sort of white cloths, and also the Kentish cloth, are for the most part consumed in the above said Low Countries, and the residue in Italy, Germany, and Spain.

3. Suffolk cloths in colours, western reds and blues, are wholly consumed in Eastland, Spain, Portugal, and Barbary.

4. Hampshire kerseys, and such like, and northerns are consumed in Hungary, Italy, and countries beyond the same.

5. White kerseys, called Devonshire dozens, the finest being the least number, are consumed in Spain and the Indies; the middle sort in the Low Countries, and the mean sort in France.

6. Bristol friezes, Welch, and the most part of Manchester cottons, are consumed in France, the rest in Italy, Spain, and the Low Countries; also there are consumed in France divers kinds of coarse cloths made in Devonshire and other countries, Melton whites, and such like.

7. Wool is for the most part consumed in the Low Countries, some of the best in Italy, and a small quantity in France.

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8. Lead and tin are for the most part consumed in France, and the residue in Italy, Spain, and the Low Countries.

9. Such commodities as are consumed in other places except the Low Countries may be uttered in other places ; so as none of the same be brought into the Low Countries, but nothing so commodious to the merchant, considering how that country is traded with all other nations.

10. And leaving upon occasion the said Low Countries, for serving Eastland, Germany, and Italy, Emden and Hamburg are the fittest places.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 29 Jan. An answer to 1 and 2 Articles, amended by the Governor and six other merchants only. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 30. **943.** The Earl of Bedford to the Lords of the Council.

Was advertised this day that the Ambassador in France is very sick, and has been in danger. Desires to know whether they will enlarge upon his [the writer's] former instructions, or appoint some other in the Ambassador's place.—Boulogne, 30 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 30. **944.** The Earl of Bedford to Cecil.

1. Sends Somers' letters announcing Throckmorton's sickness, and desires further instructions. Would be loath to do anything in this business, being of such charge, without special orders. Since it is thought that his sickness grows of melancholy that he cannot be revoked, it would not be amiss to procure some letter to him, to comfort him with the good hope of his short return. Encloses his letter to the Lords, which Cecil, if he thinks good, may deliver to them.—Boulogne, 30 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—To-morrow he will despatch one purposely to the Ambassador, of whose case he will write to Cecil.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 31. **945.** The Privy Council of Scotland to the King of Denmark.

The writers have received his letter of the 23rd Oct., addressed to the Governors of Scotland, but decline answering him about the restitution of the Orkneys, on account of the absence of the Queen.—Edinburgh, Prid. Cal. Feb. 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, Argyll, Alex. Glencairn, Morton, Rothes, James Stuart, Ruthven.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Jan. 31. **946.** The Master of Maxwell to Cecil.

Reminds Cecil that when he was at Edinburgh the writer spoke to him of the redress of the West Marches, since which time he has sought Lord Dacre very affectuously for the same; and to the terror of notable offenders has given him one of the most principal truce breakers of Scotland that dwelt forty

Jan. 31.

years upon the West Marches, who was "justiseit," and took from him but one Scotch fellow in like manner to be punished. Now presently Lord Dacre has one Scotch fellow born under Maxwell's father, who has been a principal slayer of eleven Englishmen, and a known truce breaker both in theft and slaughter, and Maxwell has an Englishman who of late slew one of Carlisle; yet Dacre will not deliver up this notable thief and murderer of both English and Scots for this other who committed such a heinous crime. Maxwell desires to know the Queen's pleasure herein.—Edinburgh, last of Jan. 1560. *Signed:* John Maxwell.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: The Master [of] Maxwell to my master. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 31. **947.** Humphry Colwiche to Lord Grey.

This day the Justice Clerk and Mr. Magyll answered Lord Grey's articles, (but not in such sort as he looked for,) and moved the Lords, who thought them not answered to their meaning, and required him to write to Grey to continue the next day of march for eight days longer; and that they, having found his articles so honourable, will take order for their execution. They have passed the book of reformation of religion to be kept through the whole realm, and have also nominated Lord James, the young Bishop of St. Andrews called the Abbot of Kilwinning, and Lord Erskine to go into France.—Edinburgh, 31 Jan. 1560. *Signed.*

Copy. P. 1.

[Jan.] **948.** Remembrances for Colwiche sent to Randolph.

1. To make declaration of the two several incursions done by the Scots and their cruel part used unto the English.

2. To complain of the Laird of Cessford's lack of doing justice, and how he caused Lord [Grey] with the whole country to come "in waste" to the place of meeting.

3. To charge the Laird of Cessford with the nightly robberies that his tenants make in the East Marches.

4. To charge him for not making delivery of the following bills according to his indenture in writing, viz., Thomas Forster's bill upon Liddlesdale, Mr. Nevett's, Thomas Grey's, Thompson's bill, Thomas Hoburn's, Humphry Colwiche's, John Scot's, upon Liddlesdale, William Collingwood's upon Liddlesdale. There are also ninety-four bills, as appears by the rolls.

Copy. P. 1.

[Feb.] **949.** Charges at Berwick.

"A book of provision for Berwick," consisting of an estimate of the cost of the implements and materials required for 2,000 workmen employed on the fortifications for the space of one year, amounting to 667*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 6.

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[Feb.] **950.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.*

"A brief note of all such sums of money as I, Thomas Gresham, have received in Antwerp for the behoof of the Queen, since the first of October, 1558;" sum total, 310,458*l.* 14*s.*

Copy. Pp. 3.

[Feb.] **951.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

"A brief note of all such sums of money as I, Thomas Gresham, have paid in Antwerp for the behoof of the Queen since the 21st December 1558;" sum total, 279,565*l.* 10*s.* At the Queen's coming to the throne there was owing of this sum by Queen Mary 65,069*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*—*Signed:* Richard Candeller.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 10.

[Feb.] **952.** GRESHAM'S ACCOUNTS.

An account of monies borrowed in the months of July, August, November, and December, 1560, and February, 1561, which amount to the sum total of 247,303*l.* 10*s.* Also of the cost of armour and munitions, which amounts to the sum of 108,956*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[Feb.] **953.** DEMAND for ALLOWANCES to JOHN WELLER.

John Weller of London, armourer, having been continually employed, from the 10th April till the latter end of November last, in the Queen's affairs beyond the seas, concerning the transporting of 500 corselets and 500 courriers from Cologne and other parts of Germany to Bremen and Hamburg, prays to be allowed for the charges of carrying the same, 59*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Item, for his diets for eight months, and for horses and waggons hired, and such like, 48*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Total, 108*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 1. **954.** The QUEEN OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Desires permission for William Henryson, burgess of Edinburgh, to pass with his goods through England on his way to and from France for the space of one year.—Edinburgh, 1 Feb., 19th Mary. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, Argyll, Morton, James Stewart, Glencairn, and Ruthven.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Broadside.*

Feb. 1. **955.** SHERS to CECIL.

1. Nothing worth his knowledge this week. The process against the Caraffas is framed of a hundred and odd sheets of

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* This and the following paper form one document.

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paper. By the last letters from Rome, the Pope still brought the Council of Trent towards. Last week the Pope was at Ostia, with the Duke of Urbino, devising to fortify that plat, and this week will go to Civita Vecchia, to fortify there. M. Da Colnigues is not yet despatched to Geneva for the wars. The Pope will contribute 20,000 crowns a month for a certain time to that use.

2. They write from Milan that the King of Spain has taken order there to maintain a number of soldiers, not as before the wars, but instead of twenty Spanish captains he will have ten. The men of arms will remain, and also the light horsemen, with 3,000 Spanish footmen. Order is taken for their payment, and on the 22nd ult. they were paid the arrears due to them. There are only three governors appointed for the rest of that estate, namely, for Cremona, Pavia, and Alexandria; the rest are all discharged, and divers other captains' stipends are diminished. From John Baptista Gastaldo there are taken 1,500 crowns a year.

3. The Duke of Savoy makes great provision for harness, and by March he will have from one master 500 corslets, and divers others labour for him. Men marvel that the said Duke enters into wars without money or credit, and not yet lord of his own estate. The letters this week from Constantinople bring news that the Turk's preparation is greater than was said, to give the King of Spain a "*scacco mato*" for all Africa, and not for the Goletta alone.—Venice, 1 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 1 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 1. **956.** LORD GREY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. Has received the Queen's letters to place Mr. Stephenson here as preacher and Sanderson as coadjutor, which he has done, and has shown them the rates of their entertainment, wherewith they seem well pleased. Now that they have seen the church and the order which is kept for divine service, he doubts not but they will make better report of their religion.

2. Has been since his last at Holy Island. The fort is nothing strong or worth any account. If the Queen will bestow 1,000*l.* upon it, the ground may be so altered that the enemy shall not prevail against it without great travail and charges. Will cause a further declaration of his opinion to be drawn in plat and sent to them. Has heretofore prayed them to consider this poor garrison's penury by want of their wages, the victuals in store being utterly ill, by reason whereof they are driven to so many extremities that he marvels how they continue in such awe and quiet. Desires them to give speedy order for their relief.—Berwick, 1 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Feb. 3. **957.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Has received his letter, which came with that of the Lords of the Council, together with the abstract of some treaties, which he is glad to have for answering such quarrels as Lord Hume picks with him, who has superseded the present day of truce and as yet appointed none other. The writer's man, Colwiche, has been since his last letter in Scotland. Encloses the letters sent by him from thence, not doubting but his long being there and other such journeys of charge will be reasonably considered. Will not molest him with often requests for licence to repair to the Court this Lent. Prays him to be good to Hart, who refuses such place as he can give him in his house, because he thinks the entertainment not sufficient.—Berwick, 3 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 4. **958.** The QUEEN to the EARL OF BEDFORD.

On account of the sickness of Throckmorton she will send Sir William Pickering, or some other person of knowledge, fully instructed to join with him in his stead. In the meantime he is to forbear to make his access to the Court, or execute any part of his legation; but if he shall by the King or his Ministers be provoked thereunto, he is only to do the office of condolence and congratulation, without entering into the rest of his charge until he hears from her again. That his stay therein may appear less strange, he may for his excuse let the King of Navarre and the Constable understand, (as it were very secretly, to be kept to themselves,) that because he has certain matters of importance to communicate with them, which are appointed to be opened with the Ambassador, and being informed of his extreme sickness, therefore he [the Earl] has thought meet to signify the same to the Queen and desire her resolution for his further proceeding, which he looks to receive very shortly. If Throckmorton recovers so as to be in case to join with him, then they shall go forward in such sort as is prescribed by his instructions, without tarrying for him who is meant to be sent. He is to use all the best means and good words he can to comfort Sir Nicholas, and to assure him for his better satisfaction that rather than that it should turn to the hindrance of his health, she will send a successor as soon as the affairs now in hand are somewhat overpassed.

Draft, partly corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 4 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 4. **959.** The QUEEN OF SCOTLAND to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Requests safe conduct for Lord James Stewart and sixty persons, who are about to repair to the writer in France, about the common affairs of Scotland.—Edinburgh, 4 Feb.

Feb. 4. 19th Mary. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton Morton, Glencairn, Ruthven, Ochiltre, John Lord Lindsay John Wysharte, W. Maitland.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Feb. 4. **960.** PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

Beg favour for Cormack O'Connochor, gentleman, of Ireland, in his suit to the Queen for pardon for his former offences, committed by ignorance in youth, and for restoration of his lands in Ireland, or at least to a part thereof.—Edinburgh, 4 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Hamilton, James Stewart, Morton, Glencairn, Ruthven, Ochiltre.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[Feb. 4.] **961.** JOHN SHERS to ——.*

Desires him to deliver these advices with Mr. Secretary's letter; they came but now. The Senate sent this copy with divers others to the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador since Shers' letter was closed. *Signed.*

Orig. Ital. P. 1.

Feb. 4. **962.** INTELLIGENCE from MILAN.

The heretics, advancing from Vilar, are destroying the churches and burning the crucifixes. The Duke of Savoy has sent M. Della Trinita against them with 2,000 foot, and 500 Spanish arquebusiers are about to be despatched by the Marquis of Pescara.—*Headed:* From Milan, 4 Feb. 1561.

Copy. Ital. P. 1.

Feb. 5. **963.** SIR FRANCIS ENGLEFIELD to THROCKMORTON.

As he is doubtful about Throckmorton's receipt of his former letters, he sends this through Camillo Strozzi, of Venice. Sir Edward Carne died at Rome about the 18th or 19th ult. The General Council is yet determined to proceed, in the intimation whereof England is not omitted. Saw in a letter from Rome that the Bishop of St. Asaph shall be a Commissioner there from the See Apostolic. From Flanders, France, and Rome it has been so often written that the Queen is secretly married, that no man will believe the contrary, but no Englishman here has any such news to his knowledge. Young Mr. Parry and one of his half-brethren have been here two months almost, but are not yet advertised from home of their father's death. About the end of March he intends to

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* This and the following document are upon the same half leaf of paper.

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Feb. 5. go into Germany and there spend part of the summer, till he receives answer whether his licence may be enlarged.—Padua, 5 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 5 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 5. **964.** CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

The Papal Envoys announce to the German Princes assembled at Naumburg, the Pope's earnest desire for an adjustment of the unhappy dissensions in the Church; for which purpose he invites them to come to a General Council to be held at Trent in the following Easter, where free discussion of all matters in controversy will be allowed; and promises to give the most ample safe conducts to those who come.

Printed pamphlet, entitled: Postulata Pii Quarti Pontificis Romani nomine in consessu principum Germanorum, Naumburgi congregatorum, proposita, Non. Feb. Anno M.D.LXI. Item, Succincta principum ad eadem illa proposita responsio, Anno M.D.LXI. *Quarto, no imprint.*

Lat. Pp. 7.

Feb. 5. **965.** Transcript of the above.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Feb. 6. **966.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Has written herewith to the Lords of the Council how both the days of march are assigned to other days; and earnestly beseeched them to remember his great necessity and penury by want of money. Beseeches him to consider what burden it is for him to feed the number of captains and gentlemen here, who otherwise cannot live, lacking money. Whereas he received a letter from the Lords to part Captain Somerset's company, fifty to Brickwell and fifty to a pensioner, he has advertised them that the band is now fair appointed, and if it be parted into a stranger's hand the furniture will be taken away; wishes they would nominate the pensioner, whereby he may avoid countenance of partiality. Thinks himself less esteemed than his deserts, being exempted from election of captains, being none other ways able to help his friends and servants. Thanks him for the appointment of Blackwell.—Berwick, 6 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 6. **967.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Desires him not to take it in evil part that he has so long delayed writing. The principal Estates have been together these fifteen days and yet continue. Things now grow towards a conclusion. Many things are determined for the policy of the Church, and order taken for establishing of religion universally, something more vehement than (for his opinion) at another time he would have allowed. As things are fallen out, this time requires some vehemence, and it will

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serve to good purpose. Earnest embracing of religion will join them straitly together, and make the danger appear the greater if one part should swerve from the other. It is convenient that they should have somewhat to exercise themselves with, lest too great security breed some oversight.

2. Report has been had of the embassies directed to France and England; as for the message of France, God's Providence has varied the case and whole effect by taking away the King. In reporting their embassy in England, they have declared the Queen's goodwill and the good entertainment of the Lords of the Council; and in the principal matter have so tempered the answer that their men are not altogether put out of hope, nor yet can take anything out of the mouths of the Council wherein to repose themselves certainly. The Earl of Arran is greatly discouraged, but makes the best of it before him [Maitland].

3. It is resolved (for declaration of the subjects' obedience and to prevent the evil advice of those whom the Queen might be compelled to trust,) to send Ambassadors to her from the Estates, whereof Lord James shall be the principal, being meetest for many respects. He is zealous in religion, and one of the precise Protestants; known to be true and constant, honest, and not able to be corrupted. Besides, nature must move the Queen to bear him some good will. The sum of the legation is to know her mind, and whether she can be content to repose her whole confidence upon her subjects or not. It is wished that she would come without force, and take her journey through England, where her own subjects will be content to receive her at Dover or elsewhere, and accompany her honourably to her own country, thinking that the meeting of the two Queens shall breed quietness for their times. If she be counselled to bring with her a force by sea, some think there is lack of the natural love she ought to bear to her country; and in that case men are not bound to receive her with a force where so great a danger may ensue. Before they resolve to or fro, the matter shall be communicated to Queen Elizabeth, whose commands shall be followed, as without her advice they dare not enterprise any great thing; and they have sufficient experience that she will not only advise them the best but also aid them therein, if need be. The Lord James minds to sue to her for a passport, and in his passage to make her participant as well of what he has in charge as what he minds to do. Cecil knows that he will deal frankly with her. They have heard that the Earl Bothwell and some others are upon their journey homeward with directions from the Queen. Nothing will be resolved until such time as Lord James has fully groped her mind. To make his legation more acceptable, motion has been made that he should have commission to renew the old league with France. Knowing how prejudicial it is to amity between these two realms, Maitland has been glad to shift it off as a

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matter rather to be granted than offered; and France will be sure to make suit for it, and will more esteem it when they shall crave it at their hands, and the Scots would have better means to make conditions. By this persuasion he has put it in delay. Understands that M. De Noailles is coming on behalf of the French King for this same purpose; whensoever he comes Maitland will be loath that he should report any certain answer. The Earl of Argyll marvels that he has yet heard nothing from Ireland; he is one that is worthy to be entertained.

4. The King's death is commonly taken for a great benefit, yet durst he never rejoice at it, for the security thereof has lulled them to sleep, and they little the more out of danger. They begin all to enter in some devotion towards their Sovereign, who must follow some advice of her uncles, and so consequently can never forget what has been done heretofore contrary to their pleasure. He fears that many simple men will be carried away with vain hope and brought abed with fair words. If Lord James can fully persuade her to trust her subjects, Maitland will enter into some courage, for otherwise no man will be in worse case than he. He is taken to be the author of many things at home, and is highly envied by those at home who would that the cause was overthrown. They take him to be a great instrument to nourish concord amongst some where they would sow division, which they judge a great hindrance to the French interests. Is taken in France to be a better Englishman than other. His friends in France have advertised him that it imports him greatly that the intelligence begun betwixt England and Scotland may continue, and he sees evidently that whenever the amity decays he must look for another dwelling place. Made Cecil some overture at London how to salve all matters, and wrote him more amply from Sadler's house. Knows that the Queen is so informed against him that, unless he can do her some service, he will not long be suffered to live in her realm. Does not please to continue in service longer than the amity betwixt England and Scotland continues. "If I can be assured that meaning honestly we shall not be neglected of Her Majesty, a good number will be found who will not fear to prosecute the matter that is begun to the end."

5. Understands that one Tennant, a Scottish man, has delivered a packet of letters to the Queen in France, which were directed to Throckmorton; does not remember any letters being delivered to such a one. Cecil would do Maitland great pleasure if at the man's returning he might by severe punishment understand that he has played a lewd part. Prays him to have the Laird of Ormiston's case recommended. Desires him to write plainly and amply what he would have done. Will never forget the favour he found at the Queen's hands. Sends offers of service to the Lords of the Council. Prays Cecil to send Lord James' safe conduct by the first

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post. Received a letter by Randolph and saw his of Jan. 24, for answer whereto he refers to him.—Edinburgh, 6 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Feb. 6. **968.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Notwithstanding that the convention was appointed for the 15th Jan., it was the 21st before any number assembled, whose names he shall receive herewith. It being thought best that matters of religion should be first set forth, the same Book of Discipline, (or at least not far altered from that which Cecil saw,) was presented by the authors thereof to the Lords. In examination and reasoning thereupon, there were spent six whole days; the matter well debated; divers well satisfied, and in the end it was approved by common consent. Has not been able to come by a copy thereof, but sends the titles of the whole book. In cases yet uncertain it is hard to judge what may ensue; if things come not otherwise to pass than is likely, they are not yet fit to receive any such burden. Though God's Word for the time that it has been preached has had great advancement, yet can he not assure himself what root it has taken in every man's heart, whereof the trial will soon be taken if this discipline be universally embraced, and all points thereof duly observed.

2. On the 7th and 8th days the Lords gave their whole labour to the hearing of poor men's causes, and discharging such bills as were presented. Such articles as were sent from the Lord Governor of Berwick concerning the Borders were answered in such sort as Cecil will hear from the said Governor, whose servant attends here upon the Lords for full resolution of their minds. The absence of Lord Hume, who is very sick, caused some delay; the rest found the demands very reasonable and gave their consent for their observance.

3. These matters finished, the Lords Ambassadors who were sent into England and France discharged themselves of their commissions. The Lord of St. John had little to say that was not already known. The difficulties that might have ensued, all the points of his commission being rejected, were utterly removed by the death of the French King, which has had such security, that were it not that sometimes Mr. Knox, in the pulpit, or the Laird of Liddington in consultation of affairs, put them in remembrance in what case they were not long since, they would grow stark dull, or forget themselves. Though there was nothing in the answer out of England to cause any man to think their cause clean overthrown, yet the earnest desire they all had to enjoy the felicity that might ensue thereof, made them so far in doubt of themselves that they could neither suddenly resolve to give a new attempt in so worthy an enterprise, nor yet utterly despair, having received so reasonable an answer as was given. The Laird of Liddington showed the excellence

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of his wit, his love to his country, and his good will towards the English, on that day more than could be thought to be in any one man. On this occasion it came in purpose how either the amity might be maintained with England, or a new league made. Much debate there was hereupon. All agree that the like example of good will was never shown to any nation as that which the Queen showed to Scotland, and that ignominy would redound to their posterity for ever if they did not by all means show themselves grateful. To further this purpose there lacked no spokesman; in especial those that were the first authors of the last contract, which now many wish had been of longer continuance. Is sure that Cecil is not unmindful of what France will seek and do daily, and also what ministers she has in Scotland. He knows the force of *auri sacra fames.* The Queen's friends are not so unvigilant but something will be espied out of what coast the wind blows. The Laird of Liddington has lately written his opinion to Cecil concerning the renewal of this contract with France. The words of the contrast made at Berwick are not so absolute but that it may be doubted whether it be ended after one year of the death of the French King or no; the words being, "And the time of the continuance of the hostages to be only during the marriage of the Queen of Scotland with the French King, and one year after the dissolution of the said marriage, until further order may be had between both their realms." Of as many as consented and subscribed thereunto he only doubts him of whom never man at any time was assured; if his craft were not so well known that no man will trust him, he would be able to do too much mischief. If Lord Ruthven be as open hearted as he is fair spoken, there is nothing to be doubted in him; he trusts that his doings are other than the bruit goes of him.

4. The last and most difficult point considered was to find a convenient personage to send to the Queen, their Sovereign. Her own brother, Lord James, was found meetest for divers respects. Is glad that Queen Elizabeth will be able to judge the value of such an assured and faithful friend as he has shown himself from the first. Liddington will inform him [Cecil] more of this matter. Sends the Lords' letter for a safe conduct. Many desire to accompany him in his voyage, as well for the great bruit of the Queen of England as for the sight of their own Sovereign. Is sure that the Laird of Pitarrow will be one, a man marvellous wise, discreet, and godly, without spot or wrinkle. Some would send with him the Abbot of Kilwinning; the writer doubts how their complexions would accord abroad who never liked each other at home.

5. In these matters there has been much time spent, and many things are yet to be considered. Amongst other things it was at length debated whether it were better to reject all Papists that ever had enjoyed benefits of the Church, or admit as

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many, and restore them again to their possessions, as willingly will subscribe to the Book of Discipline. After many reasons to and fro, it was found good to admit, of what estate soever they were, as many as would submit themselves by the 25th inst., the edict being published incontinent thereupon; otherwise to be rejected and reputed enemies to godly truth. This is the effect of their whole conclusions, except some private causes.

6. Is required by the Earl of Argyll to write in favour of Cormack O'Chonacher, of Ireland, a gentleman, who at other times served King [*blank*]. At the earnest request of the Earl of Argyll and his own humble submission, the Lords of the Secret Council have written to the Lords of the Queen's Council in his behalf. Besides his own promise of true service from henceforth, the Earl of Argyll has promised if he fail to become enemy to him and his whole house for ever; which he desired the writer to signify to Cecil. He says that he had no other matter in France but to sue for his pension, which was promised to be paid there; and now being returned hither with a bill assigned to be paid in this town, there is no money to be had. He refers the report of his service to Sir William Centlowe and Sir James Croftes. The Earl of Argyll marvels not a little that he has not heard from the Deputy of Ireland, seeing the promise so was, and that he has prepared himself thereto. He is determined shortly to write to Cecil, and has appointed the writer to meet with him at Stirling. The Master of Maxwell sends the enclosed letter; he has heard that the Queen intends to place Sir Nicholas Arnold in Carlisle, whom he will be glad to concur with and show pleasure to. The Earl of Glencairn conferred with him lately how he might do for the payment of 300*l.* sterling to a merchant of London named Hickman; by reason of the exchange he will be a very great loser. He will be much bound to Cecil if some order might be taken for the payment thereof in London, and so much to be disbursed out of hand to the Treasurer of Berwick. His goodwill towards the English has lately appeared by his reports of the honour of the country and worthiness and dignity of the Queen.

7. Sends a copy of the letter from the King of Denmark to the Lords, with their answer. There is departed to France of late the Earl of Eglington and the Abbot Dunfermling out of Dunbar. There is looked to pass through England, the Earl of Bothwell and the Lairds of Finlater and Craigmillar, with commission from their Queen. Their credit here is not such as they are able to remove mountains. Lord Seaton has hitherto showed himself very uprightly, and is like to be as he shall be used. The Clerk of the Register seeks credit at all hands, and finds it in few. The Earl of Huntley craves kindness from Lord James. The familiarity between the English and Scots merchants begins to grow great; much

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herring, salmon, and salt fish is carried this year from hence to England. Knows not what they bring, but doubts most the conveyance of gold and silver, wherein their advantage will be in every pound of silver, 3*s.*, and in every crown, 9*d.* There are presently of murderers, vagabonds, and thieves, Englishmen, above twelve or sixteen in this town; he caused one to be arrested at the request of the Earl of Westmoreland, who had slain one of his gentlemen, and this day he is to be delivered to two of the Earl's gentlemen.

8. Has received the Queen's commands to remain in Scotland, in her service, which he regards as a great signification of her favour, and begs that Cecil will assist him with his advice. Has received a copy of the Queen's warrant for his allowance, but has not had hitherto occasion to examine the charges to follow this Court; seeks but so to live as he may serve. Has hitherto burdened the Duke with his meat and lodging in his house, and one nag in his stable. Two geldings, one man, and a boy he nourished always abroad, wherever he was. Will be forced to take another man when he leaves the Duke's house, and has devised with Liddington thereupon, though the Duke is unwilling thereunto. Liddington has made him privy to many of Cecil's letters, wherein his affection towards him appears. Has not sought for gain from the Earl of Arran; but has spent whilst in his house, besides the money that he has received of the Queen, above 200 crowns, and has never received from his father or him one piece of gold, his chain excepted. Thinks it gain enough to live with their love and favour. Has presumed to write in answer to the Queen's letter, and craves pardon that he has so long stayed his writing. The Lords made a very strait law for eating meat in Lent, and other days of old forbidden. Some would have had them changed, some one day augmented, it fell out that the old custom should remain, saving the Sundays in Lent any man may eat what he can get. With the Lord James there comes, besides Pitarrow, the Lord Salton, son-in-law to the Earl Marshall. Lord Glamis or Ogilvie is resolved to go in post, twenty-four horses in train; within one month he means to depart. The writer desires Cecil to have his passport in remembrance. The Lords are most part departed, but intend to be in this town again on the 25th inst. The Duke goes shortly to Hamilton, whither Randolph purposes to go. Sends a cipher herewith. Finds some danger in the conveyance of his letters but by some of his own, or a trusty servant of Lord Grey's. Has commended Francis Tennant's cause to divers of the Lords; Liddington is furthest in conceit with him of any alive. George Paris has hurt his leg, and desires that it may be an excuse for his further abode here. There is a nephew of his in this town named William Paris. Randolph knows his poverty to be so great that he doubts either care will shorten his time, or he will be forced many times to absent himself where need shall

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require. Wishes that the Queen would please that in some secret means he might have some relief. Besides this man, Grange deserves most, both for his earnest affection and goodwill towards the Queen's service.—Edinburgh, 6 Feb. 1560, *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 13.

Feb. 6. **969.** JOHN SHERES to CECIL.

1. Sends the intelligence of this week. Master Caron [Carne] ("that so holy had bequeathed both body and soul to the Pope") is dead, and buried at Rome. News from thence states that the Pope will needs continue the Council begun at Trent, and that none shall enter but his sworn friends to ratify his decrees. It will be nothing in the end, saving it is likely to breed new wars. M. De Collignis (whom the Duke of Savoy sent to Rome to conclude for money) is still there, and is fed with fair words, but no other provision is made for the money promised. It is said it is 20,000 crowns a month for six months on the Pope's part, to make war against Geneva. The Pope by his Legate, and the Duke by his Ambassador, have tried to get this estate to contribute, but hitherto they have won nothing but fair words. Men marvel what has caused the said Duke to enter into war so soon, being yet raw in his estate, the fortresses out of his hands, himself poor and without money or credit.

2. Ascanio Della Corna raises 3,000 men to go to Malta to defend that plat with the help of the Knights of the Order there, against the Turk's army, which is expected. The King of Tunis prepares, and the more so by the provokement of Dragut Rayse, to aid the Turk's army in the spring against the Spaniards that keep the Goletta.

3. News from Constantinople state that the Turk's provision for the seas goes forward, and is greater than expected. The Turk will place a guard of janissaries at Ragusa, which very much troubles this state, which if he should do, (as he may easily,) and reduce his galleys and army for the seas to any port thereabouts, these men should have to do to be Lords of Venice long. By the practices of the Pope and the Duke of Savoy the Papistical and Protestant Switzers have fallen out amongst themselves concerning matters of religion.

4. There is a rumour that the Duke Octavio shall be Duke of Bari and Governor of Sienna, which shall be at a certain liberty, or at least out of the Duke of Florence's hands, and that Parma and Piacenza shall return again to the state of Milan. These and divers such like, which the Council will intimate at Trent, will stir up wars in divers parts.—Venice, 6 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 6 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

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[Feb. 6.] **970.** CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

The Princes at Naumburg inform Christopher Mundt, for the satisfaction of the Queen of England, that they have willingly listened to what he, as her commissioner, has proposed, and thank her for her kindness in sending him. They were more especially pleased to hear that Scotland had embraced the Protestant religion. They hope that God will enable her to live according to the divine light, (that is, according to the Confession of Augsburg, which they believe to be founded on God's Word,) and will in nowise depart from it. They also approve of that part of the message which contains her answer, if she should be requested to send to the Council, and promise in return to let her know how they intend to act. The Emperor has already asked them to appear at the Council, as the Pope has also. The Emperor's Envoys brought forward many precedents why the Princes of the Augsburg Confession should go to the Council. No definite answer has as yet been given to them, as all the Princes were not present. They enclose a copy of their reply to the Pope. Beg that she will inform them how she intends to act towards the Pope, and trust that she will further religion in Scotland, and for their parts they will not omit to inform her of all their proceedings.

Copy. Endd. by Mundt. Germ. Pp. 6.

Feb. 6. **971.** A Latin translation of the above, by Mundt.

In Mundt's hol. Endd., partly by Cecil: 6 Feb. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 6. **972.** Another copy of the above, differing in diction from the translation by Mundt.

Endd. by Mundt. Pp. 6.

Feb. 7. **973.** THOMAS HARVEY to the QUEEN.

Hearing that she misliked his absence from his country, and fearing lest it might be thought to have been done of malice, he signifies the very cause thereof. Having served her father, brother, and sister, and got thereby some honest credit in the world, and somewhat also to maintain the same, he suddenly found himself in his own country without either one or the other. So that he determined to come to this Prince, with whom she was in league, and whom he was bound by oath to serve, and who was also in his debt, which he is about to recover. Trusts that she will take it as he meant it, that is, to serve her either there or elsewhere, whenever she shall command him.—Toledo, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 7 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 7. **974.** THOMAS HARVEY to CECIL.

Has understood Cecil's goodness through the Ambassador, and declares his readiness to serve him. Thinks that the

Feb. 7. cause of his being here is well enough known to Cecil, that it is neither for malice or contempt, but only for lack. Desires Cecil to continue towards him the same as he has begun, and assures him of his fidelity and wish to serve the Queen.—Toledo, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Feb. 7. **975.** LORD JAMES STEWART to CECIL.

Having been burdened by the Council with going towards the Queen of Scots, he desires that Cecil will be a means for obtaining his passport, and sending it to Berwick to Lord Grey that he may have it shortly. Thanks him for his great favour shown to George Paris.—Edinburgh, 7 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 7. **976.** CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

1. The Protestant Princes give the following answer to the two Bishops, who are the Papal Legates.

2. They do not doubt that many wise and pious men of every time and nation have formerly hoped for the reformation of the Church, and that now they pray for purity of doctrine and that abuses may be removed, which ought to be a special care for the Pope. But they have been more occupied in furthering their schemes of private ambition and increasing superstitious practices in the Church, than in showing forth the glory of God and healing disorders in the Church, as must be confessed even by those who are well affected to the Papacy. The Princes are surprised that Pius IV. has dared to thrust a summons to his Council upon them; for he must know what religion they have embraced by the Confession of Augsburg, and the causes why they were compelled to separate from those who sought their own glory rather than Christ's. They will not acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, and do not believe that the Pope has the right, either by divine or human law, of calling a Council. It is not just that one who was the cause of these dissensions, and who so fiercely fights against manifest truth, should have the right of deciding the matters in controversy.

3. Whereas they are taxed in his message with having no certain rule of faith, they point to the Confession of Augsburg, and to divers other writings, in which Papacy is shown to be so full of abuses and superstitions as to be more like a heathen than a Christian religion. They do not acknowledge the rule of anyone but the Emperor. With respect to the Nuncios, if they had not been charged with the Pope's message, the writers would be glad to show them every courtesy, on account of their illustrious extraction and learning, and the goodwill which they bear to the Venetian Republic.

Printed pamphlet, along with No. 964. *Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

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Feb. 7. **977.** Transcript of the preceding, along with the copy, No. 965.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

[Feb. 7.] **978.** Another copy of the preceding.
Mundt's hol. Endd. by Cecil: 1560, Feb. *Pp. 4.*

Feb. 8. **979.** The CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

The following is an outline of the proceedings at the Conference at Naumburg.

1. The principal reason for which the Conference had been called was because it had been stated to the Emperor and Princes that the writers have no conformity in religion. They now declare their adherence to the Augsburg Confession, and have determined to present it with a new preface to that effect to the Emperor. In the meanwhile the Princes will signify by another writing the reasons why they have met. In the third place it was decided in what manner the nobles and states should sign the Confession, viz., that each Prince should inform his neighbours of what had been determined at Naumburg, as had been agreed at Frankfort, and that those Princes whose Envoys had left before the conclusion of the Conference should be informed of the whole proceedings; also that those Princes and states who were not able to come should be communicated with, lest they should be informed about the said Council by the Envoys of the Emperor or the Pope. At Naumburg no novelty was started, much less concluded on; and therefore those states who were not present have no cause for suspicion. They should be urged not merely to subscribe but also to defend the Augsburg Confession. Care should be taken also that the copies of the Augsburg Confession, both in Latin and German, should be similar to that signed at Naumburg. The Princes, Electors, and others likewise determined to command their preachers not to teach or write anything contrary to Scripture, and should abstain from factions, and conform in all their doctrine to the Confession of Augsburg. They especially wished to take care that nothing should be printed or published in their dominions unless it had been first inspected and found to agree with the reformed religion. Much less will they tolerate that libels, denunciations, and other calumnies should be published abroad as they have been, and have resolved to prohibit them under the most severe penalties.

2. As the Electors and Princes have been unable to come to any decision with respect to the Council, they have determined to send divines to Erfurt on the 22nd, to consult as to what is best to be done.

3. Lastly, they have determined that they will follow those articles which were concluded at Frankfort, offering to make a fuller declaration of them to those who are not satisfied; and also that they may see by the new preface of the Con-

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fession and Apology, how much the said articles agree with them and the Scriptures.—Naumburg, 8 Feb. 1561.

Orig. Endd.: Sent from the Conte Mansfelt. *Lat. Pp.* 6.

Feb. 8. **980.** RICHARD SHELLEY to CECIL.

1. Encloses a petition to the Ambassador, excusing himself for not accomplishing the effect of Cecil's letter, and promising to declare his meaning and the reason of his absence.—*Signed.*

2. P. S.—Complains that the Ambassador has rejected his remembrance most discourteously, exacting forthwith such resolutions in writing, with such eagerness, that out of doubt the commission that he showed could in no wise extend to. This has forced him for very haste of the post thus to scribble under the said petition, to the end that Cecil may judge of both their behaviours. Is as true English as the Ambassador, and so will live and die. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. in Spanish. Endd.: 1560. Out of Spain. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 9. **981.** CHAMBERLAIN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Has declared to this King the purport of their letter of the 13th of December, (which he received on Jan. 26,) and received the gentle answer mentioned in his letter to the Queen. Has derived great comfort from their letters, as he has to answer divers bruits spread about England, for the most part not pleasant to his hearing. Touching the trouble offered by the Inquisition; he is sorry that the Lords proceeded so far therein. Doubts not but that they will perceive by this time by his other letters how the matter has quailed of itself, as a thing of small moment and a mistake. Desires that they will persist as they have begun in moving the Queen for his revocation. He wants health among other lacks, whereby he will be evil able to follow so great a journey as the King shortly intends to make towards Aragon, Catalonia, Valentia, Grenada, and Seville, in all which places it is meant that he shall make as it were his first journey together with the Queen, his son, and his sister; his son is to be sworn in each place as is the custom, and himself in somewhere he has not been yet. This progress is to begin about March.

2. As for the King's repair into Flanders, as was meant before the French King's death, upon good intelligence of the French preparations and pretences against England by the colour of Scotland, it is conjectured that he will not depart from this country this year or the next, unless like occasion were offered. The King has good intelligence that the Turk makes horrible preparation against this summer, whereby he is driven to proceed to resist the same, if any attempt should be made to such places as he has in the Mediterranean.—Toledo, 9 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 9 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

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Feb. 9. **982.** CHAMBERLAIN to CECIL.

1. Writes in answer to Cecil's letters of the 4th and 13th of Dec., brought to him on the 19th and 26th of Jan. By the one he perceives what has been done with the Bishop of Aquila touching the trouble offered the writer by the Inquisition, which was more than he meant to crave by his letter. For as he thought meet to make signification of the matter, and in what sort he had proceeded, so he concluded that if the worst should have happened he would have given advertisement thereof. As he has been able to learn, an English boy who serves in the Court had accused another, his like, who served Chamberlain's cook, for that whilst they kept company together, before his arrival, he did not put off his cap in passing by a cross. So that the matter being towards, the cook was mistaken, and they have not found it worth the following. Trusts that Cecil does not consider him so simple and unadvised as that he would for such an occasion have wished the amity to have been touched. What passed between him and the King, he may see by his answer to the Queen's letters.

2. All good corresponding in friendship is here looked for. Cecil will do well to move the Queen to the consideration of the King's requests in matters that he travails in, to please some about him, whom he favours. At the first arrival of the man, whom he writes of, with the Countess, the King went in person to welcome them at their lodgings; the Queen, the Prince, and Princess did the like by their deputy; and since then they have been fetched to the Court with all the nobility, so feasted and made of as more could not be wished. Chamberlain has received no countenance at any man's hand at this Court but his.

3. Desires that he may be revoked. If sickness be not a reasonable cause, he does not know what to say. Has so stretched his poor ability to advance this service that he can no more. Could never get himself out of Gresham's books, since he served King Edward in Flanders, which he has found such a moth in his garment as has almost eaten the same bare. Complains of the bruit spread of England, the evil liking thereof, and the dis-estimation of the same, and regrets that he is not better advertised to answer the same. Will make search for the things Cecil writes for, but is greatly discouraged by being bid to send them by sea, as he hoped to be the bringer himself. Has declared Cecil's friendship where he willed him.—Toledo, 9 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 9 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 11. **983.** CHAMBERLAIN to CECIL.

Since closing his letters to him and to the Queen, more matter was ministered to him, as he may perceive by the postscript, wherein he has declared word for word what was said.

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Moreover the party told him that the King would be glad to show that he was able to do something in friendship with the Queen rather than men should note her to stick with him for trifles. Besides, he said that the Count De Feria, bearing as good will to the amity and service of the Queen as any man, and having made the alliance that he has, looked for more favour both in his own respect and his friends. The King would also be content that it should be known that the Count was the man whom he favoured, and would accept right well any pleasure that might be shown him. He also said that it was a point of wisdom for one Prince to have regard to the other's minsters. The Regent also said to him that the King having conceived well of him, would use him to be a means for him. If the Queen yields to his request it will give the King great pleasure and advance Chamberlain's credit. Prays Cecil to help his successor forward, and begs to be commended to his wife.—Toledo, 11 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 11 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 11. **984.** The Earl of Bedford to Cecil.

1. Since his arrival eight days since, he has tarried for Throckmorton, whose sickness is in better case, so that he has been able to travel hither with much ado. They mean to set forward for Fontainebleau as shortly as they can. The Queen Mother does most things here, and in manner all, saving that sometimes she uses the advice of "the Vandôme," who is bruited to do much. Religion for this little time has had good success, and a certain liberty is granted rather by toleration than by any common order as yet published, so is there no persecution awhile.

2. Don Juan Manriques, the King of Spain's Ambassador, has earnestly moved the Queen Mother to take into her hands the absolute government, and that for better aid therein his master will die at her feet. It is hard to judge how religion would prosper if this took place. The young Queen's going to Rheims is deferred, because of his coming, yet it is thought she shall thither afterwards, and so to Janville. The Prince of Condé is looked for daily at the Court. Manriques is departed, rewarded with 1,500 crowns. One is appointed to come over into England to congratulate with the Queen; it shall be either M. Vielleville or M. Dampville. Guido Cavalcanti is also appointed to come over; but the writer does not know the effect of his message. The Duchess of Ferrara has appointed a Knight who attends upon her to come over to visit the Queen shortly. Throckmorton uses great discretion. Has been very often and friendly visited, and is lodged in M. Dampville's house. They have despatched a letter to Mr. Mundt, and mean shortly to write to Chamberlain. The Cardinal of Lorraine is gone to Rheims, there to lie all the Lent season. He says he will preach this Lent, because they find so much fault with unpreaching Cardinals.

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3. The wife of the Admiral of France was lately delivered of a child, which he caused to be baptized openly in the vulgar tongue, after the manner of Geneva; the Admiral was present thereat himself; the doing of the same was much commended by many. He comes not to Mass in any open assembly, but the King of Navarre does. There is a certain suspicion of the Duke of Nemours brought and uttered to "the Vandôme," for that he should beget with child a cousin of "the Vandôme," called Demoiselle De Rohan, whom by law he should marry, which he utterly refuses. The brother of this gentlewoman, M. De Rohan, came yesterday to the Court with 200 horse, and it is thought there will arise some faction, for that Guise takes part with De Nemours. The Vandôme has sent for M. De Nemours. M. De Rohan is a great Protestant. Word has been sent by the Vandôme and the Constable that they shall lie at Fontainebleau in a lodging of the King's called the Pavilion, so they will be at the King's charges, which will cause them to stay the shorter while there. Notwithstanding they have refused the same two or three times, yet must they take this offer.—Paris, 11 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—Throckmorton will follow Cecil's and his other friends' advice. "You know what I mean." Desires to be commended to Lady Cecil.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 11. **985.** THOMAS JENYSON to CECIL.

1. Made his repair hither to provide coals, iron, steel, baskets, nails, hoops, and clapboard, wherein he found as much aid of Mr. Bertram Anderson as he required. Has already two ships laden with coals waiting for a southerly wind. Yesterday his ministers at Berwick advertised him that the coals of the store were clean spent, whereby the lime kilns are like to stay work; and that some that were doers in divers things there at his coming, (whom he bridled in the liberty they had both in spoiling and converting to their own use the Queen's provisions,) would impute the present want to him. Mr. Anderson, at the coming home of his ships, will send three or four laden with coals and other furniture, and has already hired two ships, in one whereof he has abated in the price of coals and freight 12*d.* per chaldron, and in the other 20*d.*, for which the writer has promised him [Anderson] payment at Mr. Brown's coming. For that the limekilns and smiths' fires consume yearly 1,500 chaldrons of coal, which are not wholly provided in summer, the Queen is burdened with 200 or 300 marks yearly that might be saved. First, in summer time the coals which are delivered by weight, or freight of a keel, (and not by measure,) are dry, and the keel also, which makes the same lighter in the lading than those laden in winter by two chaldrons at least in every ship's lading;

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secondly the coals are more plentiful in summer than in winter, whereby they and the freight are better by 2*s.* 6*d.* in every chaldron at least; third, the owners and masters of the ships are not willing to serve almost for any money in the winter to Berwick (the coast is so dangerous); whereby the limekilns may oftentimes stay, and yet the burners continue in wages. Authority should be given to confer and bargain with them that will the best cheap serve the Queen with 800 chaldrons of the best coal, called Darewen coal, and as many of the best Northumberland coal, to be delivered at Berwick, half by mid August and the rest by the last of October next; for that their stowage will not stow the whole together, all of which might be at 13*s.* the chaldron the first sort, and 12*s.* the next. Has communed with Mr. Anderson, who will not be brought under 14*s.* 6*d.* the chaldron, and to be monthly paid, who is as able as all the rest of the merchants to serve the turn.

2. For want of convenient close yards about the store houses, the carpenters and sawyers not only work abroad and "slow" their work by working every trifle for others, but also purloin the Queen's timber and stuff, and so do others; he therefore recommends that three or four yards should be enclosed.

3. At his coming hither there was a robbery in the bishopric by two soldiers who came abroad without passport, whereupon he required the Mayor to charge his inferior ministers once or twice in the week to search the victualling houses in the town for soldiers without passports, and to imprison them till he heard the Governor's pleasure; which he listed not to do, unless with such as he should find criminous. Is informed that much of the base money is conveyed into Scotland, and worth at Edinburgh 18*d.* in the lb. In Berwick, money hardly can be had in exchange for gold, except Scotch money; the price whereof is current for 15*d.*, albeit five of them are but an ounce and are scantly sterling. If the same were rated according to its value, he thinks that it would be some let to the conveyance of English money. If 10,000*l.* of new money were sent to this town it would wholly take up the base money in the bishopric, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; which being gathered up in those countries, he thinks very little would be conveyed from any other place. Trusts to Cecil's memory for the lodgings in the store house, whereby he will not be occasioned to be absent from his charge.—Newcastle, 11 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. A small portion of the bottom corner of the first leaf is torn off. Pp. 4.

Feb. 12. **986.** JOHN FREDERICK II., DUKE OF SAXONY, to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters by Mundt, who he perceives has been commissioned by her to speak to them. They have

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therefore desired him to declare their minds to her.—Weimar, 12 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.:* 12 Feb. 1561. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Feb. 12. **987.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter of the 23 Jan. by the Earl of Bedford, containing her pleasure for his joining with him. Will strain his best to accompany him to Court. Guido Cavalcanti goes shortly towards England. The good affection that he is deemed to bear towards her has greatly hindered his suits here. Refers her for other occurrences to the Earl of Bedford's letter.—Paris, 12 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 12. **988.** The EARL OF BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

1. Received her letter of the 4th on the 9th inst., by Francisco Thomaso. Since his advertisement of the state of Throckmorton, and his arrival in Paris, he has received letters from him to the effect that he will be able to come to Paris before his [Bedford's] going to the Court. By small journeys he arrived at Paris on the 10th inst. His labouring hitherwards through foul ways and unpleasant weather has much hindered the way he was in to health, but yet he trusts to accompany him [the Earl] to the Court within a while in a litter coach; therefore she need not send anyone to join him in this legation. Has not failed, according to her commandment, to comfort him with the best persuasions he could, which have somewhat revived him.

2. As soon as the French King was advertised about what time the writer would be at Paris, he sent a gentleman of his chamber, named M. De Sault, to meet him, with offer of all pleasure and courtesy. The Constable caused a house of his in St. Antony's street in Paris to be prepared for him, where he is very well lodged. Hears that the King is minded to send M. Dampville into England. Don Juan Menriques, and the Baron of Boullewiller, (who was sent by the Emperor to condole,) are both returned homewards; neither of them had the favour shown them that is prepared for him. The King has commanded that a pavilion adjoining to his palace of Fontainebleau shall be sumptuously appointed for him, and has given order to defray him for his table during his abode. Takes these extraordinary courtesies to proceed from the good affection of such as have the charge and order hereof, and therefore humbly beseeches that the same may be in like case considered towards M. Dampville. The French Ambassador in England, M. De Seures, will be shortly revoked, and the President De L'Aubespine, brother to the Secretary De L'Aubespine, shall succeed him.

3. The Princes of Germany have assembled themselves together, for what purpose he hears not certainly. He and

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Throckmorton have taken the opportunity to write by James Melvill to Mundt to inform himself well of that matter, and to travail that the Princes depart not without concluding something amongst themselves for the advancement of religion; and find means either to procure a free General Council, or at least to impeach the Council of Trent. He is also asked to travail that they advertise her of their doings in that behalf, to have her opinion thereupon; and to solicit them to send hither some to travail with the Estates here for the same matter, where they will find many very well affected.

4. The Estates held at Orleans are ended, and nothing concluded but a money matter for the acquitting the King's debts upon interest, the whole amounting to about 18,000,000 crowns. The King has received in writing the doleances and requests of the said Estates, which are respited to be answered by him till the first of May; at which time part of them shall repair whither the King shall appoint, both for answer to their requests and to decide how the money shall be paid, and that within six years.

5. Guido Cavalcanti is upon his departure towards England. Has heard a good report from the Lord Ambassador of his affection towards her. He [Cavalcanti] has been long suitor here; but being suspected by the Guises to be too well affected towards her, he departs hence ill satisfied; recommends him to her favour. Sends a proclamation defending the French to cavil one against the other in religion.—Paris, 12 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Feb. 12. **989.** The Earl of Bedford to the Council.

Repeats the information contained in his letter of the same date to the Queen. The Queen of Scotland has despatched a gentleman of this country for Scotland, who put himself in order to depart out of hand. He minds to pass by England. Sends the proclamation against religious cavilling. —Paris, 12 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 7.

Feb. 12. **990.** The Earl of Bedford to Cecil.

Commends Francis the post, who has received no payment from the writer. Retains the other Francis till their next despatch. M. Noailles visited him yesterday, and shortly takes his journey hence. All pensions about the Court are abridged of the third part of their stipends, for that the King is so greatly indebted; and therefore all tables and such allowances, as well as the stables and the office of the hawks, are taken away and sold, both horses and hawks. Has kept Francis one day longer than he thought to have done.—Paris, 12 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

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Feb. 12. **991.** JOHN SOMER to CECIL.

Is rejoiced to see Throckmorton so well on the mending hand. The Earl of Bedford's coming and comforting for his revoke has been his best physician. Believes the Queen would do him more pleasure to tell him plainly that he shall not be revoked, than to keep him hovering between hope and doubt; for thereby she will rid him away at once, whereas by these lingerings he dies living. Has had no leisure to accomplish his desire for such books as he writes for.—Paris, 12 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Feb. 13. **992.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.

1. She allows of his doings in obtaining of the Company of Merchants the loan of 30,000*l.*, which they shall pay for her the 20th March. The greater part of her debt is due this month, he is therefore to put over all the rest, excepting such part as 30,000*l.* sterling will defray after the rate of twenty-two shillings and sixpence Flemish, for six months, and so much as the said sum will discharge to put over only for this month until the 21st March, and herein, with the rest, if he can, to bring the charge of her interest to ten or twelve, or to as mean a rate as he can.

2. As he writes of the service of Gilpyn, his secretary there, the Queen will be good to him in any reasonable suit. The Queen trusts (after this February debt is prolonged) his leg will allow him to go aboard ship to return to her; where for his own recovery, and for intelligence of his doings, she will be glad to see him.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by Cecil's secretary: 13 Feb. 1560. *The ink is much faded. Pp.* 2.

[Feb. 13.] **993.** The QUEEN to the MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.

She thanks them for aiding her with 30,000*l.* on that side the sea, for discharging of part of her debts due this month; and assures them of repayment according to the rate of twenty shillings sterling, for twenty-two shillings and sixpence Flemish. Whereas they require that the same shall not be paid by them until the 20th March, she will be pleased if her creditors will forbear till that time upon her charge.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary. The ink is much faded. Pp. 2.

Feb. 13. **994.** The EARL OF BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

On Saturday next they mind to take their journey towards the Court; of what they shall have done he trusts to be the messenger himself. Cavalcanti, this bearer, desires his letters to her in his favour.—Paris, 13 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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Feb. 13. **995.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Letter of recommendation for the bearer hereof, Guido Cavalcanti, who can satisfy them of the state of things at this Court.—Paris, 13 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 13. **996.** The EARL OF BEDFORD to CECIL.

Announces his intention of proceeding to the Court on Saturday next, where they will arrive on the following day, and desires him to show friendship to Guido Cavalcanti.—Paris, 13 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 13. **997.** CONFERENCE at NAUMBURG.

1. John Frederic, Duke of Saxony, having heard what the Queen of England had been pleased to communicate through Dr. Mundt, returned the following answer.

2. Perceives that her friendly warning towards the Princes and states of the Confession of Augsburg proceeds from Christian zeal and goodwill towards them, and accordingly thanks her. She is not ignorant of the fraud by which the Pope seeks to restore his power, and to extirpate pure and Christian religion, chiefly among the professors of the Confession of Augsburg.

3. The Duke has received letters from the Pope through his Nuncio at Naumburg, concerning the Council, which he has answered by declaring that he will have no intercourse with him, and thinks that after this he will be free from all Papistical meddlings. The Protestant Princes should oppose the Council, and he will do so himself as far as he can. Thinks also that whenever the French King hires German troops, it should be provided that no injury shall be inflicted upon Protestants by their means. Was extremely glad to hear that the Estates of Scotland had renounced the authority of the Pope last August, and that this had been done with her assistance and help; and is sure that nothing will be left undone by her to further religion. Care must, however, be taken lest, under pretence of religion, errors and schisms creep into the kingdom. As the Queen has offered (in the event of being required to send to the Council,) to communicate her answer to the Protestant Princes, he hopes she will do so; and that in all matters concerning religion a good intelligence may be kept up between them.—Weimar, 13 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. by Mundt. Endd. Germ. Pp. 7.

Feb. 13. **998.** Another copy of the above.

Translated into Latin by Mundt, and in his hol. Endd.: 1560. *Pp.* 4.

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Feb. 13. **999.** Another translation of the preceding.

Endd. by Cecil: 13 Feb. 1561. *Lat. Discoloured and injured by damp. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 15. **1000.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Advices this week from Rome and other parts state that the Pope has won the Emperor's assent for this Council at Trent.

2. M. Della Cava, Commissary General appointed by the Pope for this Council, has left Rome for Trent to prepare there, and the Pope has sent thither eight of his principal musicians for the solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost at the beginning of the Council.

3. The Cardinal of Mantua has accepted the legation. From Mantua they write to the contrary. Concerning this Council it is thought by some to be nothing to the purpose. They write that the Pope has imprisoned the Cardinal of Pisa in his castle with the Caraffas, and that a brief is sent for the Cardinal of Trani, who were made Cardinals by Paul IV. Some say it is because the Duke of Paliano has confessed that these Cardinals poisoned Camillo Ursino, and another Cardinal (whose name he has not), in Paul IV.'s time.

4. The Pope will needs have the Duke of Savoy to be General over this Council with a certain number of men, so that they may not be disturbed until they have concluded.

5. They write from Milan of the Duke of Savoy's proceedings, and that a certain vale of his called La Proyna [Pragelas] has rebelled. The Duke lately subdued this vale from their religion (which was the same as at Geneva) back to the Pope, and forced them to build three fortresses at their charge, which the Duke manned to keep them under; but now, with the help of certain French subjects of Dauphiné, which surrounds the vale, they have overthrown M. Della Trinita and his 3,000 men, recovered the fortresses, slain all the Papistical preachers whom the Duke sent thither, burned all sorts of images, and are stronger in themselves.

6. There is news that the Switzers have agreed amongst themselves, in their Council at Bada, and that the Duke of Savoy promised much, and (provoked by the Pope) sent his Ambassadors thither, to request to have all such places as of old belonged to his estate; adding, that if they would not restore the same, the Duke would then request them with arms. To this answer was made that if he did so, he would find the Switzers the same men as the Dukes of Savoy had found them.

7. The Council of France has changed the wards and furnished the fortresses they hold in Piedmont with as much or more strength as was in them before. Berne and other cantons have promised to assist for the defence of Geneva.

8. Letters from Constantinople affirm that the Turk's provision for the Goletta is set forth, and perhaps for Malta.

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Feb. 15. 9. News from Messina state that one of three ships that were sent with men and victuals towards the Goletta was driven into Africa, and fell amongst the Moors, who took and impaled all the soldiers and mariners, and put them to death after the Turkish manner, as a terror to all Christians that shall make that voyage hereafter.—Venice, 15 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.:* 15 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 4.

Feb 15. **1001.** The LAIRD OF CESSFORD to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

Perceives by his letter of 1 Feb. (dated at his house beside Alnwick) that he [Forster] has considered all the points of his [Carr's] last writing, dated at Edinburgh, January 17, touching the twelve bills promised between them. The truth is, there is part of his twelve bills upon Liddlesdale which he has noted into his roll sent to him, notwithstanding Forster shall receive it again with the twelve bills of Teviotdale. Therefore he asks him to reform his roll and send it again. As for his meeting with Lord Borthwick at Jedburgh for answering the bills of Liddlesdale, it is not needful. Desires him to appoint a reasonable day at the Staweford for their meeting; he must not appoint Tuesday in the first week in Lent, because Lord Grey has agreed to meet him at the Ridingburn. Desires that he will send in his twelve bills; and if he would proceed with those of Liddlesdale, that he will send in as many as he can that they may be sent to the Lord Borthwick.—Hallyden, 15 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Walter Carre of Sessforthe.

Copy. *P.* 1.

[Feb. 16.] **1002.** MONEY and PLATE CONVEYED into SCOTLAND.

Note of money and plate (chiefly new money) sold and conveyed into Scotland, by Edward Barwicke, Leonard Stockdale, John Harrison, and Thomas Carne of Kendall.

Endd. by Cecil's secretary. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 17. **1003.** GUIDO CAVALCANTI to the QUEEN.

Cecil having been commissioned by her to answer what the writer had previously advanced respecting his mission into Italy, had remarked that the chief obstacle to this design arose from her unwillingness to be the first to originate such communication. The writer has already anticipated that objection, and has proposed that he should be despatched nominally upon his own private affairs, and not to do harm to the Venetians. He will have no great difficulty in procuring such information as will be important for her service. As he has been told by the Secretary that his despatches have hitherto been considered satisfactory by the Queen, he conceives that they will be equally so hereafter. Advances reasons for thinking that he can render her further service which will be useful, and expresses his wish to be employed by her.—London, 17 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. *Hol.* *Add.* *Endd.* *Ital.* *Pp.* 3.

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Feb. 17. **1004.** EDWARD GRIMSTONE to LORD GREY.

Upon a second conference with the Lord Treasurer, wherein the office of customer of Berwick was brought in talk, his Lordship disposed the same upon College, his man, for which Grimstone not only thanks Grey, but further asks him to thank the Treasurer. Thinks it well for College to be sent to give bonds and receive instructions, of which the Treasurer will probably write to him. It will be well for him not to deal with the office till he receives the Treasurer's commission; yet it were good for him to require a copy of the customs' book, which he is sure that Thomas Barton, whom he left to fill the office, will not refuse.—London, 17 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 18. **1005.** CHAMBERLAIN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Since his letter of the 9th he has received theirs of the 7th Jan., touching Champneis and Poole, who arrived in the Isles of Canaries about last September, with a French ship richly laden with linen cloths, meaning to have made sale thereof; but certain French merchants saying that they were pirates, they were stayed of their purpose and their prize sequestrated. Whereupon they wrote hither, desiring the help of the Count and Countess of Feria, to procure from the King that their prize might be restored, alleging letters of marque given them by the nobility of Scotland. Wherein the Count travailed, but could obtain nothing; so that it is likely that they have ere this received their deserts.—Toledo, 18 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 18 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 18. **1006.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. Received his letter with a copy of a grant whereby Thomas Carlile claims a fishing in controversy between them, albeit the benefit of the grant does not appertain to him but to Widow Barrow, as her dowry from her husband, Robert Barrow, who died seized of the same, and whose interest he [Lord Grey] has purchased. That is not the present matter of controversy, but the payment of six barrels of salmon, which he ought to yield for a standing place on the castle ground, where use is to launch and draw their nets. For, notwithstanding the waters have been transferred from the office of the castle by lease granted to Sir Thomas Clifford and Sir George Lawson, yet has there customarily appertained a duty to the captains in all times since, for the said landing place, though not recited in the grant, no more than is the contrary specified. Sir James Croft for his time took 4*l.* and four barrels of salmon yearly. The six barrels of salmon, which he now desires to pay, he covenanted with the writer for, as Sir Thomas Grey can witness. Asks Cecil to favour his right

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that he might receive no foil at his hands who has behaved himself as is not sufferable, and who should not slide without due punishment but for the reverence the writer bears to the Duke his master. Whereas he says that the writer ministered punishment towards him, although in communing thereof he [Carlile] has sundry times used ill language, yet did the writer spare him till, in presence of the Council, he spoke very opprobrious words uncomely of Sir James Croftes; and being warned to attend upon the day of march, did twice obstinately neglect; which were the causes the writer committed him to ward and released him incontinent. Now at his repair to London, being warned to attend the writer before his departure, he went suddenly, so that Grey could not write by him the matter of the controversy; and at his coming spoke untruly of him. All which he trusts that Cecil will consider, that the writer may be encouraged to serve like a governor, without receiving such checks.

2. The four Scots stayed here four days, "and at their departure understood such reason and courtesy in staying them, that they be nothing at all grieved therewith." Wishes that he had been appointed sufficiently from the Court to have prevented them of such mischief as their hearts imagine. Without doubt they have conveyed in their hearts and budgets a great mass of treason. God confound them and it together!—Berwick, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 18 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 19. **1007.** LORD GREY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has received their letter of the 6th with a copy of a letter from the Duke of Norfolk touching the ransom of St. John. Answer whereof is, that at the time of his journey last in Scotland he was required by Cecil to grant to the Duke his part of St. John, having bought the one half of him from his nephew Somerset for 300 crowns, whereof he paid one hundred, and is daily called for the other 200. He yielded the said part over to the Duke, so that he should content his nephew of the said debt, and Mr. Marcham for his half. Has never swerved from this promise; albeit he would have gained 10,000 crowns towards the payment of his own ransom if he had not surrendered his part. Desires them to regard the terms that he is in, that for his good will he may not be endamaged. The Lairds of Craigmillar, Findlater, and Blanerne have declared that St. John paid 600 crowns to Barkley. If that is true he uses no courtesy to be both winner and plaintiff.—Berwick, 19 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 19 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 7.

Feb. 19. **1008.** IMMANUEL TREMELLIO to CECIL.

Having understood from the Duke of Bedford that Cecil is now even more influential in the Court of Queen Elizabeth than he formerly was in that of King Edward, he congratulates him thereupon. The writer was one of the earliest of

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the Evangelical foreigners who were patronized by that King, from whom he received the gift of a free denizenship, a salary, and a canonry in Carlisle. But the publication of an edict concerning the restitution of the Mass, upon St. Thomas's Day in December [29 Dec.], 1553, induced him to set out from England about Christmas, along with a large body of English merchants, leaving his wife and family to follow him into Germany in the spring, after having sold the furniture of their house. In the meantime the sedition broke out headed by the Duke of Suffolk; whereupon Master Mor, the guardian of the Church of the Minories, (near which the family of the writer resided,) obtained from the Chancellor [the Bishop of] Winchester authority to confiscate the said furniture and goods, which he contrived to appropriate to himself. For the truth of this statement, Cecil is referred to George Medele. The writer was also deprived of his annual stipend of fifty marks payable by the Treasurer of the Augmentations, Sir John Williams, and the prebend which had been given him by King Edward, with leave of non-residence. He asks Cecil to cause a reasonable compensation to be made to him for these losses.—Fontainebleau, 19 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 20. **1009.** MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, 1. 92.

Thanks her for her expressions of friendship conveyed by the Earl of Bedford. She will do her utmost to preserve the Queen's friendship.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Votre bonne cousine, Marie.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Broadside.*

Feb. 20. **1010.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her good offices expressed by the Earl of Bedford and by her resident Ambassador, and assures her of his desire for amity between the realms.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Charles,—De L'Aubespine.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Feb. 20. **1011.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the QUEEN.

Acknowledges the receipt of her letters by the Earl of Bedford; thanks her for her good will and expresses her own friendship.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Caterine, — De L'Aubespine.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Feb. 20. **1012.** The KING OF NAVARRE to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her letters by the Earl of Bedford, and assures her of his affection towards her, and his desire to co-operate with the King of France and the Queen Mother for the preservation of amity between the two realms.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

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Feb. 20. **1013.** The DOWAGER DUCHESS OF FERRARA to the QUEEN.

Thanks her for her good opinion expressed by her letter conveyed by the Earl of Bedford and her Ambassador. Has asked the Earl to express her sentiments more fully.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. *Signed:* Renee de France.

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Fr.* *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 20. **1014.** The DOWAGER DUCHESS OF FERRARA to the QUEEN.

Letter of credence for the Chevalier Rimynalde, a gentleman of Ferrara, (who had accompanied the writer into France,) now proceeding into England in company with the Earl of Bedford.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Renee de France.

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Fr.* *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 20. **1015.** The CONSTABLE OF FRANCE to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter from the Earl of Bedford, and thanks her for her friendship towards him. Offers his services to preserve the amity between her and the French King, who is a gentle Prince, and one who loves virtue.—Fontainebleau, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* Montmorency.

Orig. *Add.* *Fr.* *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 20. **1016.** FRANCIS EDWARDS to CECIL.

The payments for the gold crowns and pistolets are above their valuation, as may appear by the enclosed proclamation. All foreign coins still go at a high price. Gives the prices of English rose nobles, six francs 12 sous, and angels, four francs six sous, and also of imperials and Philipps, four francs six sous. The prices aforesaid makes gold to come hither. The winds are calm, and the coasts all clear. Sends such printed matters as are set forth. French wines are very small this year and dear. The small sort is worth fifty-one francs the tun, and good wines few to get, and worth sixty-eight francs the tun, and few to be found that will abide to the latter end of the year. If Cecil will have any bought, Edwards desires him to write shortly.—Rouen, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. *Hol.*, with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 20. **1017.** J. DYMMAK to CECIL.

1. Immediately after the delivery of his last letters of the 9th inst., written at Lubeck, being informed that the Chancellor of Sweden would be here within four or five days, he remained until he came to this town, on the 15th inst. Since then he has had two interviews with the Chancellor, who declared to him that at his leaving Stockholm, the King with his brothers and sisters was in good health, and that there was never greater amity between the King and Duke John his brother, notwithstanding the reports which have been noised. Dymmak perceives the Chancellor has commission to go into England, and will remain there six or eight

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weeks at least; he will be accompanied with twenty horses. Boreus, the Ambassador now in London, will upon this man's coming return again to Sweden. The Chancellor intends to leave Lubeck on the 22nd inst. He [Dymmak] cannot perceive that this King's good will towards the Queen has abated, but has rather increased; he has been offered great marriages, as the Emperor's daughter, the King of Poland's sister, with other Princesses, which he has refused, living still in hope the Queen will not deny him. In consequence he has sent this man to know her pleasure, and in the meantime great preparations are being made both for his coronation, and his journey to England as soon after as possible, providing this man is not denied of the Queen. The King will not leave his realm unless he has some comfortable answer beforehand, for other Princes would laugh him to scorn if he ventured so far, and then be denied. He sends enclosed the order of the burial of Gustavus, late King of Sweden.—Lubeck, 20 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S. --The King of Sweden's Chancellor desired to know whether Cecil was not against the marriage of the King and Queen. Dymmak answered that he thought Cecil indifferent, so that it pleased the Queen. The Chancellor then desired him to write to Cecil not to take this in evil part. Whereas he wrote that George Guildenstern came with the Chancellor, he wrote amiss. The Chancellor's name is Nicholas Guildenstern.

Orig. The P. S. in hol. Injured by damp. Add. Pp. 2.

Feb. 20. **1018.** ENGLISH PIRATES.

Depositions of certain piracies committed by the English, taken before Regnier Van Urssele, echevin, and Jehan Van Asseliers, secretary of the city of Antwerp.

1. Bertelmieu Pauwelson, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that after last Christmas as he was voyaging towards London with several other ships, and had arrived off Margate, where were eight or nine English merchant ships lying at anchor, the mariners of the said ships cried out to them to strike sail, and when he took no notice, fired on him, and shot arrows after him, and shot away the halliards of his ship, nevertheless by setting all sail he escaped. Being asked if the English had ever before committed the like outrage, he answered that about nine years ago, they took out of his ship 900 kersey cloths. A year ago at Christmas, certain Englishmen boarded him at night and took from him two guns, gunpowder, bread, meat, and cheese, together with all the money that the merchants, his passengers, had about them.

2. Adrien Pietersson, mariner of Antwerp, trading to London, declares on oath, that on his passage to London, being off Margate, on the 24th of last Jan., about an hour after sunset, he was boarded by eight or ten armed Englishmen out

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of a certain "flouin,"* who beat one of his mariners and compelled him to run below to save himself, and who was hid by his master in the hold, as otherwise the English would have killed him, for they had given him many blows and had wounded him in the arm. The English afterwards entering the hold spoiled the deponent of all his money, and drove him with his servant and two others into the galley, whilst they plundered the ship of merchandise to the value of more than 200 gros livres of Flanders, and of his own property to the value of ten livres. The deponent could not recognize any of the robbers, but they were English by their language. They wore caps before their faces like masks, and were otherwise disguised. Three or four years ago a similar thing happened to him. He daily hears like complaints against the English.

3. Berthelmieu Cornelisson, mariner of Antwerp, declares on oath, that throughout the whole year he has been unable to make a voyage to England peaceably, without the English robbing him of his victuals, clothes, shirts, or other things; which they do not only on the coast but even in the Thames. Even before the Queen's palace at Greenwich, they fired at him four or five cannon shot, which tore his sails, which the Queen might have seen from her windows if she had been there; and which was done chiefly because he would not allow them to board him for the purpose of plunder.

4. Jehan Verdonck, mariner of Antwerp, declares that about two years ago, as he was leaving London, certain English boarded him in the river and took thirteen barrels of beer, a quantity of herrings and other victuals, and beat him and his people like dogs. He has heard several others complain of the like violence which the English perpetrate daily on the Low Country mariners. As he was lying at anchor off Margate he heard of their plundering Adrien Pietersson; and was obliged to lend him some bread, as the English had taken all his victuals.

5. Gerard Roosen, mariner of Antwerp, declares that he saw about two months ago certain English board the ships of Adrien Adrienson and Anthony Willemson, and take thence beer and other provisions; but they were not able to take the deponent, as he outsailed them. About three years ago as he was coming from London, they took away from him a chest of sugar, his clothes and provisions. Hears that they are in the daily habit of doing the like. About two years ago he was boarded and attacked with daggers, and stabbed in the face, to the great danger of his eyesight, because he had no money to give.

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* A bark of forty or fifty tons, higher decked than a galley, and lower than an ordinary bark, and going both with sails and oars, (without banks,) and fitted both for fight and burden; we may call it a Ryboat or Ryman, (for the fashion of it came from Ry says Nicot).—*Cotgrave.*

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6. Corneille Moon, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that he has not traded to England for two years; but that before that time, certain English boarded him and took all the provisions, goods, and stores in his ship, and gave him a good beating, which they are notoriously in the habit of doing daily to other seamen.—Sworn the 4th Feb. 1560.

7. Oliver Robertz, mariner of Antwerp, declares that about a year ago a certain English ship (as far as he could make out by their language, for he could not learn her name,) boarded him, and took one hundred bundles of dressed flax, belonging to Pierre Moucheron, worth 150 livres gros of Flanders, and also his clothes, and the greater part of his victuals. About the same time they boarded the vessel of Michael Vanden Wrele and took three packages and a half of dressed flax, a package of spices, and also his best cable, together with his clothes. This happened opposite the castle of Folkestone on their voyage towards Honfleur. And on their return towards Antwerp the same English vessel, which carried a flag with the arms of England, took out of the ship of Michael Vanden Wrele fifty casks of wine, but was unable to take anything from the deponent, as he outsailed them. About a year and a half ago, however, he was pillaged.

8. Albert Jacobsson, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that about six weeks ago as he was coming from London, and was near Erith, eight or nine English in a large row boat came alongside about midnight, and pretending that they were going to put some passenger on board, by that means got on deck, and cutting and thrusting at them drove all the people in the ship (to the number of eighteen) below, and then took all the garments and money which they could find, both that belonging to the passengers as well as to himself and crew, to the value of forty livres de gros. And the said deponent being able to recognize them, because one of their number named Guytelier had no nose, he caused them to be arrested and taken before the justices, who allowed them to depart with a simple caution. Moreover the deponent is certain that it was the same persons belonging to Redriff who pursued him as far as Erith on Saturday last, so that he was compelled to fight in his defence, to prevent them from plundering his vessel. Nevertheless they shot so sharply at him that they wounded two of his people, one with an arrow that penetrated his back to the depth of four fingers, and the other in the arm, which arrows he has preserved to show to the Commissioners. Moreover he hears that the English daily do the like.

9. Corneille Jorisson, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that on the 29th of last January, as he was coming from London and was off the English coast, he fell in with three or four vessels lying at anchor, whom he knew to be English by their ensigns and the language of the crew. They hailed him to bring to and strike his sails, and on his approach seven or eight men in a brigantine, armed with bows and arrows, shot at his vessel, but not being able to board him, on account of the

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high wind, fired ten or twelve cannon shot at him which would certainly have sunk him if they had hit the ship; and those in the brigantine kept up so sharp a fire that ten or twelve of their arrows stuck in his ship. A little more than a year ago certain Englishmen plundered him of his sails, his boat, and his provisions, and broke his compass. These things they do so frequently that no one can sail with safety into England.

10. Jacques Wolffaert, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that last Saturday he sailed from London in company with Albert Jacobsson, and that when they were near Erith, a bark, or chaloupe, full of men tried to board Jacobsson's ship, who called on deponent to assist him; whereupon he steered towards him, when the English withdrew, keeping up a sharp fire of arrows. Moreover, about six weeks ago on his voyage from London, as he was in the Downs near the castle, certain Englishmen in a bark assailed him sword in hand, and took from him four shirts and all his money, together with that of another young man on board. They did not meddle, however, with an English vessel that happened to be lying there. A year ago last Easter an English man-of-war, named the Mary Rose, boarded him, and took away a barrel of beer. Declares further that these outrages are of frequent occurrence.

11. Nicholas Cornelisson, mariner of Antwerp, deposes that yesterday week on his voyage from London, when he was off the North Foreland, an English vessel lying at anchor there signalled him to bring to, but seeing as he was doing so, a boat approaching to plunder him, as he heard they had done to others, he made all sail; whereupon the English fired a great gun at them, which missed the ship by less than six feet, and which would have sent them to the bottom if it had hit them. However, as it blew strongly, he escaped without damage from them. About a fortnight before last Christmas, as the deponent, in company with other ships of Antwerp, Flanders, and Flushing, was voyaging from London, one of the Queen's ships called the Double Rose,* which was at anchor about thirteen leagues from the said town, commanded them to bring up, which after they had done, the English went from one vessel to another and took what they chose, namely, beer and other provisions, clothes, and money. Coming to his ship, in which there happened to be fortunately two English merchants, who knew some of those in the boat, after they had spoken to them they went away without plundering the deponent.—Sworn the 21st Feb. 1560.

French translation from the Dutch. Endd. by Cecil: Sent by the Spanish Ambassador, 14 April 1561. *Pp.* 11.

March 21.
B. M.
Galba, C. 1. 75.

* The Duchess of Parma to the Queen.

She complains of the injuries which are daily inflicted on the merchants [of Antwerp] by the Queen's subjects, chiefly in the Thames. The English ship called the Double Rose is specified as having taken a prominent part in these exploits.—B[russels?] 21 March 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Injured by fire. . French. Broadside.

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Feb. 21. **1019.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

Desires him to remember how he has been suitor to the Queen and the Lords of the Council for 200*l.* to be lent him till Michaelmas next, for the payment to Sir Thomas Grey's son for his house at Horton. As the day of payment presently comes, he desires the order may be given for the sum to be delivered to him out of the mass that shall come next to Berwick.—Berwick, 21 Feb. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 22. **1020.** The EARL OF BEDFORD to the GERMAN PROTESTANTS.

When the writer, the Earl of Bedford, and Throckmorton arrived at the French Court they found there Immanuel Tremellius, who was pleading for the cause of the Gospel in regard to the city of Metz. They have had a long conference with him respecting matters which concern both parties, the persons addressed and the writers, which they are sure will have the approval of the Queen. They request that credence may be given to the said Tremellius. *Signed by Bedford and Throckmorton, and add.:* To the Electors and States of the Confession of Augsburg.
Copy. Endd.: 22 Feb. 1560. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 22. **1021.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Feb. 22. **1022.** INSTRUCTIONS for TREMELLIUS.

The writers, (viz. the Earl of Bedford and Throckmorton,) having spoken with the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and others of the Council of France on matters of religion, do not find any better way of hindering France from agreeing to the proposed Council to be held at Trent, than for the Protestant Princes of Germany to send some wise envoys who shall object to it on the grounds of its being called by the Pope, and held in an episcopal town, and therefore not free. Wherefore they shall exhort the French not to recognize the Council, as being likely to cause many troubles and dissentions; and say that, nevertheless, the Princes are always desirous that the controverted articles should be argued. If a free National Council shall be held in France, they will send learned men to assist at it. The envoys should also be sent at once.—Fontainebleau, 22 Feb. 1560.
Copy. Endd. French. Pp. 3.

Feb. 22. **1023.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

1. Harps still on one string. The Pope braves still of his Council toward at Trent. Yesterday (by the Pope's order), his Legate here had audience of this Senate. His chief request

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was for free passage without let or custom, for all provisions to pass through this state towards Trent for the Council; which has been granted. But wise men here think that the good Pope minds that this Council, although not free nor general, should go forward. Matters might come into question which the Papists cannot abide. Some think it suffices for him to have made this demonstration towards a Council to the world, and to pass over during his time, and let those who govern hereafter shift as best they may.

2. All was not true which he wrote in his last letter that the Emperor would (as it were) assist the Pope for this Council at Trent; another, as the Legate had devised to divulge here of the consent of the other Princes with Spain and France, but that the Emperor had said to the Pope's man (sent to him) that he was content, so that the Princes and Estates of the empire could admit the same; and to that end the Emperor gave his letter to the Pope's man to take to these Princes, then at their Diet.

3. The letters, however, were not much to the purpose, for these Protestants would not admit the man to declare his message.

4. From Rome the news is that in the last Consistory the Pope showed yet a zeal towards this Council, and appointed the Cardinals of Mantua and Puteo to be Legates to the same, with a provision of a thousand crowns a month to each, and that shortly he would appoint a third Legate with a like provision, and the Bishops "Weriniensis" and of Salerno are appointed assistants to them.

5. The Pope being informed that France will no longer stand to the payments of the Annates, is much troubled, and he was to despatch one to France to stop that decree.

6. The prolonging and daily tormenting of the Caraffas has brought many things to light, and puts other Cardinals into prison. Pisa, that was in by the last news, is by those of this week examined for forgery as a false witness bearer, and for perjury. Last week Carpi was commanded to keep his house, and some write the same of Vitelli. The Duke of Parma is called to answer to Urbino for the duchy of Camerino.

7. Cardinal Farnese has departed by post secretly into Spain, and of this there is a great discourse of a practice between Florence and the Pope to abase all the Cardinals "papable," and also theirs that are able to make a part, so that Florence may always have a Pope for his purpose if this one should fail, and he to defend this Pope's kindred.

8. News from Naples state that the Moors have besieged the Goletta with twelve thousand men, not with any hopes of taking it, but to let the victualling and manning of it before the Turk's army come. This week other letters from Constantinople say that the Turk makes great provision for that purpose.

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9. This week the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador has tried to persuade this estate to enter into a league with the Duke against Geneva and the Protestant Swiss, for the recovery of certain parcels of his dominions. The Ambassador used many words with little effect; he mentioned the Duke's title to the kingdom of Cyprus, and that he would relieve the same if they would aid him to recover his own against these rebels, as he called them; but he was answered time did not serve for them to enter into wars, and that they knew of no title the Duke had to Cyprus, and that their title was as good, with peaceable possession these sixty years and more. The Ambassador said that divers Princes had offered the Duke great sums of money for his right to the same, but the Duke bearing such love towards their estate, he would not offend them; and therefore desired in case they would not enter into war, that they would aid him with money, and he would release that title. The Pope's Legate joined with him in this behalf, but they did not prevail. They said that when the Duke's title might appear unto them, they would commune farther of it. This is very secret, for he [Shers] had it of the Ambassador's secretary, who wrote back the answer to the Duke. M. Di Colinquis is still at Rome, a suitor for the said Duke to the Pope for money, but is fed with fair words, with which the Duke cannot maintain wars.—Venice, 22 Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 22 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 6.

[Feb. 22.] **1024.** CHARGES against the CARAFFAS.

The heads of the process of accusation against the Caraffas, consisting of twenty-three charges, including those of evil living, assassination, heresy, treason, and perversion of justice.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 2, *and a portion of a leaf.*

Feb. 23. **1025.** JOHN ABINGTON to CECIL.

Has tarried here looking for Mr. Brown's coming, and has satisfied the soldiers and labourers with all kind of victuals of his own provision and remain. Understands by letters from Brown to his deputy that he cannot be here before the Annunciation of our Lady; the which time the writer cannot tarry. According to Cecil's order, he and Mr. Brown's deputy have chosen the Mayor and four of the best merchants in Berwick to see the state of the corn delivered there and at Holy Island. They found all the wheat good and worth 20*s.* the quarter; the rye good, and worth 15*s.* the quarter. They price the best Cambridgeshire malt at 13*s.* 4*d.* the quarter and the second at 12*s.*; the best Lincoln and Yorkshire at 11*s.*, the second at 10*s.*, the best Norfolk at 9*s.* the second at 8*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* They appraised 1,082 quarters of oats at 4*s.* the quarter, and 842 quarters at 3*s.* 8*d.* the quarter. Although Mr. Grimstone wrote to the Lord Treasurer that

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all the corn was decayed, yet upon view of skilful men it is found worth these prices. There remain but twenty quarters of wet wheat and sixty of malt, which came in the bottom of ships. Intends to leave two of his clerks to settle the debts due for wages, with orders to sell the damaged corn, and to let the Mayor know unto whom, and for what price they sold it.—Berwick, 23 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Feb. 25. **1026.** The EARL OF RUTLAND to CECIL.

1. On Friday the 21st he came to York, accompanied with divers gentlemen of the country; since then all the ordinary and many of the extraordinary Councillors have remained with him, all of whom are very willing to preserve justice. Lord Wharton is very willing to give his advice in all things. Has hitherto found no great matter, as the country seems in good order. Will advertise of the estate of the sitting hereafter. Has sent for all the justices of the peace in Yorkshire to be here before the assizes, thereby to better understand the estate of the country. Have begun to take order for the execution of the article touching the retaining of the Queen's tenants and farmers, and have written to the Wardens to make certificate of their good opinion how the statute for enclosures may be speedily executed on the frontiers.—York, 25 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Does not find the country forward in religion, the Archbishop should bring some good preachers. "If he could bring down Mr. Whitehead with him, I believe his credit will do much good in these parts."

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 26. **1027.** LORD GREY to the QUEEN.

Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham, his deputy-warden, being at the point of death, the writer desires to have the wardship of his heir, being of the same name and a kinsman.—Berwick, 26 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 26 Feb. 1560. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 26. **1028.** The QUEEN to GRESHAM.*

There has been appointed to him by the Lord Treasurer and Secretary the sum of 12,326*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, due to Ottymer Rydlai, on 20 Jan. last, and which he has prolonged for one month longer, for which he requires warrant; he shall make over his bills to the said Treasurer. Whereas she lately determined he should receive of her merchant adventurers on the 20th March, 30,000*l.* to be paid amongst her creditors

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* On the next page is part of a pedigree of John Carr, which is imperfect by a portion being torn off.

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for debts due this month, yet she is desirous to have 20,000*l.* of the said money put over by him without the merchants' knowledge, and only pay to the strangers so much as 10,000*l.* sterling will pay for. If it shall not seem meet to be done that way, then he is to do his best to borrow 30,000*l.* for three or six months upon twelve per cent. He is to do his best to accomplish the same with all speed, by one means or another, and thereof to return an answer.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 26. **1029.** The DUKE OF GUISE to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter and heard the message sent by the Earl of Bedford, for which he humbly thanks her. The Cardinal of Lorraine and he profess their desire to preserve peace and good feeling with England.—Fontainebleau, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed:* François De Lorraine.

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Feb. 26. **1030.** BEDFORD and THROCKMORTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. The Earl wrote last on the 12th inst. On the 15th they departed in company with M. De Sault to Melun, and on the 16th arrived at Fontainebleau. On the way they met with a Knight of the Order, named M. De Cursolles, Knight of Honour to the Queen Mother, with five or six gentlemen of the King's chamber, sent to conduct them to his presence. At their arrival they were brought straight to the King's chamber, where were the King, his brother and sister, the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, the Duchess of Ferrara, the Constable, the Duke of Guise, divers of the Princes of the blood, the Admiral, divers Cardinals, and a great number besides of great estate, both men and women. The Earl of Bedford addressed the Queen Mother, saying that as she had the chief management of affairs, he thought it good to declare to her the matter of his legation, the first part whereof was for condolence and congratulation. The Queen Mother then took the King by the hand, and put him towards the Earl, to whom he did the Queen's hearty commendations and delivered her letter; and perceiving that he did not break the seal proceeded to condole with and congratulate him. The King answered that he thanked her for her kindness, and would be as ready as any of his ancestors to show the same, and to entertain good amity betwixt their countries.

2. This done, the Earl proceeded to the delivery of the Queen's condolence and congratulations to the Queen Mother, who returned thanks for the same on her own and her son's behalf, and professed their desire for the continuance of amity, and asked after the Queen's health. The Earl replied that she was very well, and desired the Queen Mother to appoint a time for them to proceed in such other things as they had in charge. Which done, he did the Queen's commendations to the King's brother and sister; and then pro-

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ceeded with the King of Navarre, according to his instructions. The King thanked the Queen, and promised to endeavour to increase the amity, being moved thereto by the proofs of her goodwill towards him. The Earl answered that they had more to say to him when he would appoint a convenient time. He then performed that part of his instructions relating to the Duchess of Ferrara, who thanked him, and said that she was ready to prove her goodwill towards the Queen; he also did the same to the Constable and the Duke of Guise, who likewise thanked him. After these salutations he embraced the rest of the Princes of the blood, amongst whom was the Princess of Condé, to whom he used the Queen's commendations.

3. Throckmorton then declared to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre that they had charge to declare the Queen's griefs and condolences to the Queen of Scotland, for the loss of her husband; whereupon the Queen Mother directed the Duke of Guise to conduct them to her chamber. At their coming they found her accompanied with the Bishop of Amiens, and divers other French Bishops, and many gentlemen and ladies. The Earl of Bedford having done the Queen's commendations unto her, and delivered her letters and condolence to her, she answered with a very sorrowful look and speech that she thanked the Queen for her gentleness in comforting her woe when she had most need of it; and considering that the Queen now shows the part of a good sister, whereof she has great need, she will endeavour to be even with her in goodwill; and though she be not so able as another, yet she trusts that the Queen will take her goodwill in good part. They then declared that at some other convenient time they had to say somewhat else to her. She said that whenever they would they should be welcome to her, and prayed them to advertise the Duke of Guise when they desired to repair unto her; and so commanded M. D'Oysel, her Knight of Honour, to conduct them to their lodgings.

4. After this they went to the Constable, being retired into his chamber, to whom the Earl of Bedford delivered the Queen's letter, and proceeded with him upon his instructions. He answered to the first part as he had done before, and said further that he had good cause to bear the Queen good affection, for the favour which her father showed him at his being in England, who, besides other great courtesy, made him a Knight of his Order, of which he thinks he is one of the eldest, and that he therefore reputes the Queen as his head. He also remembered the great goodwill which the Queen has shown him since her coming to her crown, and amongst other things the great courtesy shown to his son, M. De Montmorency, at his late being with her. He also said that he remembered with what hearty desire the late King Henry wished to assure a steadfast amity between himself and her, and desired nothing more than to see and speak with her; and he, being his minister, could not but follow

his master therein. He said that he had good reason to bear goodwill to the Earl of Bedford, for that he and the Earl's father were counsellors at one time to the Queen's father and Francis I., betwixt whom great things passed.

5. On the 17th in the morning the King of Navarre gave them an audience, when the Earl of Bedford uttered that part of his instructions appointed to be said to him in private. The King thanked the Queen for her kindness, and also for reminding him to advance the true doctrine in France; and said that though he could not bring to pass all things that he might wish, yet he did the best he could. It is thirty years since reformation of religion was first talked about in England, and could not be brought to pass till now, and England has been vexed with troubles and tumults; and he, being about the King and his nearest kinsman, and joined with the Queen Mother to manage the affairs, had need be well advised in giving of counsel and proceeding in these matters for avoiding danger, and for this respect walked more coldly and advisedly. Then speaking to Throckmorton he said, that the best part of the realm were adversaries to the true religion, and that the cause had many puissant adversaries abroad. He also said that though the Queen Mother was a wise and virtuous Princess, to whom he was much beholden, yet she was not so earnestly minded towards the cause as he could wish, but he thinks that this proceeds as much from others as herself. There are not many in the King's Council who are well affected to this matter, and it was a great thing that they had caused all persecution to cease and such as were in prison to be enlarged.

6. Throckmorton told him that the Queen would be very glad to hear that they had proceeded so far, and that though she did not think that there was great need to solicit him in this matter, knowing his good inclination, yet she has thought good to cause them to say to him that now was the time to set forward this matter for many respects. The King is young and he [the Constable] has now a great authority in the realm, and many of good quality and credit within the realm are well affected to the cause, and such as have been and will be great adversaries have not now authority to impeach the means and progress thereof; but if they recover their authority, it is to be feared that they will use more extremity than they did before, and therefore the Queen cannot but fear his danger in this case. The King confessed that if they recovered what they had formerly, it was like that her judgment would come true, but that, like as God had preserve him, he trusted He would do still.

7. Throckmorton then said that if this Council pronounced at Trent took place, as the common bruit is, and they sent their clergy thither according to the Pope's desire, not only that which they had done would be overthrown, but they would exclude themselves from doing anything hereafter to the advancement of the cause. Therefore the Queen desires

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to know how the French intend to proceed touching this matter. The King answered that they meant to accept it, if it be general, and such one as the Princes of Germany would allow, and that they trusted that the Queen would do the like. The Earl said that if it was general in effect, no Prince in Christendom would be more glad of it than the Queen, as she has many ways showed; but many occasions move her to think that they will come to none other effect than the last held at Trent. He also said that he thought the Princes of Almain were too wise to accept such a Council. The King said that they had sent, and would send again, a personage of some appearance to the Emperor to know his determination in this matter, and also to understand the mind of the Princes of Almain for the same.

8. The Earl then said that like as they had in charge to declare the Queen's joy that he had the credit and authority due to him, being assured thereby that good amity would be maintained between the King and her, so likewise they were to remind him that there was no foundation so sure to establish a perfect friendship as to have a unity in religion.

9. The Queen also thought it meet to devise some good means how to testify to all the world the good inclination of both their Majesties, the Queen Mother and him, to live in friendship. The King assured them that they so desired, and reminded Throckmorton of what he had told him was the best means to establish this amity. Throckmorton answered that the King could not be ignorant of her great desire thereto; first at her coming to the crown, being left in terms of war, she was content at Câteau Cambresis to accept such conditions as they were to have peace with France, being well assured by the King of Spain that he would not make peace without her satisfaction. Since the ratification of the said treaty she has used all means to conserve the same. Nevertheless, upon occasion of certain injuries touching her honour and interests, the amity was somewhat shaken in the time of the late King, and remained in doubtful terms; but now that the nature of the case is changed by his death, and that the King of Navarre has the management of affairs, it may like him to prove his goodwill, for which cause it were not amiss to ratify again the treaty of Cambray, thereby to take away all occasions of quarrel in time to come. The King assured him that they meant a better friendship that was betwixt the late King and the Queen, and therefore he advised them to speak of no amity in King Francis's time, or ratification done by him; assuring them that the Queen Mother was well affected towards amity and that they all intended to proceed sincerely and to keep the treaty in all points, and therefore there needed no ratification, which would give occasion to the world to think that they made a doubt where none needed; the present King not being touched with the unkindnesses that were in King Francis's time. The Earl answered that because the promise to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh was

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not performed, the Princes might repute the amity to be but casual, and that Throckmorton had proposed the said ratification of the treaty of Cambray, not because the Queen doubted their amity, or the observation of the said treaty, but to satisfy the doubts that have been conceived of the terms betwixt the said Princes. He further said that, taking the King to be the Queen's good friend, they had moved this matter first to him, and that if anything should move him to accord to what they had proposed, they trusted that he would impart the same to the Queen Mother and the King's Council. The King thanked them, and said that he would do all the good offices of a friend. He also invited them to dinner, but because there was an honourable provision made for them at their lodgings at the King's charge, they refused.

10. In the afternoon M. De Cursolles brought them to the Queen Mother, whom they found accompanied as before, save that the Constable was absent. The Earl of Bedford then said to her that they had to communicate the fittest means to establish a perfect amity betwixt the two realms, which consist in two points; the first, unity of religion, and the other, that all contracts comprised in the treaty of Cambray might be observed. Although it was not in their instruction to speak to her in matters of religion, yet for that she had the chief management of the realm, and all that they could do with any other would little prevail, and being advised by men of authority in the Court so to do, they thought good to set forth the matter to her. And so the Earl told her that the Queen of England desired unity of religion, at least throughout Christendom, but chiefly betwixt such Princes as those whose amity she most embraces, esteeming the King her son and his realm to be principally one of them; and because she, the Queen Dowager, had the government both of his person and his realm, and was endued with the true knowledge of God's Word, the Queen left the means to be devised by her and the Council of the realm. As to the second point, for the observation of the treaty of Cambray, the Queen does not doubt of their good inclination to observe the same; but as Throckmorton was better acquainted with the unkindnesses that passed in the late King's time, he has to declare unto her how the same may be clearly wiped out and cancelled.

11. The Queen Mother answered that she thanked the Queen for her good affection, both in the matter of religion and in her desire to continue good amity with her son; and that she also wished that they were all of one mind in religion, but that there were great difficulties to bring it to pass, and the means which was aforetime thought best (which was the General Council) was now rejected of some. Yet she trusted that the Council accorded to be at Trent by the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and most of the Princes of Christendom, would take good effect, and bring to pass what the Queen of England desired. She also assured

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them that they meant to observe the treaty of Cambray sincerely, and to use all good offices that ought to be amongst friends, trusting to find the like on the other part.

12. Throckmorton then said that thereof she might be assured. And that there was nothing of so great efficacy as religion for good and evil, and that hardly might there be hoped a perfect amity betwixt Princes and countries different in religion. The Jews esteemed all that differed from them in religion as strangers, barbarians, and enemies; the Turks in like manner esteem all Christians as their enemies; and in the primitive Church the sundry sects of heretics occasioned great wars and garboils. In Germany the Emperor Charles had much to do with the Princes Protestants; at one time he caused them to take hard conditions, another time he was constrained to receive as hard himself. He therefore concluded that conjunction of religion passes all other bonds, and that the division separates most vehemently. Wherefore the Queen wishes that both realms were of one religion; and he [Throckmorton] would that he was sufficiently learned to make her understand who it is that is out of the way and in error. The Queen also doubted that the Council at Trent would not take such effect as she desired. The Earl of Bedford said that the reasons that moved her to doubt of the Council were, first, that the place was not indifferent, being a Cardinal's town, nor commodious for the access of Princes lying far off; and also that none were admitted to have voice there but such as be the parties accused; for that the Queen of England and her realm, the realm of Scotland, the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, and the Princes Protestant, and all others of that religion, charge the Pope and his clergy with polluting the Church with many errors, superstitions, and abuses; and it is to be thought that they will be favourable judges in their own cause. But if there might be such a Council assembled, as were many in the primitive Church, then the Queen would assist at it with her clergy, as they believed all the Protestant Princes would do.

13. The Queen Mother answered that if the Council, ordained as it is, can do no good, they knew not how to begin, for they used the same manner that had always been used. The King only meant to accept the Council if it was a free General Council, and such as all Princes ought to accept. The Pope did not do it alone, for the Emperor used his authority in the matter. To this Throckmorton answered that the Emperor had two authorities, one in respect that he is Emperor, and the other in respect of his own dominions. The Queen Mother said that they had sent to the Emperor and to the Princes of the empire to know their minds in this matter. Throckmorton mentioned again the great desire that the Queen had for amity, and used the same speech touching the treaty of Cambray as he had used to the King of Navarre. To this she replied that she thought there needed no new ratification; but that it would give the world to understand

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that there was some gall in the matter. As to the things passed in her son's time, his death had changed all that, and she trusted that there would be no recital of them, as she meant to observe sincerely the accord made at Cambray. The Earl said that the moving the ratification of the treaty was meant as an argument to testify to the world the good inclination betwixt them. It being somewhat late, they deferred their access to the Queen of Scotland until the next day. At their going from the Queen Mother she told them that for that they were desirous to see the house, order was given that they should see all, which afterwards was done.

14. That evening they had access to the Duchess of Ferrara in her chamber, to whom they gave to understand all their proceedings with the Queen Mother in the matter of religion. She thanked the Queen and said, as to the matter of religion, that since she last saw Throckmorton it had great hindrance, for that there had been many legations from great Princes, and a piece of every their errands has been to set that matter backwards; so that if their legation has not advanced the matter she greatly feared for its success. To be plain, said she, its chief promoters in this Court are the Admiral and the Cardinal of Châtillon, for if it were not for them no good would be done; the one travails with the Queen Mother, and the other with the King of Navarre. As for herself, she will do what she may. If they have not holpen to stay the Council at Trent, it will be accepted as the Pope desires. She prayed them to talk to the Admiral, who could inform them more at large of this matter; she comforted herself, however, with the fact of the King being, for his age, one of the towardest Princes in the world, and having a very good wit, and being like to do great things if well instructed. Throckmorton said that she could not do the realm of France so good a turn, nor God so great a service, as to procure him to be instructed in the true knowledge and fear of God, which matter would much consist in the choice of a good schoolmaster for him. The Duchess said that he had need of such a one, as his present one was a very beast and ill-affected to religion, and that the Cardinal of Châtillon had been in hand lately with the Queen Mother to remove him; but that now the matter is more backward than it was. He had also provided a man for that charge well instructed in the knowledge of God's Word.

15. Going from her they repaired to the Constable's chamber, where Throckmorton used the like words to him that he did to the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre, touching the ratification of the treaty wherein he was a principal doer, and on that account he said that the Queen trusted that he would employ himself to conserve and observe all the points thereof; also that he would give such counsel to the King that the world might perceive some difference betwixt his affection and those that ruled lately in King Francis's time. He promised to move the Queen Mother and the

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Council in this matter, and so made repetition of his great affection towards the Queen, and offered the Earl of Bedford all the kindness both of his houses and anything else to do him pleasure. Then the Earl did the Queen's commendations to the Marshal Montmorency, according to his instructions, who thanked the Queen and professed great devotion to her service.

16. On the same day they delivered the Queen's letter to the Duke of Guise, and also that directed to the Cardinal of Lorraine, who was gone to Rheims; and told him what they had to say to his said brother, and so proceeded according to their instructions. The Duke thanked the Queen for writing to him, and professed great desire to preserve the amity between the two realms, and between the Queens of England and Scotland; and assigned the next day for them to have audience with the Queen of Scotland.

17. On the 18th, in the morning, the King of Navarre received them in his cabinet, and commanded all his people to depart. The Earl of Bedford then reminded him of the three points that they had touched on, viz., the unity of religion; the ratification of the treaty of Cambray; and the Council to be held at Trent. The King answered that as for the first, he would do what he could; but as to the ratification of the treaty he would frankly tell them as the Queen's friend, that he thought that in requiring it they sought their own incommodity, as they gave occasion to the world to think that what was already done was not available, or that there is some other thing done which might tend to the breach of it. And further he assured them that they would find that the French would perform all that they promised. The treaty was made by a King who had power to do all that he liked, and to make it sufficient. As for things past they are forgotten, and now they meant to proceed upon a good ground. There was likewise another point which it was not his part to tell them, except for his friendship towards the Queen; namely, that the King being a minor, that which he should do would not be of great force. The best would be not to call his father's doings in question, or doubt them. As to the Council at Trent they might be assured that they meant not to accept it, unless it were accorded unto by the empire; and that they would communicate whatever should happen therein to the Queen, praying her to do the like.

18. Throckmorton answered that as religion was in his hands they would hope for the best. As for the new ratification, they only pressed it as a means to extinguish former unkindnesses and to witness to all the world the good disposition of the Princes to live in amity. As to the Council of Trent, because they had heard that the King, the Queen Mother, and the Council were resolved to accept it as it was published, the speakers thought meet to touch the inconvenience that might ensue. The Queen thought it not amiss

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to remind him that his greatest enemies were the adversaries to the religion, which in some case resembled her own state. She also wished that the Prince of Condé were discharged of his trouble and placed as belonged to him; for that nothing would stand the King in more stead than to put such in authority as are well affected towards God's cause and also his friends. The King said that he often thought of that matter, but that he would not that his brother should come forth to his dishonour, and that he would be shortly before the Parliament at Paris, there to be justified with honour. He also said that whatever good countenance other folks made, (meaning the Duke of Guise and his followers,) they were tractable enough at this day. The Earl of Bedford said that it were good to keep them in that state. Then the King commended to them the Admiral and the Cardinal of Châtillon as his most trusty friends. After which he asked them to dine with him, which they refused.

19. In the afternoon according to appointment, the Queen of Scotland sent M. D'Oysel to bring them to her presence; where the Earl of Bedford declared unto her all the points contained in his instructions, saving the ratification of the treaty made at Edinburgh. She thanked the Queen for her good advice, and said that she had need of good counsel considering the state in which she stood; and that there were more reasons to more perfect amity betwixt them than any two Princes in Christendom, for they were both in one isle, of one language, the nearest kinswomen that each other had, and both Queens. For her part she would use all good offices to move Elizabeth to think her an assured friend, trusting to find the like on the Queen's part. Throckmorton said that he was glad to hear these words from her, and trusted that she would make them good, and so would she find the Queen such a neighbour and sister as she desired. He further desired that she would ratify the late treaty accorded at Edinburgh without delay, whereby the Queen would have great cause to take her to be her good sister indeed, as she says that she will be. She answered that she was without counsel, the Cardinal of Lorraine being absent; and that the Queen advised her to take counsel of the wise men of her realm, none of whom were here; but she looked for them shortly, when she would make the Queen such an answer as she should be pleased with. The Earl of Bedford said that he was glad to hear her declare her intent to embrace the Queen's amity, but that he would be more so if she would put the same in proof by the ratification of this treaty, whereunto she was bound in honour. She replied that she had no counsel, and that the matter was great for one of her years. Throckmorton answered that she might take counsel of her uncle, the Duke of Guise, and others who were there; besides, that the matter was not such but that she might proceed without any great delay, seeing it had been promised so often. She replied that she was not to be charged

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with anything that was done in her late husband's time, and that now she would be loath to do anything unadvisedly. But because it was a great matter, she prayed him to give her respite till she spoke with him again. At their going away the said Queen said to Throckmorton that she had to challenge him with breach of promise, because although she has sent her portrait to the Queen of England she has not received hers in return, and desired him to procure it for her. Then the Duke of Guise conducted them forth, to whom the Earl of Bedford declared briefly the sum of what passed between his niece and them, and desired him to give her such counsel as might continue the good amity between her and the Queen. Throckmorton also told him what they had proposed to the Queen for the ratification of the treaty of Edinburgh, and that she had respited her absolute answer until their next access, and desired him to use that good office which might occasion continuance of amity between the two Queens; which he promised in general terms. This done, M. D'Oysel brought them back to their lodgings, who made a long declaration of his good will for the continuance of amity between the two Queens.

20. The same afternoon they delivered to the Cardinal of Tournon in his chamber the Queen's letter; adding, that because he had been a principal counsellor to King Francis, he knew the great amity that existed between him and Henry VIII., and therefore the Queen trusted that he would be the more inclined to entertain good amity at present. He answered that he would be glad to do the Earl all the pleasure he could for the old acquaintance between his father and him. In the evening the Queen Mother willed the Duke of Guise to send to them to know if they would come and see the dancing and mask that the King, his brother and sister, and some others of the Court were disposed to make to be merry, it being Shrove Tuesday; which they could not refuse, and so were brought into the King's gallery, where the King was, and much courtesy was shown to them.

21. On the 19th Feb. the King and the Queen Mother sent the Count De la Rochefoucault to accompany them to their presence; where the Earl of Bedford said to the Queen Mother, that before he took his leave of her and the King he would thank them for the great honour and courtesy that he had received, and to know whether they would command him any service to the Queen. Thereupon the King desired to be commended to her, and said that he would be glad to entertain perfect amity with her. The Earl of Bedford then reminded the Queen Mother that at the last audience they proposed three points as necessary to perfect amity. The one concerning unity of religion; the other touching the new ratification of the treaty of Cambray; and the third concerning the Council at Trent. For the first, she answered as became them to be contented with: for the second, that it was not needful; and for the last

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they desired to know their pleasure, if the Queen, the Princes of Almain, and the Kings of Sweden and Denmark will not accept the Council as free, legitimate, and general, whether the French minded to send the clergy of France thither to assist? Throckmorton also said that the good amity now between them required such friendly and mutual intelligences in so public a matter. The Queen answered that as to the matter of the treaty they stood in the same terms as the King of Spain; and if they ratified it with England, they should be obliged to do so with him, which he has not required. Besides the King, her son, does not intend the breach thereof; and to be plain, a ratification made by him is of no effect, as he is a minor; and for her part she would be loath to break the act done by her late husband. Throckmorton replied that they did but propose the ratification as a means to extinguish all former unkindness; and to witness to all the world the good disposition of the Princes to live in amity. The Queen Mother said further that they minded to accept the Council if the Emperor and the empire did the like, and that they would communicate with the Queen on this matter by a minister whom they were minded to send to her. The Earl then presented Throckmorton to them as the Queen's Ambassador resident, who "with grief enough" presented her letter for that purpose. This done, they took their leaves of the King and the Queen Mother, and all the Princes of the blood and great personages there present.

22. From thence they were brought by the Duke of Guise to the Queen of Scotland, whom the Earl reminded that at their last audience she was minded to respite her answer touching the ratification of the treaty of Edinburgh till their next access unto her, and therefore they now desired her answer. She replied that, inasmuch as she had none of the nobles of her realm to take advice of as the Queen of England had counselled her, she dared not ratify the treaty; for if she did any act that might concern the realm without their advice, it is like that she would have them such subjects as they have been. But for all such matters as are past she has forgotten them, and at the Queen's desire pardoned them, trusting to find her subjects better and more loving than they have been. Whether she has had cause to think amiss of them or no, she dares put to the Queen's judgment. She does not refuse to ratify the treaty because she is not minded to do it, nor does she use these delays as excuses to shift off the matter, for if her Council were here, she would give such an answer as would satisfy him. She trusts that ere long some of the nobility of Scotland will be here, for she learns that they mean to send some shortly; which peradventure he knows as well as she does. When she shall have communed with them, she minds to send the Queen such an answer as she trusts will please her. She wishes that they might speak together, and then she trusts that they would satisfy each other much better than

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they can do by messages and ministers. She assures the Queen that she will find none more ready to embrace her friendship than she is, and wishes that she would consider in what case she is, and what need she has of her amity. She wishes them to tell the Queen how desirous she is to see her, and what good hope she has that it will come to pass, and prayed them both to procure that she might have her picture.

23. They took leave also of the Duke of Guise, who desired them to do all good offices to entertain amity between the Queen and his niece; they thanked him for his good inclination and prayed him to do the like. From them they went to take their leave of the King of Navarre, whom the Earl of Bedford asked if he would command any service to the Queen; he used all the best words that might be, making offer of as much as the Queen could demand at his hands. For divers considerations they deferred the speaking of the Queen of Scotland's marriage till the last of all, and at this their being with the King of Navarre, Throckmorton said to him that there was a bruit of a marriage between the Prince of Spain or the Duke of Austria, and her; if either of which took place, they thought it might be cumbersome to the Queen, yet it was of much more importance to France, and most of all to him. The King replied that there was such a thing in hand, not with the Prince of Spain, but with the Duke of Austria, which was one of the chief errands of the Emperor's late Ambassadors coming to France, and not for demanding restitution of any places; and that he had been again lately with the Cardinal of Lorraine secretly about that matter since he went from the Court. He wished to know how they could let it, as she was out of their power. Throckmorton answered that her going to Joinville in the skirts of Lorraine, fast by Almaine, would greatly further that matter, for then they may practise as they list; but she continuing at the Court, there can be no such things done without knowledge. The King said that there should be no fault in him to hinder it, as much as in him lay. "But (quoth he) I told you, M. l'Ambassador, a remedy against this mischief, whereunto you make me none answer; you know what I mean."

24. Being returned to their lodgings, the Admiral came to them, and congratulated them on the Queen's health, and said that such things as he would say to them proceeded from the good zeal he bore the Queen and to the advancement of God's cause. He said that the Queen had done more therein than she knew, and that she was more honoured and prayed for abroad than she would believe, and so would be more and more if she continued as she had begun. He said that after the King, there was no Prince whom he honoured so much, and offered his services to her in anything that he might do. M. De Villeville came also, and declared how much he was addicted to the Queen's service.

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for the honour he had received from her. They then sent to know when they might take their leave of the Constable, who by no means would suffer them to come to him, but came and met them in the garden near their lodgings, and there made repetition of his former goodwill towards the Queen, with offer of himself and all his to do her service, praying the Earl to take all his houses as his own; adding that his houses should serve as inns for the Queen's ministers. After him M. De Montmorency came to the Earl's chamber, and with like good words declared his affection to the Queen.

25. On the next day, (the 20th,) as they were preparing to depart after dinner, the Duchess of Ferrara sent to tell them that whereas she had said to them that the General Council was like to go forward as the Pope desired it, since then she had heard that this morning the Queen Mother said in the affairs, that the great reasons she had heard of the Ambassadors of England why the Council ought not to go forward as it was published, gave her occasion to call the matter again in question, to have it consulted upon whether it were meet for the King to accept it or not. The Duchess said that their reasons were like to do much good, and wished that the Princes of Almain would take the same way as the Queen had done. Being moved by this advertisement from the Duchess, (and especially because the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre had referred their acceptation of the Council to the agreement of the empire, and also by other matters,) they thought it very expedient to send the Princes of Almain word thereof, with all the best diligence they could; and finding Emanuel Tremelle ready to employ himself in that service, they wrote to the said Princes by him and gave him instructions how to proceed therein, a copy of which letter and instructions they send presently. And for that the matter required speed, they sent him in post, and gave him 100 crowns. The said Emanuel was a suitor in this Court, recommended by some of the Princes of Almain, in the name of the people of Metz, to have some toleration for matters of religion, and to have places granted them to preach publicly the Gospel, and to get released certain prisoners imprisoned there for religion. This suit was never graciously heard until the coming of the writers; and since their talking with the Queen Mother, it is granted that the said prisoners should be released, and though their request for a place to preach in is not altogether granted, yet it is permitted for them to assemble to the number of sixty in places appointed by themselves, and there preach. In the afternoon, as they were ready to take to horse, M. De Sault came to them, and told them, from the King and the Queen Mother, that being appointed to go into England and waiting for his despatch he could not accompany them back again, but that the King had appointed M. De Civery instead, who was a

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gentleman of the King's chamber, and had been colonel of all the footmen in Piedmont. M. De Sault is of the country of Provence, a gentleman of the King's chamber, lieutenant to the Mareschal St. André, and of very good possessions; he is well esteemed at the Court, and though of no great title, (being yet young,) nor Knight of the Order, yet is next to that degree. He is a sober, wise gentleman, and void of the common bravery that commonly accompanies his nation. Besides his errand of congratulation and thanks, they take it that he will have in charge to talk with the Queen on such points as they propounded to the Queen Mother. For that they have been very honourably used and lodged at this Court, they beseech her that he may receive the like good entertainment in England. He will not reside as Ambassador, for they hear that the King still minds to send the President De l'Aubespine.

26. On the 20th they came to Melun, and on the 21st to Paris, accompanied by M. De Civery. Send this letter by Francesco Thomaso, the Queen's courier. The Earl intends to hasten back, returning by way of Rouen and Dieppe. The Queen of Scotland was appointed to go towards Joinville on the 24th inst., there to have remained for three or four months with her grandmother, the old Duchess of Guise; now they understand that this is broken off till (as some say) Mid Lent, others till after Easter, whereby they gather that their talk with the King of Navarre has stayed her journey. They hear that the Prince of Condé is coming shortly to Paris to have his process ended by the Court of Parliament, who would fain have it revert to the High Court before the Privy Council; but the Prince labours to have it done by the said Parliament. It is to be feared lest matters for religion should breed great trouble in this realm, and therefore the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre are to be borne with if they go somewhat more coldly to work than they could be content else to do. The Earl has been presented in Paris from the King with a cup of gold, with the cover, weighing 800 crowns of the sun.—Paris, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig., with a few marginal notes by Cecil. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 48.

Feb. 26. **1031.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. They [Throckmorton and himself] have done their charge, as he may see by their letters to the Queen and Council. The Ambassador is a very wise and expert man. The Court, since coming from Orleans, is in many things altered, and the Scottish Queen stayed from her purposed journey to Joinville; the writers being here has occasioned the same. Though their entertainment and courtesy is great, yet is France the dearest country he ever came in. Has been presented with a cup of gold, of about 800 crowns, but when their cards are told, he would be loath to fetch

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such another in France. Means to-morrow to set forward towards Rouen and Dieppe, and will praise France when he is in England.—Paris, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Prays that promise may be kept for Throckmorton's coming home.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 26. **1032.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. Albeit the success of the legation will not sufficiently answer to the Queen's expectation and his desire, the same is not to be imputed to the minister. The Queen and her realm are in as good case as any Prince or state in Christendom, if there arise no inconvenience from thence. As for the non-ratification of the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, they stand in no worse terms than if it had been ratified, for he is greatly deceived if Calais shall ever be rendered, unless they come by it as they lost it. There is no occasion to move war or quarrel from hence. The French are as desirous of conserving peace as the English are, whereunto they are constrained of necessity, their King owing 43,000,000 francs. The danger that may grow will arise from the Queen of Scotland's second marriage, the remedy thereof he leaves to Cecil's foresight. Thinks that the Queen may as much doubt the amity of Spain and the house of Austria as the French, and for his part he more fears them.

2. The Earl of Bedford declared to him, as from the Earl of Pembroke and Cecil, their opinions concerning his advertisements heretofore signified, with some want of his discretion, and as though he had rather used some passionate affection than orderly duty in some of his writings. Reminds them of his unwillingness to enter to this charge, and though he knew many reasons to persuade him from this service, yet did he not mistrust that which is come to pass, that is to say, an interpretation of his doings otherwise than he meant. Will not spend many words on his purgation.

3. Wishes the Queen would call to mind what he has said to her of Lord Robert Dudley, when the terms were such as were betwixt the Sovereign and her subject; he never imagined marriage between her and any of her subjects, and accordingly furthered his credit and advancement, whereof he humbly desires the Queen to be his witness. Could say more for his purgation, and wishes that all others were as "net" as he himself is. Would be loath for the reverence due to their estates to concur in the evil conceit of Pembroke and him. If any man had been in this charge and heard of so many persons of divers qualities, estates, and countries, what he has heard, he believes that he [Cecil] would have done as the writer has done, if he had not said more. Wishes that those who have been in France would tell the truth, though it is not likely that strangers

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shall hear in ten days what he has heard in six months. Now that he knows the acceptation of his doings with sorrow enough, he will be more silent. Desires Cecil to help to rid him from this charge, wherein he is every way undone.—Paris, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Feb 26. **1033.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Having spoken with Captain Forbes and the Laird of Craigmillar, he is the better able to discourse of the present state of Scotland and the French intents. Whereas the realm was before divided into two, that is, into those that hazard all for the liberty of their country, and into the neutrals, (for the open enemies were too few to make account of,) now there begin to be three factions at least. The neutrals continue ready to receive whatsoever command of the Prince, without examining from what counsel it proceeds, or what end it tends to; some however (who find themselves disappointed of what they looked for at the hands of the French,) begin to like their own country better. The other sort are divided into two, albeit all agree that (seeing, by the refusal of the overture lately propounded, the two realms cannot be joined together,) they must of necessity procure their Sovereign's benevolence towards themselves. In this they disagree. The Duke, and those who desire the advancement of his house, think that there is no surety for him unless his son marry the Queen of Scots; and that the danger is too great for his house if she come into her realm before that marriage be assured. The others (who are no small party either in numbers, degree, or power,) think it were good policy to persuade her to come into her realm, and that she ought to be favourably received, provided that she neither brings with her force or counsel of strangers, but trusts to her native subjects; and that there will be ways enough to induce her to favour the religion, and not to disallow the proceedings past, living in concord and unity with all men. These think it hard to propound any other conditions to her of returning home, and that it were not plausible in the world abroad. All is yet calm and will be, so long as men are content to be bridled with reason.

2. The four who came last from France, besides the seeds of sedition contained in their particular missives, have brought a commission to assemble the Estates in order to choose a number of great men who may pass into France, by whose advice the Queen may take order in all her affairs, and especially anent her home coming; whereunto she seems to have a great desire; they also desire the renewing of the league with France, for which purpose M. De Noailles will shortly be here. If that takes place, Cecil may judge what must shortly follow. Has conferred with Randolph the best he sees for the present. "Although some of the new corn seed is ordained to be planted in my garden, yet I change not." This league may by policy be delayed, but at length it must

Feb. 26. be renewed, unless Cecil looks circumspectly upon the matter. If they were altogether to refuse, then, besides their Queen's displeasure, they would have France perpetually to be their enemy. Discoursers say it were a perilous thing to break the league, and so have the protection of no foreign nation, being by a dry march joined to that realm which is so puissant; and that since the means of perpetual friendship is desperate, it is to be thought that time may make them enemies, and then will Scotland fall a facile prey to England. Prays him to remember the latter motion of two that the writer made to Cecil a little before he [Maitland] came from London, and to send word what he thinks in it, or what other remedy he can see; for unless the Queen of Scots be by some means allured to be friends with England, the intelligence cannot long continue. It is dangerous for him to write, so many eyes looking upon him, and his familiarity with England so well known and misliked, so he fears it will be his undoing unless the Queen be made favourable to that realm. Means nothing prejudicial to her obedience, or the liberty of his native country, yet is not ever men's true meaning taken in good part. Will serve his Sovereign truly, but wishes the two realms to continue in amity. Desire him to continue his favour to this bearer, Archibald Graham, as he has done heretofore.—Edinburgh, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Feb. 26. **1034.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has had small matter to write, saving to signify the receipt of his letter of the 4th Feb., by which they had sufficient knowledge of the coming of the four Lords Commissioners. Opened to as many as he thought expedient Cecil's advice touching the receiving of them; and the bestowing of such stuff as they have brought with them. The Laird of Lidington did the like. All that at that time could be obtained was that, the Lords being absent, they could not determine what should be done. Whereupon both he and Lidington wrote to Lord Grey what they thought expedient for the time.

2. On the 20th all four arrived at Craigmillar, where Lidington met them to prevent some matters that he doubted, and to understand what he could of their errand. Before he left them he came so far within them that Randolph thinks most part of their store was spent. The effect of the whole tended to none other but the . . . . . of the Queen [?] . . . * though the same be never so well covered with fair words, which so sweetly flow out of their mouths, as though their tongues and teeth had been filed only to frame falsehood and tell lies. Of the whole pack (if any be better than other) the most hope is of Craigmillar, their tales so well accord that the

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* A small portion in cipher, undeciphered.

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one is ashamed of the others' lies. Their whole report is that the Queen intends shortly to be at home; that all offences are remitted; that the French King has given her six great ships and two galleys, and increased her dowry 20,000 francs; that the French also shall be paid their wages and retired out of Dunbar and the Inch. To the intent her subjects may know how much she tenders the weal and the honour of her country, she will not apply her mind to marriage, although there be already many noble Princes that sue unto her, (as the King of Spain for his son, and the Kings of Sweden and Denmark for themselves,) until she may use the advice of her nobles and have the assent of her people. If this were but truth, the matter were of no small weight. John of Lumbye (alias Blanerne) reports that he learned of the Earl of Bedford that he had commission to the Scottish Queen to entreat with her to take her voyage through England, with large offers to her honour if she would. One other point for which he was directed was to require her to give over her title and claim to the crown of England. This report he made to the Earl of Morton, who sharply reproved him and assured him that the Earl of Bedford was not the man to make him privy of such charges as he had. Cecil's entertainment of them is so much liked that they think the country much bound to him. Lord Grey handled them so friendly at Berwick that they speak little to his praise. They have brought well nigh 300 letters, with credit as they list to frame it, or as they find a fit mould to work mischief in. They have also two commissions, one to the Duke, the Earls of Argyll, Huntly, Bothwell, and Athole, the Lord James and the Bishop of St. Andrews, or four of them, to summon a Parliament, with knowledge that Noailles will be here with commission from the French King, and directions from the Queen to consider what may be done for the confirmation of the ancient league between France and Scotland.

3. Many well willers of this nation towards the Queen are in great perplexity. It is thought that the offers of the French will be such, and appear to this nation so reasonable, that he [Noailles] having the consent of the Queen of Scots, and she commanding the same, his request (with other means that he will use) cannot be refused. In this case if England be not so provided that it may at all times stand in equal case and terms with France, having in the opinions of men already rejected the most assured means that could be thought to have entertained amity between these two countries, he neither knows what the great charges that the Queen has been at, the loss of so many of her subjects, and the fame of her worthy doings shall come unto, nor what incommodities in process of time may ensue if things here return to their old estate. The Queen's benefits to this nation will never be so clean wiped away, of which she may as well assure herself as of her own subjects. Seeing, therefore, that the entry is fair and the difficulty not great, the

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next means thereunto should be embraced. Is assured that Cecil and the Council have thought hereof. The way is either to renew the late contract of Berwick, or to join with the French in their desire to be confirmed, in some such points as can be best devised, whereunto there will be many of this country well willing. Has in this matter as yet only conferred with the Earl Morton and Lidington. Both heartily wish that something were done therein. Lidington desires that it might be known in time that men might be framed thereunto. Morton is of opinion that the confirmation unto the French will not be granted before that the Queen be in her own country. He thinks that the Duke of Guise and that sort will hold up their heads by her, and make such traffic of her as they can to their advantage. Lidington believes that she will not be here so soon as it is reported. When she comes here it will be a mad world. Their exactness and singularity in religion will never concur with her judgment. Thinks that she will hardly be brought under the rule of Discipline, of which they can remit nothing to any estate or person. Every man is inclined well enough to obedience if she will maintain the Word of God, even such as have travailed most earnestly against it. The other commission is only unto themselves, with instructions unto the Lords of such matters as her will is to be done; with new commission to the Controller, as to receiving of her revenues, the maintaining of her houses, and disposing of her offices, wherein it is inhibited to make payment to any person until her will be further known.

4. On the 23rd inst. they went all four to Linlithgow to the Duke and Earl of Arran to signify the Queen's will touching those commissions. They received none other answer from the Duke but that he could do nothing therein until the Lords assembled, which will be in eight days. It is thought that Lord James will stay his journey until he see what will done at this Parliament, whereas he was resolved to have gone privately before, for that she was destitute of any of her own nation to advise her. Thinks that one or two others will be appointed with him. The Duke cannot be satisfied but that some dear friend of his must be one, yet can there not be found one of his own whom they think sufficient to concur with those who shall be sent. It is said that the Earl of Huntly will shortly be here. Robert Lyslaye is gone to Lord James, to the Earl of Athole, and other Lords of the North to utter some such ware as he has brought. Craigmillar and Findlater remain in Lothian; Blanerne is now in his own house. The Earl Bothwell is also arrived to work what mischief he can; knows not how the Earl of Arran and he will accord. Some difference there is between Lord Seton and him. Those that have arrived make no great vaunt of any great reward or gifts that they have received. Forbes' answer to as many as he carries letters to, contains as many fair words as matter of importance. What-

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ever reasonably can be required shall be granted, so that in all points they will conserve amity with their ancient allies, and be obedient to their Sovereigns.

5. It is found straying in many men's heads that the Earl of Arran wrote into France without the advice of some other of the Lords, and bruited here that he seeks some way apart; upon which occasion he sent Mr. Balnaves and Forbes to St. Andrews, where were the Earls of Argyle and Atholè, Lord James and Lord Erskine, to report such news as he had sent him out of France. The Earl of Glencairn wrote lately to Randolph to know if he had had any answer from Cecil concerning that point he wrote of him. It was bruited in his country that the Earl of Lennox's son had gone over with the Earl of Bedford. The Duke also heard the same before Forbes' arrival. They are glad that M. De Nemours is cast in his cause. Can write no resolute answer of the hostages and ship of Leith that took the Spaniards, before the Lords are assembled. There are in this town who intend to travail with the Portugals to have their letter of marque discharged for a sum of money as once was agreed, for 14,000 ducats. Wrote to Lord Grey that the Lords desired to know what the charges would amount to for the hostages. Francis Tenant has given him for his good services the offices of Conservator of the Chancery and Master of the Garde robe to the Queen; he excuses his falsehood by as many fair words as he can, but is not like so to escape.—Edinburgh, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

6. P. S.—Intends to-morrow to ride to the Duke, who in four days will be here. The worthiness that he knows in the R* and his deserts in furtherance of the Queen's service causes him the oftener to remind Cecil of him; he serves for many more purposes than to wear a jack.

Orig. Hol., with a P.S. of four lines of cipher, undeciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

Feb. 26. **1035.** JOHN SOMERS to CECIL.

1. Throckmorton is now so strong that, if his successor were come, he is able to come home in post. The Earl of Bedford's assurance and the Queen's letters make him comfort himself to be at home in April next. According to Cecil's letter he has brought such books "de re navali" as are to be bought in this town, one in Latin the other in French in folios. He has also bought a book of gardening, planting, grafting, etc., very well commended by the skilful in those matters, in French. These three books, together with the King's ordinances, he sends by Francisco Thomaso. Among the ordinances there is a plat of the hall that was made for the assembly of the Estates late at Orleans.—Paris, 26 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

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* The Laird of Grainge [?].

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2. P. S.—There are no other sorts of pictures made but such as he has already sent, saving the King of Navarre and the Duke of Savoy, which are very evil made and not worth the having.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 26. **1036.** CREATION of CARDINALS.

A list of the Cardinals promoted 26 Feb. 1561, nineteen in number. A printed page with interlinear notes by Shers, as under.

1. Il vescovo Salviati, Prior di Roma. "This Prior was made at the old French Queen's request, and much against the Duke of Florence his mind."

4. Il vescovo de Vercelli, Legato e Nontio a Venetia. "This is he that persecuteth Guydo Janetti."

6. Il clarissimo M. Marc Antonio da Mula, cavallier, Ambasciator a Roma. "For these estates, and made much against their wills."

7. Il clarissimo M. Bernado Navaier, cavallier. "A Venetian."

8. Il reverendissimo Grimani, Patriarca d'Aquilegia. "Not yet certain whether he be, or shall be, a Cardinal or not, upon suspicion of heresy."

19. L'Abbate da Gambara, chierico di Camera. "A Bressane, and of this estate."

Ital. and Engl. P. 1.

Feb. 26. **1037.** Another copy of the same list, varying in a few minor particulars, and without the comments of Shers.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 26. **1038.** Another copy of the above, in a contracted form.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 27. **1039.** LORD GREY to CECIL.

1. As Sir Ralph Grey's malady increases the writer renews his former suit touching the wardship of his heir. Encloses his petition to the Queen for the same; "assuring you I will consider your friendly favour herein as liberally as shall well content you, though I give it no name."

2. On the 24th he held day of meeting with Lord Home, and on the 25th with the Laird of Cessford, and found good inclination to justice in either of them, namely the Laird of Cessford. Trusts that they will make all these matters straight, for he has already driven Lord Home to so narrow a scantling that he had no plaint left to demand, but a bill of eight geese; saving that Sir Henry Percy's officers of Norham have grievously molested his fishers and wounded his men, in the prosecution whereof he is very earnest. Has divers times written to Sir Henry Percy to answer it, who promised to be present at the day of truce, which was

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not performed. Lord Home would have him write to the Queen, but he stayed him till next day of meeting, on March 17th. Desires Cecil to write to Percy earnestly; otherwise he will lose the estimation of Warden in not being able to bring gentlemen to places where justice is ministered as he does others.—Berwick, 27 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. The second leaf is torn in the outer margin. On the back is the rough draft of the commencement of a writ in Latin in Cecil's writing, respecting the petition of James O'Neal of Ireland. Pp. 3.

Feb. 27. **1040.** Lord Grey to Cecil.

Has been forced to continue the office of under-marshal since his coming for sundry reasons; howbeit he has appointed him no special entertainment, but has promised to be a means that his service shall be considered, wherein he asks Cecil's help. Desires that the overplus of the wages of the twenty-four Marshal's men, amounting to 8*s.* weekly, may be paid to the under-marshal.—Berwick, 27 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig.. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 27. **1041.** M. Morette to Cecil.

The anticipations which he had formed of the Queen's regard for his master, the Duke of Savoy, have been fully verified by the writer's experience. He will always remember with pleasure and gratitude her kindness and courtesy, of which he has written to the Duke of Savoy.—Fontainebleau, 27[*] Feb. 1561. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Portion torn off in two places in the outer margin. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 28. **1042.** Maitland to Cecil.

Has of late written touching the coming of M. De Noailles into Scotland for renewing the league with France. Desires him to find means that the Queen, "our Sovereign," may be in friendship with that realm, otherwise the intelligence betwixt them can for no time endure. Cecil may easily judge what subjects professing obedience are able to do when the Prince is bent a contrary way. If she may be induced by good means to embrace an equal league with that realm, then the subjects of both should long live in ease. Desires him to show the bearer, William Henderson, reasonable favour for his passport to pass into France.—Edinburgh, 28 Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 28. **1043.** Jones to Throckmorton.

1. There has been somewhat discanted upon the errand he did at his coming over by them whom it touched nearly. Was

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[*] The date has been altered after having been written, but the endorsement corresponds with that given above.

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a good time in great disgrace and much was devised against him to his great hindrance, if no worse had been meant, but in the end things were interpreted well, and "he" has shown himself since to him who gave him good countenance void of all grudge and discontentation. How it is taken at Throckmorton's hands he doubts not but he knows ere this. *Nunquam laudata est a sapientibus viris in una sententia perpetua permansio*, and the time which moved much was then more dangerous than it is now by the avoiding of the Guisians. Seeing it is every man's duty to advertise things touching the honour or surety of his Sovereign, so long as the same is not grounded upon malice towards any party, of which affection Throckmorton was always void, he is the more easily and reasonably to be excused. He, as messenger of so unthankful an errand, was like to pay for his folly, if some had not taken the matter in hand unknown to him, and said that he was smally beholden to Throckmorton for despatching him with the message.

2. Whereas he wrote that he doubted Mr. Secretary's good will towards him, he perceives that all those countenances which seemed strange, together with his long silence, proceeded rather by means of his continual business and affairs. The writer having something to do with his father-in-law for that which he minded to bestow upon his daughter, (because she seemed to accept him [Jones] for her husband,) before he was fully resolved in the affair, Mr. Secretary has shown himself so greatly his good master that he has brought the matter to a comedy and made the end joyful. Begs Throckmorton to thank him for the same on his behalf. Because there have passed some things between them which may through evil interpretations turn them both to some evil opinions of more persons than is necessary, he begs him to commit his letters to the keeping of Vulcan, preserving his protestation to the Queen. Lady Throckmorton goes to the Court to-day touching his revocation. Three days past Mr. Thomas Wotton spoke with Mr. Secretary, and talking with Jones questioned of the matters of the state of France. Has heard that he is likely to be sent. Lord Paget was lately at the Court, but now keeps the country altogether.—London, ult. Feb. 1560. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: To my loving husband Sir N. Throckmorton, Knt., the Queen's Ambassador in France. *Pp.* 3.

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